REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

(*Established* y 1875.)

NTED TO T GENERAL MEETING
HELI PRIL 1917.

Bombay :
NTED AT THE TIMES PRESS.
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PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD ON 10TH APRIL 1917.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1ST FEBRUARY 1875.

List of Members.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING MILLS.
AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
ALEXANDRA MILL.
ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
APOLLO MILLS.
BENGAL-NAGPORE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.
BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY FLOUR AND OIL MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.
BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.
BRITISH INDIA PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LIMITED.
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CENTRAL PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
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E. D. SASSOON MILLS.
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GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.
HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
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HUKAMCHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
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INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.
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INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.
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JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
JUBILEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
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MADHOWJEE DHARAMSEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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MEYER SASSOON MILL, LIMITED.
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MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW JAMNER GINNING, PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
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NIMAR COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
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PRATAP SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECT MILLS, LIMITED.
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RACHEL SASSOON MILL.
RAI BAHADUR BUNSILAL ABIRCHAND SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
RAI SAHEB REKCHAND MOHTA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.
SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHOLAPORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIR SHAPURJEE BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI CHITHAMBARA VINAYAKAR MILLS, LIMITED.
SRI GUNGAJEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
SWAN MILLS, LIMITED.
TATA MILLS, LIMITED.
TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNION MILLS, LIMITED.
VEERAMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
VICTORIA MILLS, LIMITED.
VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.
WALLACE FLOUR MILL COMPANY.
WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay—THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
City of Bombay Improvement Trust—SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
Bombay Port Trust—SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, KT.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, ESQ.
Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission—C. N. WADIA, ESQ., AND W. A. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.
Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board—N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

COMMITTEE FOR 1917.

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA, KT. (*Chairman*).
N. G. HUNT, ESQ. (*Deputy Chairman*).
THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, BART.
THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
SIR VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY, KT.
THE HON'BLE MR. C. V. MEHTA.
THE HON'BLE MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
W. H. BRADY, ESQ.
B. BROWN, ESQ.
REHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS, ESQ.
NAROTTAM M. GOCULDAS, ESQ.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR, ESQ. (JUNR.)
J. H. LATIMER, ESQ.
MEYER NISSIM, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, ESQ.
C. N. WADIA, ESQ.
N. N. WADIA, ESQ.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQ., *Secretary*.

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairmen.

H. Maxwell, 1875, 1876-77, 1877-78.

J. A. Forbes, 1878-79.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1886, 1887, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1891, 1892.

Sir George Cotton, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899*, 1900*.

John R. Greaves, 1899*, 1900*, 1901, 1902.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, 1903.

Sir Sassoon J. David, 1904, 1905.

Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, 1906, 1907.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, 1908.

Manmohandas Ramjee, 1909.

Herbert R. Greaves, 1910.

N. N. Wadia, 1911.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, 1912.

J. F. Bradbury, 1913.

Narottam M. Goculdas, 1914.

Jehangir B. Petit, 1915.

N. B. Saklatwalla, 1916.

Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, 1917.

Secretaries.

John Gordon, 1875-1884.

David Watson (Acting), 1881-82.

John Marshall, 1884-1898.

Frederick Noël-Paton, 1898-1905.

J. B. Leslie-Rogers, 1905-1911.

R. E. Gregor-Pearse, appointed 1912.

* Part Year.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on Tuesday, the 10th April 1917, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Committee for the year 1916.

(2) To amend Rules 4, 6, 13, 15, 21 and 44 of the Association's Trade Mark Rules and Regulations.

(3) To amend the Association's Rules for the Election of Representatives on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

(4) To elect an Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1917.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Chairman of the Association, presided.

Among those present were:—His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay; The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., Members of Council; the Hon'ble Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, B.A., I.C.S., Collector of Customs; the Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha, Deputy Chairman; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Kt., of the Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., The Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. C. N. Wadia of the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., Mr. Rahimtoola C. Ebrahim and Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia of the Fazulbhoy Mills, Ltd., The Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Ltd., The Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Ltd., The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., The Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., and the Pearl Mills, Ltd.; Mr. Narottam M. Goculdas of the Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg., Co., Ltd., and the Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit of the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd., and Framjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy B. Petit of The Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., and the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.; The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta of the Mofussil Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.; The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji and Mr. Morarjeee Vussonjee of the New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir of the Coorla Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. J. H. Latimer of the Phœnix Mills, Ltd., and the Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd.; Mr. D. Meldrum of the Kohinoor Mills, Ltd.; The Hon'ble Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg of the Gokak Water Power and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the Hubli Mills, Ltd.; Mr. S. Meyers of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.; The Alexandra Mill, The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd.; The Rachel Sassoon Mill; The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works, and the Jacob Sassoon Mill; Mr. Mathuradas Vussonjee and Mr. Khimji Dayal of the Wallace Flour Mill; Mr. Waljee Naranjee and Mr. J. K. Parulkar of the Khandeish Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. Meyer Nissim of the Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.; The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., and the Union Mills, Ltd.; Mr. H. M. Mehta of the Jubilee Mills and the Victoria Mills, Ltd.; Mr. D. M. Wadia of the Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., and the Akola and Mid India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Mr. D. M. Inglis of the Finlay Mills, Ltd., and the Swan Mills, Ltd.; Sir Sassoon David, Bart., of the Dawn Mills, Ltd.; Mr. R. N. Wadia of the Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd., and the Textile Mfg. Co., Ltd.; and Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary of the Association.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman, **Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla**, in moving the adoption of the report said :—

Your Excellency and gentlemen,—Before moving the adoption of the Report for the year that has closed I beg to make a few preliminary remarks.

To-day's function is an unique one, and the day is a red letter day in our annals, marked as it is by the presence amongst us of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, to whom, on behalf of the Millowners' Association, I have the greatest pleasure in giving a cordial welcome. I am sure I am giving expression to the feeling predominant in every one of us when I say that we are deeply grateful to him for his courtesy in accepting our invitation at some considerable sacrifice of his valuable time. This is an additional proof, if one was needed, of the keen interest taken by His Excellency in all that tends to the welfare of the Presidency over which he rules. I am not surprised that in the past year the relations of the Association with all bodies official has been so very pleasant, since they have had before them the noble example of the distinguished head of the Presidency who is so full of genuine sympathy for the people under his charge.

Gentlemen, the year under review has been one of crowded incidents. Events have moved so fast, and there have been so many of them, that it is impossible for me to deal adequately with them all. I shall, therefore, have to content myself with touching on only the more important ones connected with our Industry.

The presence of His Excellency amongst us reminds us of a duty which we have to perform in connection with an object which His Excellency has most at heart, and which involves the prestige of India among the nations which form the British Empire. I allude to the War Loan, which every one of us should consider it his bounden duty to support to the best of his ability. It is true that many of us, individually, have already lent their quota towards the successful flotation of the Loan, but this is not enough,—the Mill Companies whose concerns we direct should also, as far as is possible for them to do, contribute their share towards the attainment of the goal which we all have at heart,—the winning of this War. We are now in the third year of the great European conflagration, which has been taking such a heavy toll in men and money from the nations involved in it, and the sooner it is put an end to in a manner that will prevent any subsequent recrudescence, the better will it be in the interests of humanity. We in India have been spared the terrible misery, the privations and sufferings, which follow in the wake of War. We have been pursuing our daily round of life, as if there were no cataclysm overwhelming some of the most civilised parts of the world ; our trade is not only running its usual course, but is growing in volume, bringing prosperity in its train. All this is due to the powerful arm of the British Navy which holds over us its protective ægis. All these benefits have a claim on our gratefulness and on our purse, and I am sure we shall not fail to rise to the occasion, especially as in giving a warm reception to the Loan we are not making any very great sacrifice—we are only investing money in a gilt edged security at a fairly good rate of interest. I am glad that the Members of our Association fully realise the importance of helping forward the Loan, and the exertions of our Committee have already secured promises for the subscription of about Rs. 80 lakhs, which sum we hope to increase still further.

I now turn to another event connected with this subject, which is of supreme importance to the Indian public and to the Mill Industry in particular—the recent Indian Budget.

It would be no exaggeration to say that a wave of satisfaction has spread over the country, from one end to the other, at the fair and equitable manner in which the Budget has been conceived. It is not for me to discuss here the relative merits of the supertax as imposed, and of the War-profits Tax which some would prefer. I shall only point out that the supertax has

induced some Mills to declare larger dividends than usual; to escape the additional levy as far as possible, and thus to fritter away an excellent opportunity to build up large reserves, which strengthen the Companies' position and are safeguards against lean years.

Duty on Imported Piece-goods.

I may just dwell upon another item which concerns the Textile Industry specially, and that is the courageous and righteous measure of increasing the Customs Duty on imported piece-goods. Of course, the Excise Duty still remains, but we recognise that at a time when every pie of the Imperial Revenue is needed to meet the exigencies of the war, it would not be an advisable step to repeal the duty altogether. The increase in the import duty without a countervailing increase in the Excise is in itself a tacit admission on the part of the authorities that the Excise Duty was a blunder—nay, an unjust and iniquitous measure. For over twenty years the Textile Industry of India had been groaning under a sense of injustice, and it has at last received bare justice. I am glad the authorities have, even after this length of time, realised how perturbed the public mind has been over this hateful tax—hateful not because of the amount to be paid (for I do not hold with those who maintain that the 3½ per cent. levied is crippling our Weaving Industry, nay, I am of opinion that the burden can be borne if required for revenue purposes), but hateful, because of its being unjust in the extreme, and of its having been imposed by weak ministers simply to placate the Lancashire vote. Ever since its imposition every one in India, whether official or non-official, has freely admitted the iniquity of the burden, but all has been of no avail against the Lancashire interest, and our ceaseless clamour for over two decades has hitherto been but a cry in the wilderness. It was only last year that our hopes were raised by the words of our esteemed ex-Viceroy Lord Hardinge, and it is now my privilege to congratulate you, gentlemen, on the laying down of a policy which promises to free us from the tax altogether in the future. It is highly gratifying to us that the loyalty and devotion shown by India and the sacrifices made by her have met with such a speedy response, and our just claims have been recognised. It was but to be expected that the present wise and statesmanlike measure of the Government would raise a hue and cry in Lancashire, but all the same it is a matter of regret that the Lancashire spinners should have been so ill-advised as to try to upset this equitable arrangement. However, it is gratifying that the convincing logic and the firm attitude of the Secretary of State for India have put an end to this unhappy episode, and we rejoice to see that some of the leading papers of Great Britain have sided with him.

The Excise Duty is still with us, but we shall bear the burden cheerfully, as long as it may be necessary for financial purposes, now that our spirits have been raised by the new policy so pregnant with hopes for the future, and now that there is no longer the galling sense of iniquity. After the war, when the whole situation is reconsidered as it is proposed to be done, India, if given a fair hearing before an impartial British Tribunal will prove her case to the hilt, and it will then be seen more clearly than ever that under right principles of taxation the Excise Duty can never be maintained.

Embargo on Indian Yarns.

I am sorry to have to give you one more instance of the way in which our progress is retarded in some directions by obstructive measures. I refer to the embargo placed on the importation of Indian yarns into the United Kingdom, for the reason alleged of freights being required more urgently for important war goods. If this were really the case, we should be the last to complain, but when we find that at the same time cotton was freely allowed to be exported for trade purposes not only to the United Kingdom, but to other parts of Europe, and the restrictions as regards yarns applied only to the United Kingdom, it is hard for us to accept the plea of shortness of freight. Here, too, it is the bugbear of Indian competition that has dictated the measure, in total disregard of the consequences to India, who has seen with dismay her incipient trade in coarse yarn with the United Kingdom nipped in the bud. One should have expected that the British Government should have welcomed the importation of

coarse yarn from one of Britain's own dependencies at a time when the Home cotton industry was so disorganised, and would have, thereby, released her spindles for other War work, but that was not to be. In spite of the fact that Lancashire spins very little coarse yarn and gets it mostly from the Continent in ordinary times, the fear of Indian competition seems to have prevailed over all other considerations. But we do not give up hope. We have reliance on the wise statesmanship of those in charge of affairs in England and in India, and we trust to their sense of fairness for the removal of this odious restriction.

Supply of Dyes.

Gentlemen, you are well aware that day by day the mills have to battle against difficulties not experienced in the first two years of the war. *Then* the chief anxiety was about the supply of dyes but *now* the position is serious all round, for it is with the utmost difficulty that articles required for the maintenance of existing mills, such as stores and machinery parts, not to speak of new machinery, can be obtained. Let us hope the submarine menace will soon be effectively controlled by our powerful British Navy, and normal times will soon prevail. I, however, cannot allow this opportunity to pass without pointing out that the present is the most appropriate time for developing the resources of India, and for producing within the country those articles, for the supply of which we have hitherto relied on foreign countries, but which we can reasonably hope to produce here. The appointment, therefore, of the Industrial Commission by Government under the able leadership of Sir Thomas Holland, is a matter of gratification to all of us, and we have no doubt that a thorough investigation of the country's resources will lead to results beneficial to all of us.

Unusual Prosperity.

That the year under review has been one of unusual prosperity for the Industry has been amply testified by the last published balance sheets of Mill Companies. The Weaving Mills have benefitted in a marked degree. The shipping difficulty has curtailed the imports of piece-goods from Europe, and has opened for our mills markets nearer home, where hitherto they had made no impression worth mentioning. Another distinct advantage has been the absolute shutting off of enemy goods.

Again, we owe an additional debt to the victorious British arms for opening out for us extensive markets in Africa and Mesopotamia, and I hope the millowners are fully alive to the situation before them. Zanzibar, Basra, and Baghdad, and the surrounding territories are now lost to the German trade, and are ready to pass on their patronage to those who know how to cultivate it. Indian mills are in an excellent position to cater for these markets, but a careful preliminary investigation is necessary. If the millowners are apathetic and slow to profit by the opportunity, they may rest assured that our Japanese friends who by their organised action, superior production, and thorough business methods have made their competition keenly felt even here in India, will not fail to capture those markets, and make it difficult for our mills to get a footing later.

Some progress has no doubt been made, as is evinced by the starting of the Premier Mills for capturing the German trade in cotton blankets made from cotton wastes, but there remains much to be done, and it is for our Association to lead in this respect by having a thorough investigation made of all openings and of new ventures. We must, like Japan, place our industry on a systematic footing first, and then launch into new enterprises.

Turning to local questions, I shall first mention, what has been so often discussed, the poor quality of mill labour in this country, and its scarcity. Though the mill industry has been with us for over half a century, there is still the same cry of the poor workmanship, and the labour shortage at certain seasons. The reason for this should be deligently sought and the remedy applied.

A prominent millowner once told me that the real source of mischief was the want of unity among the millowners themselves, and their consequent inability to control labour. I do

not deny this but I am rather inclined to believe that the main causes are the want of primary education among the work-people, and the long hours of work in unattractive surroundings. Want of culture hinders the development of the workman's skill, and this is aggravated by his absence from work at certain seasons in order to take to healthier open air labour in the fields in his native place.

I am of opinion that unless the mentality of the workman is improved by primary education so as to enable him to take an intelligent interest in his work, there can be no marked improvement in skill, and, again, unless he is well paid, comfortably housed, and provided with innocent amusements and recreation, there will be no sufficient inducement for him to give steady attendance, which is one of the requisites for maintaining the acquired skill at a high level.

My attention has been drawn to the welfare work for operatives carried on in their mills by Messrs. Binny and Co., of Madras. I am also aware that many of the mills, in one shape or another, contribute to the welfare of the operatives by opening dispensaries, giving grain at cheap rates, starting Provident Funds, etc., but even after taking into consideration the fact that conditions in Bombay are vastly different from those in other places, I must say that there still remains much to be done. Unless, therefore, some organised and systematic measures are taken to improve the lot of the men, I am afraid we shall always have facing us the same trouble of inefficiency of labour and of its scarcity.

The Finance Member during his recent visit to Bombay has given the millowners some sound advice on this score. I think I can assure him, as well as others who take an interest in this matter, that the millowners are beginning to see more than ever that some measures should be taken towards the desired end ; and they would welcome all suggestions made, and co-operation offered, if done with a full realisation of the difficulties in the way.

The Government officials have lately displayed a keen interest in these questions. The mill companies, owing to the large profits made are in a position to spend more freely also, and I hope some good results will follow at no distant date.

Scarcity of Coal.

The last subject I take in hand is the great scarcity of coal that the Bombay mills have experienced throughout the year. With the progress of the war, shipping became more and more scare for carrying coal from Calcutta to Bombay, till a stage was reached when all the coal which used to be received in Bombay by the sea route had to be sent by rail. This additional burden on the railways over and above their usual traffic naturally taxed their carrying capacity to the utmost, and the result was that coal could be brought to Bombay in very small lots only. To add to our troubles the raising at the mines through various causes began to be very unsatisfactory, and Sir George Barnes thought it necessary in July last to call together a Conference, which I attended as your representative. Certain measures were then adopted but they did not give the relief expected. Another Conference in December at which Sir Vithaldas represented us, resulted in the appointment of the Coal Committee in Calcutta, which I was asked to join as a member on your behalf. During the time that I was in Calcutta, the situation was most grave. Government had requisitioned all first class coal for its own requirements, and that had to be carried all over the country in preference to the coal for the various industries. Though the raisings at the mines had improved, the transport facilities over the railways were most inadequate, and at one time it appeared inevitable that the mills whose stocks were running very low would have to face the calamity of a total stoppage. Fortunately there are on the Committee in Calcutta, men who thoroughly realised the situation, and who are able to cope with it. Before I gave up my seat on the Committee, the members had worked out the scheme which in their opinion would meet the occasion. I was succeeded on the Committee by Sir Vithaldas, and during his time, gentlemen, I am glad to state that the system of supplying coal to Bombay mills by means of train

loads was inaugurated, and of late Bombay has, in addition to the supply by special indents, received enough coal to avert the disaster of a stoppage of mills. We are still not out of the woods and the position may become critical any moment, but I have the greatest confidence in the Coal Committee, which has among its members men who know the coal position very well and are most anxious to do everything to keep the trade going.

Gentlemen, I have the pleasant duty in this connection to thank the Member of Commerce for taking all possible steps to face the situation, the members of the Coal Committee for the masterly way in which they have handled matters so far, the Bombay Government for promptly placing before the Government of India our precarious position, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for consenting to pass indents for consumers and then for undertaking the arduous work of taking charge of and distributing the train loads of coal received in Bombay, and lastly I have to thank, on behalf of the Association, Sir Vithuldas and Mr. C. N. Wadia, and our Secretary Mr. Gregor-Pearse, for their cordial co-operation with me all along in one capacity or another to avert the threatened disaster.

Gentlemen, the closing year has been a very strenous year in more ways than one. Your Committee had to work harder than they ever had to do, since my connection with your Association. Our best thanks are due to individual members, and specially to our energetic Secretary Mr. Gregor-Pearse and his staff, for the efficient manner in which the work has been carried out. I am glad, gentlemen, that my successor is to be no less a personage than our veteran and respected citizen the Hon'ble Mr. Wacha. The coming year promises to be more important in events than the closing one. The industry is now as flourishing as its best friends would wish it to be but the next review will, I trust, be still more pleasant reading. Let us fervently hope that the next Chairman will have the pleasant duty of congratulating the British Raj on having brought this sanguinary war to a victorious close.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to propose that the report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1916 be adopted and confirmed.

MR. WACHA'S SPEECH.

Cotton Industry.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha in seconding the adoption of the Report said :—

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—After the exhaustive and elaborate speech just read to you by the Chairman I will refrain from taking up your time by traversing the same ground, specially in view of the fact that His Excellency himself has to address the meeting. The speech of the Chairman may be divided into three sections: (1) domestic, that is to say, that which had reference to the events of the cotton industry proper; (2) that which referred to the war and the war loan of 100 million pounds contributed by India; and (3) to social problems touching the education and condition of operatives, their insanitary dwellings and so forth. On the sociological part, too, I refrain from making any observations, but it should be distinctly understood that I do not endorse every word of what the Chairman has said in reference thereto. Those are problems of a highly controversial character on which much could be said for and against. I, therefore, would confine myself to one point only, namely, the agitation which Lancashire has once more raised on the enhancement of the import duty on cotton manufactures by the Imperial Government of India from 3½ to 7½ per cent. That this duty has given the greatest satisfaction to India goes without saying. Justice has been done, however tardily, to India, and burning cause of injustice in matters fiscal has been removed. It would be superfluous at this time of the day to recall the history of the countervailing excise duty against 3½ per cent. import duty. This Association submitted a vigorous memorial to the Government of India, full of facts and arguments, protesting against the absolute unfairness of the imposition. A deputation consisting of the late Mr. J. N. Tata and Mr. N. N Wadia, waited on the Government at Calcutta, in company with the Secretary,

the late Mr. Marshall. But the memorial was poohpoohed by Mr. Westland, the Finance Minister. On the very next day a fresh memorial was presented in which all the statements the Finance Minister had made were vigorously and effectually traversed. Indeed, Mr. Westland was smashed and the cry of Manchester was proved to be specious and hollow. Well, much water has flowed under the bridges since that date, now twenty years old. And because the injustice which had so long rankled in the heart of the Indian people has been now removed, Manchester has once more lost no time to raise a fresh agitation.

For full 40, if not 50 years, its agitation has had great success.

This time Manchester has been unsuccessful. Hence all its impotent wrath! The mail has brought the file of the *Manchester Guardian* which is the greatest protagonist of Lancashire cotton interest. A paper which is politically sober and most broadminded is, unfortunately, generally perverse when Indian cotton interests conflict with those of Lancashire. There have been five articles written from day to day almost in one week. Leaving aside all other minor and irrelevant issues, there is only one cry which needs to be referred to here. It is once more the stock cry of protection to India. Our millowners are a body of fat manufacturers flourishing beyond the dreams of avarice and sweating the poor operatives into the bargain. Well, the sweating argument does not lie in the mouth of Manchester because in the first place it is absolutely incorrect. Secondly, Manchester has forgotten the sweating it used to practise—a sweating never known even in the earliest history of Indian cotton industry—in the olden days before the date of the first factory legislation in Manchester, an account of which, a graphic account, may be read in the pages of the history of the industry by Professor Chapman. What then is this renewed cry of protection? I have been at some pains to analyse closely the statistics of the imports of Lancashire goods and of the qualities of the stuffs imported and the production and the qualities of the cloth manufactured by Indian mills. I am not going to weary you with those statistics; but I will give you the result of my study in a nutshell. If I am wrong I shall be glad to stand corrected by some of the members present here, who are large importers of Lancashire goods.

I take the year 1913-14 as the year just before the outbreak of the war when the imports were exceedingly great. According to our official trade returns the imports of three large classes of Lancashire goods were as follows:—

	Crore yards.
Grey	151·60
Bleached	78·14
	229·74
Coloured	77·08
Total ...	306·82

The Indian mill production returns do not give separate figures for bleached goods, but I may observe that the production of this class of goods is absolutely negligible as my friend, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy who owns the only one complete factory specially laid out for bleaching, can testify. Here then is the production of cloth produced by our Indian mills in 1913-14:—

	Crore yards.
Grey and Bleached	87·24
Coloured	29·18
Total ...	116·42

Thus the entire production of Indian mills was just 38 per cent. of the total imports of Lancashire goods.

The Main Issue.

Now let us at once come to the main point at issue. Out of the 87·24 crore yards of Indian grey and bleached goods, how much really entered into competition with those of Lancashire? There were only two principal description, the rest were of an entirely negligible character. The two principal descriptions are :—

	Crore yards.
Dhoties	28·27
Shirtings and long cloths	29·14
Total ...	57·41

So that you will see that against 229·74 crore yards of Lancashire grey and bleached goods there were just 57·41 crore yards which might be reasonably said to compete with only some varieties of dhoties and shirting.

Next, as to coloured goods. Here the Lancashire stuffs amounted to 78·14 crore yards. But it is important to remember that fully 59·82 crore yards were of descriptions of which not a single yard has hitherto been made by any Indian mill. These are :—

	Crore yards.
Cambrics	11·31
Prints	20·73
Shirtings	15·19
Unspecified	12·59
Total ...	59·82

Practically there remained only 18·32 crore yards of coloured piece-goods of Lancashire make. Against the Indian Mills produced a variety of stuff amounting to 29·18 crore yards. But how much of these competed with the 18·32 crore yards of Lancashire? An examination will tell experts in the line that only a few. Indeed, the coloured descriptions made by India are different from those of Lancashire. No doubt there are some clever imitations. But on the whole, it is more than doubtful that Indian coloured piece-goods entered into anything like serious competition with those of Lancashire. Coming back to the imports of 222·24 crore yards of grey and bleached Lancashire stuff it is also useful to remember that the description known generically as "jacconets" which include madapolloms, mulls, cambrics, etc., amounted to 45·60 crores, but no Indian mill makes any jaconets to speak of. Neither the description known as "nensooks" so that these two alone make up 66·38 crore yards out of the 222·24 crores of grey and bleached goods. That leaves 57·41 crore yards of dhoties and longcloths which enter into competition. I leave it to you to say how far then the countervailing duties on Indian cloths were all through justifiable? Out of a total of 306·82 crore yards of Lancashire goods just 57·41 crore yards of Indian goods compete at a maximum, though even here qualifications are necessary. So that for 18 per cent. of Indian goods which may be said to enter into competition—a mere bagatelle—India has under the pressure of interested Lancashire to pay for these twenty years past a countervailing duty. And it should be remembered that it is within recent years even this much competition is discernible. At the rate of the imposition in 1896 there was really next to nothing. I, therefore, leave it to you to infer how far the old old cry of "protection" raised by Manchester is at all well-founded.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the report.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY'S SPEECH.

An Unfair Tax.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, in supporting the adoption of the report, said :—

Gentlemen,—After the lucid and very interesting speech of our Chairman and others who preceded me I will confine myself only to two or three matters pertaining to our industry. Referring to the increase in the Import Duty on piece-goods and its connection with counter-vailing excise duty our Chairman has truly remarked that it is not a question that the present 3½ per cent. duty is killing or likely to kill the Indian Cotton Industry ; but as has often been said it is the unfair tax levied at the behest of Lancashire that has created the dissatisfaction throughout the country. In spite of the selfish agitation conducted by Lancashire, it is a satisfaction to see that the London *Times* has taken up a very just and courageous attitude; and by its remarks has acknowledged that India has a just grievance against the imposition of excise duties. It said : "The Indian Cotton duty has always been politically, economically, and above all, morally indefensible." Again, "India believes that the excise duty was imposed out of fear of the Lancashire vote and no one can say that India is wrong in her belief. Further, in reply to the Lancashire argument that the poor agriculturists will have to bear the burden the London *Times* rightly replied : "The plea that the poor Hindu will have to pay more for his clothing is merely nonsensical. At the bidding of Lancashire, the Hindu peasant has had to pay more for his clothing for twenty years, because, although it is made in his own country it is subject to an excise duty" and finally the *Times* concluded : "We have repeatedly sought to warn both Lancashire and past Governments that India, where public opinion is now awake and alert, would not for ever tolerate a tariff dictated by English considerations."

Although for the last twenty years this country has been agitating against the excise duty, we must acknowledge with gratitude that both the Governments here and in England have realised that injustice has been done to India. And this is a good sign. I do hope with the Chairman that financial consideration will, at an early date, warrant the removal of this unjust excise duty and remove, so to say, a great cause of dissatisfaction. But, I am afraid, we are not quite out of the wood. The question is to be re-opened soon after the war ; and we hope that sufficient representation and voting power will be given to the Indian representatives to make their voice effective.

Super-Tax on Industries.

I will now refer to the imposition of super-tax on industries. Our Chairman has put the case for the millowners quite fully and I should like to add two further considerations to those which he has put forward. Apart from the tendency of the directors to distribute larger amounts in dividends which may ultimately tell against the Company, many cases will arise where shareholders will be able to out-vote the directors and demand a larger dividend. Up to now, a larger amount used to be taken to the equalization or to reserve funds and the shareholders accepted the position on the strength of the argument that the amounts withheld by the Directors from the shareholders in good years will be paid to the shareholders in bad years. But now they will naturally argue that 25 per cent. of the undistributed amount would be permanently lost to the shareholders ; and, therefore, the available profit should be distributed in good years and lower dividend in bad years. Their arguments will be so sound that they will often be able to out-vote the directors.

Again this tax is absolutely wrong in principle and in effect. The Indian cotton industry has to complete amongst others, with the Japanese manufacturers. The accounts of the Japanese companies show how large reserve funds are built and the Companies' position is strengthened. In competition a strong Japanese Company will easily outbid the Indian Company which has been unable to strengthen its position owing to the tax being levied on wrong principles. Even in England where heavy income tax is payable, I believe, but I am open to

correction, the Companies do not pay super-tax. Super-tax is levied on the incomes of individuals only. War tax is quite a different matter. It applies only during the continuance of war; while the super-tax levied on wrong principles will continue to weaken industries during all times to come. The Hon. the Finance Members has kindly consented to reconsider this point next year and we hope that he will see his way to amend the Act.

In conclusion I am obliged to the Chairman for his remarks about my work on the Coal Committee at Calcutta to which I was appointed by the Government on the representation of this Association. I have already sent in my report to the Committee of the Association. I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my conviction that the action of the Coal Committee in Calcutta has saved the country from what would have been a great disaster. It is impossible to say what great confusion and dislocation of industries would have taken place, had it not been for the appointment of the Committee and the organised efforts made by it. The action of the Committee has put an end to what threatened to become a discreditable scramble in which the least scrupulous got the lion's share, by instituting a system under which the legitimate needs of every industry and interest are fairly met. After my experience with the Coal Committee I am in a position to say that so long as there is coal available at the pits mouth the system of distributing it, introduced by the Coal Committee, will give a fair chance of supply to every body. Of course, we have to look to the monsoon months of July and August when some of the labour leaves the mines to go to agricultural operations. That will be a critical period which we have to carefully watch; but as one prominent gentleman connected largely with the coal trade in Calcutta told me that Indian coal mines have never failed, in spite of the heavier continuous demand every year; and he thought that with prudence and co-operation on the part of all consumers including Government and railways the critical time may be tided over without difficulty.

Gentlemen, before I resume my seat I convey to you my sincere thanks for electing me as your representative on the Bombay Port Trust. The honour that you have done me I appreciate the greater, as this is the second time that you have elected me to represent your interests on the Port Trust.

The report was then adopted.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Patriotism before all things.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who was received enthusiastically, said :—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—Let me thank you, Sir, at once for your most generous remarks with regard to the official relations between my Government and your important Association, and for the friendly welcome you have given me to-day. I am delighted to be amongst you, in the presence of many of the leaders of our business life, most of whom I can claim as my personal friends, all of whom, I know well, have supported me in my official duties during four strenuous, anxious and eventful years, through a period in which I am proud to feel I have had the steadfast assistance and co-operation of all classes and communities in the Presidency.

Mr. Chairman, as you have very truly said, the past year has been one of crowded incidents. Indeed during the last few weeks and months events have moved with almost bewildering rapidity. The great successes in Mesopotamia, the continuous progress of the Allied armies in France, the dramatic events in Russia, and finally the entry of America with all her financial and material power on the side of the Allies, all these events must surely fill us with confidence that before long we shall obtain a decisive victory, and secure peace and prosperity for our Empire, which will last for long years. When that time comes I look forward to the profitable development of the commercial and industrial life of India, whose people have given such steadfast and loyal assistance to the mother country during the whole period of the war.

Sir, I can add little to the admirable references you have made to the War Loan, the success of which as you truly say I have very near my heart, but I would at once most gratefully acknowledge the splendid sum which the members of your Association intend to invest, and the fine example which you and other business firms and companies are setting to the whole of the Presidency. I am proud to feel that you all, notwithstanding the fact that large investments in the loan at this moment may cause some dislocation to your business, feel that in these critical days patriotism comes before all things and that you are determined to give your utmost help towards winning the war. And, Sir, when we remember that day by day your countrymen and my own and those of our Allies are risking and giving their lives readily and freely for the greatest cause that nations have ever fought for, when we go round our hospitals here and see the hundreds of splendid young men who have borne suffering and often permanent disablement in fighting for the safety of us all, must we not feel that it is our bounden duty, a most solemn obligation, to give all we can as a thank-offering to them, and be eager to undertake every sacrifice to show them our gratitude for their glorious services? I have had an opportunity within the last two days of visiting all the War Committees in this city, and have been able to observe the devoted voluntary work which is being done by gentlemen of all communities to educate our citizens to a sense of their responsibilities and to popularise the Loan. To them all to-day I give my grateful thanks for their labours. Our Presidency has started well, but we have only just begun, and I am certain that when the Loan closes we shall send a splendid message of loyalty to our King Emperor.

New Markets for India.

Let me turn for a moment to certain matters to which you have referred in your address which more particularly relate to the great industry which is the special care of your Association. I was glad to listen to your expressions of satisfaction and confidence with regard to the increase in the import duty on cotton piece-goods which has lately become an accomplished fact. I emphasise this point for your remarks are in pleasant contrast to those which I have noticed of one or two of our leading business men, who even now appear apprehensive lest this act of justice on the part of the Imperial Government should be merely of a temporary nature and fear that after the war is over we may revert to the state of things which has hitherto prevailed. I dislike this pessimistic frame of mind, and I commend to them your confident optimism, and feel sure you are right in your view that we should be grateful for benefits received, hopeful for further benefits to come, confident that when the question of Imperial taxation is thoroughly overhauled, India will receive full justice as a most important partner in our great Empire.

It is most satisfactory to hear from you, Sir, that you are able to report that the year has been one of unusual prosperity, notwithstanding the fact that owing to the war you have had very serious difficulties to contend with, difficulties with regard to freightage, coal, dyes, and procuring of machinery for your mills. Let us hope with you that the Allied navies will soon defeat the piratical efforts of the Germans through their submarines, and our armies crush their forces on land. New and profitable markets are open to your enterprise; I am sure that when normal conditions once more prevail, you will be fully prepared to make the most of your opportunities. People often talk about the apathy, the *laissez faire* character of the East. I can only tell you that from an experience of four strenuous years amongst you, you have always managed to keep your Governor busy, and am confident that you are fully prepared successfully to meet competition in all the markets that will be open to you.

The Labour Question.

I must add one word as to the labour question to which you have referred in language that gives me much hope for the future, and it shall only be one word, for you, gentlemen, are fully aware of my opinions, and how keenly I feel on this important question.

You lay great stress on the importance of education for your workers, and I entirely agree, but I would urge that education is not of much value unless you give them healthy,

sanitary homes, in which their children can grow up with full opportunity of development of brain and body and which will give them every chance to become healthy, intelligent workmen. I am convinced that the sympathetic interest of the employer in his workmen is of the highest importance in order to secure honest and efficient work, and I trust that the hope you have expressed in your own words, that some organized and systematic measures will be taken to improve the lot of the men will bring practical results very shortly.

Let me congratulate you, Sir, in conclusion, on a very successful year of administration of your most important charge, and let me with you warmly welcome my old friend Mr. Wacha as your successor for the ensuing year. Long years of strenuous service for his country have endeared him to, and secured for him the complete confidence of his fellow citizens and I wish him all success in his responsible duties. I can assure him that, if he desires their assistance, Government will gladly do all they can to forward the welfare of this Association. (Loud applause.)

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey proposed, **Mr. Rahimtoola C. Ebrahim** seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that the Association's Rules for the registration of Trade Marks be amended as under:—

That the present Rules 4, 6, 13 and 44 be deleted and the following substituted:—

(4) Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorised to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

(6) Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

(13) Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

(44) Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

(*b*) That Rule 15 be deleted and the succeeding Rules be re-numbered accordingly.

(*c*) That the following be added at the end of Rule 21 (present number).

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date

when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 36 to 42 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed, **Mr. Jehangir B. Petit** seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that a new Rule 8 reading as under be inserted after Rule 7, in the Rules for the election of the Association's Representatives on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and that the succeeding Rules be re-numbered accordingly :

(8) In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

The Chairman proposed, **the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit** seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that as a special case a gratuity on retirement of Rs. 750 be granted to Mr. Muncherji Cursetjee Mistry, Chief Statistical Clerk of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and who has been in charge of the Millowners' Statistical returns during the past 41 years.

Sir Sassoon J. David proposed, **Mr. Cowasji Jehangir** seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that the following donations be paid out of the Funds of the Association :—

Rs. 2,000 to the Funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Rs. 1,000 to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

Rs. 500 to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund.

Rs. 250 to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund.

Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses.

Rs. 250 to the Funds of the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital.

Rs. 350 to the Funds of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association.

Mr. Meyer Nissim proposed, **Mr. J. H. Latimer** seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Nesserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, F.C.R.A., be re-elected Auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1917 on the remuneration hitherto paid to him.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

For the period 1st January to 31st December 1916.

INTRODUCTION.

The record of the year under review has been, on the whole, one of general prosperity for the Cotton Mill Industry of India, and particularly for the Weaving section of it. In the beginning, however, it gave cause for some anxiety, as the stocks of cloth were accumulating, and the months January to May, which generally coincide with good demand, were comparatively very flat. But the expectation was in the air, of a big demand later on, and it was destined to be realised, as the demand did come later in July, and lasted for about five months; grey goods being principally in demand. Usually in the rainy season, the off-take of cloth is poor, but the year under report turned out an exception, and the demand that first gave the impetus to the stagnant market was the one for grey sheeting from Zanzibar, which cloth, at one time, was quoted as high as 15 annas per pound. Later, owing to the difficulties of shipment to that port, the demand for this cloth fell off, but was soon replaced by calendered sheetings and longcloths, the prices of which touched 16½ annas and 17 annas respectively, for standard goods. The climax in cloth prices synchronised with the rise in cotton also. The demand, however, was not a genuine one from consumers, but was one artificially created by the speculators, many of whom, not previously in the line, had been attracted to the cloth business by the lure of big profits to be made in consequence of the curtailment of imports from foreign countries. The result was that by the end of November, when cotton began to decline, a slump set in, and when the speculators realised that the prospect of big profits was becoming less bright every day, they became uneasy and were eager to sell off, thereby aggravating the situation. At the end of the year the Market was again as dull as it was at the beginning, and continued so up to February of the current year. But even at the worst of times there was one redeeming feature in the case of certain mills, and that was the steady demand for bleached and dyed goods. In the latter the rage was at first for black dyed cloth, and all sorts of shades, fast or otherwise, were eagerly taken up. In the absence of sulphur black colours dyeing with myrabolams was resorted to, but this demand also began to slacken, and by the time the sulphur colours of The British Dyes, Ld. began to come in, it was practically on its last legs. The Mills had, however, another resource to fall back upon, and that was the supply of khaki cloths to the Army Clothing Department, which has continued up to the time of writing this report.

In the last report allusion was made to the scarcity of dyes and their high prices causing anxiety, but the corresponding increase in the prices of coloured goods has saved the situation, and further there is the hope that The British Dyes Ld. will later be able to supply many of the dyes which were previously supplied by Germany only.

Cotton prices, which had been fairly moderate for some months previous, took a very high jump in November 1916, till Broach reached the level of Rs. 450. But a decline set in by the end of that month, and this was, as previously stated, one of the reasons for the slump in the Cloth Market in December.

In yarns the increase in prices has not been proportionate to the increase in cotton rates, and although the rise in silver, and the favourable exchange with China, have enabled spinners to realise better rates than they could have done otherwise, the spinning mills have been rather hard hit of late, the more so as one of the outlets of their products has been closed owing to the embargo imposed in March on the import of yarns into the United Kingdom.

The embargo caused grave dislocation of the yarn business, as the mills had stocks of cross reeled yarns made against contracts for shipment to British ports, and such yarns are unsaleable in India and the Markets of the East. This condition of affairs was to some extent improved by the British Government's action of temporarily raising the embargo a few months later, and allowing shipments of yarn contracted for previously to March 1916.

The year under review also witnessed a remarkable increase in the imports of Japanese piece-goods into India. This competition of Japan, even in sorts hitherto considered the preserve of Indian mills, merits the close attention of those interested in the Mill Industry of India.

Another remarkable feature of the year has been the shortage of coal, and though so far none of the Mills have had to close on that account, the danger is still a real one, and those concerned in the industry await further developments with considerable anxiety.

Railway freights have increased during the year, and the temporary stoppage of bookings of yarn and cloth to certain stations from time to time, owing to shortage of waggons, added to the difficulties the Mills had to contend with. But on the whole, the year under review has to its credit a fairly good record of prosperity for the Mill Industry.

The Association places on record its grateful appreciation of Government's action in imposing a duty of 7½ per cent. on imported piece-goods, and it is hoped the iniquitous Excise Duty will be removed as soon as finances permit. At the same time it is felt that in consequence of the introduction of the Super-tax, our industry will be considerably hampered in setting apart to reserves such a sum as may be necessary to extend the industry or to provide adequately for renewals or repairs. It is to be hoped that Government will so adjust the super-tax next year as to remove the disability here referred to.

YARN EXPORTS.

Exports of Indian Yarn from India to Foreign Countries during the official year 1915-16 amounted to **160,231,736 lbs.** as against **133,619,273 lbs.** in 1914-15, showing an increase of **26,612,463 lbs.** or **19·91 per cent.** The quantity exported during the 9 months of official year 1916-17, amounted to **127,104,504 lbs.** as compared with **131,125,605 lbs.** in 1915-16, showing a decrease of **4,021,101 lbs.** or **3·06 per cent.**

COTTON CROP, 1916-17.

The **total area** in all territories reported on is now computed at **21,212,000 acres,** which marks a net increase of **3,466,000 acres,** or **19·53 per cent.** on **17,746,000 acres** (revised figures) at this time last year.

The **total estimated outturn** is **4,557,000 bales** of **400 lbs.** each as against **3,738,000 bales** (revised figures) for last year, representing an increase of **819,000 bales** or **21·91 per cent.** To this figure might be added some **1,000 bales** estimated as the production in Native States in Bihar and Orissa which make no returns.

The following statement (taken from the Indian Trade Journal) compares the figures for the last three years (the figures are in thousands of bales of 400 lbs. each):—

	Year ending 31st August		
	1916.	1915.	1914.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Net Exports	2,486	2,118	3,647
Mill Consumption	1,873	1,771	1,816
Consumption outside Mills (conjectural) ...	750	1,000	450
Total ...	5,109	4,889	5,913
Estimated yield ...	4,557	5,209	5,066
Excess (+) or Deficit (—) ...	—552	+320	—847

YARN.

The quantity of yarn produced in India during the official year 1915-16, amounted to **722,424,579 lbs.** as against **651,984,657 lbs.** during the previous 12 months or an increase of **70,439,922 lbs.** or **10·80 per cent.** Of this amount **314,512,996 lbs.** were consumed in the production of **352,254,556 lbs.** cloth and **160,231,736 lbs.** exported to Foreign Countries during the official year 1915-16, leaving a balance of **247,679,847 lbs.**

The total shipments of yarn from Bombay to China during the Calendar years 1915 and 1916, amounted to **358,777 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each) and **303,692 bales** (of **400 lbs.** each), respectively, showing a decrease of **55,085 bales** or **15·35 per cent.**

The shipments from Bombay to United Kingdom and Continent during the Calendar year 1916, amounted to **8,398 bales** as against **3,274 bales** in 1915 and **2,036 bales** in 1914. The maximum quantity exported to the United Kingdom and Continent during the years 1907 and 1908 was **56,335** and **17,255 bales,** respectively.

CLOTH.

The production of cloth in India during the Official year 1915-16, amounted to **1,441,514,550 yards** as against **1,135,707,952** yards, showing an increase of **305,806,598 yards,** or **26·92 per cent.** The Exports to Foreign Countries during the Official year 1915-16, compared with 1914-15, show an increase of **46 millions** and with 1910-11 of **13½ million yards** :—

1908-09	77,988,964	yards.
1909-10	94,137,558	„
1910-11	99,788,315	„
1911-12	81,429,410	„
1912-13	86,512,812	„
1913-14	89,233,716	„
1914-15	67,194,430	„
1915-16	113,465,214	„

As regards Export to China from Bombay, it may be mentioned that there was, during the Calendar year 1916, a decrease of **40,676 yards** or **12·52 per cent.** :—

1915	324,720	yards.
1916	284,044	„

Production of Yarn and Cloth in India from 1st January to 31st December :—

Yarn.	Lbs.
1916	691,132,058
1915 (revised)	711,083,329
Decrease ...	19,951,271 or 2·80%

Cloth.	Yards.	Lbs.
1916...	1,604,953,439	385,124,287
1915 (revised) ...	1,367,307,395	336,230,388
Increase	237,646,044 or 17·38%	48,893,899 or 14·54%

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the Island of Bombay, as also in the whole of India :—

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	75	2,187,425	21,287	69,530	2,459,646	702,756
1898	82	2,226,982	21,379	70,728	2,860,648	817,328
1899	82	2,410,861	22,209	77,169	3,327,800	950,800
1900	82	2,536,891	22,215	72,914	2,606,800	744,800
1901	81	2,571,092	22,414	82,162	2,435,153	695,758
1902	80	2,523,769	22,845	86,122	3,455,823	987,378
1903	80	2,533,382	23,125	86,913	3,451,798	986,228
1904	79	2,534,230	24,136	89,915	3,404,569	972,734
1905	81	2,560,916	28,073	92,924	3,753,582	1,072,452
1906	84	2,614,323	28,778	100,798	3,994,424	1,141,264
1907	85	2,613,483	31,982	98,101	3,905,125	1,115,750
1908	86	2,734,683	35,967	101,536	3,777,179	1,079,194
1909	89	2,800,345	39,264	105,751	3,845,464	1,098,704
1910	89	2,824,046	41,931	104,550	3,444,203	984,058
1911	87	2,890,590	42,467	104,500	3,337,075	953,450
1912	86	2,885,452	43,388	109,691	3,771,656	1,077,616
1913	90	2,925,966	45,250	110,033	3,752,735	1,072,210
1914 (year ending 31st August).	85	3,009,172	48,845	109,860	3,773,133	1,078,038
1915 do.	86	2,994,367	51,846	111,924	3,591,175	1,026,050
1916 do.	86	2,984,575	53,205	118,303	3,836,609	1,096,174

ALL-INDIA.

Year ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1897	173	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	188	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914 (year ending 31st August).	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915 do.	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916 do.	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718

The undernoted figures show an increase in the **Exports of Cotton from Bombay** in the year 1916 and also in the quantity of yarn produced during the same period. The number of operatives actually at work shows an increase of 6,379 :—

Year ending 30th June.	Hands employed.	* Yarn produced.	Cotton.		
			Mill Consumption.	Exports.	Arrivals.
		† Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.	§ Bales.
1905	92,924	8,33,858	10,72,452	10,47,721	26,09,012
1906	1,00,798	9,73,449	11,41,264	14,93,872	26,63,208
1907	98,101	9,26,649	11,15,750	19,15,702	29,48,993
1908	1,01,536	8,82,879	10,79,194	11,85,177	21,22,754
1909	1,05,751	8,94,115	10,98,704	13,66,570	21,66,281
1910	1,04,550	8,25,197	9,84,058	20,25,165	31,51,905
1911	1,04,500	8,01,068	9,53,450	16,82,430	24,67,176
1912	1,09,691	8,19,102	10,77,616	13,06,153	25,39,826
1913	1,10,033	9,09,202	10,72,210	14,73,876	27,74,311
1914 (year ending 31st August) ...	1,09,860	8,87,561	10,78,038	25,70,615	37,39,409
1915 do. ...	1,11,924	8,05,383	10,26,050	18,61,317	26,88,423
1916 do. ...	1,18,303	9,41,857	10,96,174	19,93,235	31,38,528

* Year ending 31st March. † Bales of 400 lbs. § Bales of 3½ cwts.

Below is a comparative Statement of **Cotton Consumption, Yarn and Cloth Production in India** for a series of years :—

12 months ending 31st March.	Cotton.		Yarn.		Cloth.	
	† Mill Consumption.	F.-P. Bales of 3½ cwts. each.	Production.	Bales of 400 lbs. each.	Production.	
	Cwts.		Cwts.		Yards.	Lbs.
1899	58,63,165	16,75,190	45,74,867	12,80,962	35,57,09,050	10,16,89,943
1900	50,86,732	14,53,352	45,87,708	12,84,558	32,94,23,397	9,80,64,807
1901	47,31,090	13,51,740	31,51,563	8,82,437	34,11,76,942	9,87,47,566
1902	61,77,633	17,65,038	51,15,519	14,32,345	40,97,44,993	11,96,50,685
1903	60,87,690	17,39,340	51,44,951	14,40,586	40,63,16,717	12,27,74,014
1904	61,06,681	17,44,766	51,57,338	14,44,054	46,05,54,273	13,80,44,172
1905	65,77,354	18,79,244	51,64,118	14,45,953	54,95,29,065	15,87,46,555
1906	70,82,306	20,23,516	60,79,630	17,02,296	56,49,90,190	16,38,80,194
1907	69,30,595	19,80,170	58,36,611	16,34,251	70,81,39,874	16,57,67,858
1908	69,70,250	19,91,500	56,99,063	15,95,738	80,84,26,561	18,90,51,679
1909	73,81,500	21,09,000	58,64,556	16,42,075	82,44,89,164	19,23,64,697
1910	67,72,535	19,35,010	56,01,484	15,68,410	96,38,69,482	22,88,24,078
1911	66,70,531	19,05,866	54,45,778	15,24,318	1,04,27,41,653	24,58,14,873
1912	71,75,357	20,50,102	55,80,626	15,62,575	1,13,61,51,590	26,66,44,181
1913	73,36,056	20,96,016	61,47,079	17,21,182	1,22,04,42,545	28,54,71,002
1914	*75,00,961	21,43,126	60,96,222	17,06,942	1,16,42,91,588	27,43,88,550
1915	*73,59,212	21,02,632	58,21,291	16,29,961	1,13,57,07,952	27,70,05,900
1916	*76,92,013	21,97,718	64,50,219	18,06,061	1,44,15,14,550	35,22,54,556

* Year ending 31st August. † Year ending 30th June.

The **Shipments of Country-made Piece-Goods from Bombay to China** show a decrease on the previous twelve months of 1915, of **40,676 yards, or 12·52 per cent.**, as will be perceived from the following figures :—

Period.	China.		Japan.		Total.	
	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.	Packages.	Yards.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1877...	10	14,400	...	.....	10	14,400
Do. do. 1878...	1,206	14,99,334	58	1,13,528	1,264	16,12,862
Do. do. 1879...	296	3,65,640	5	8,400	301	3,74,040
Do. do. 1880...	1,553	18,90,685	110	1,32,000	1,663	20,22,685
Do do. 1881...	144	1,68,139	2	5,250	146	1,73,389
Do. do. 1882...	573	7,13,237	20	36,714	593	7,49,915
Do. do. 1883...	1,875	21,88,770	452	5,65,953	2,327	27,54,723
Do. do. 1884...	1,595	17,70,662	16	25,187	1,611	17,95,849
Do. do. 1885...	2,303	37,12,273	6	5,376	2,309	37,17,649
Do. do. 1886...	2,302	29,88,890	...	.....	2,302	29,88,890
Do. do. 1887...	1,963	25,84,680	3	4,560	1,966	25,89,240
Do. do. 1888...	11,320	1,57,51,688	96	1,40,321	11,416	1,58,92,009
Do. do. 1889...	1,302	19,85,997	26	31,200	1,328	20,17,197
Do. do. 1890...	3,148	36,60,574	21	23,800	3,169	36,84,374
Do. do. 1891...	4,564	61,02,250	...	.....	4,564	61,02,250
Do. do. 1892...	7,416	99,84,335	...	.....	7,416	99,84,335
Do. do. 1893...	3,598	45,17,445	38	57,312	3,636	45,74,757
Do. do. 1894...	4,949	60,68,702	...	.....	4,949	60,68,702
Do. do. 1895...	7,744	1,00,64,441	7	7,200	7,751	1,00,71,641
Do. do. 1896...	7,024	86,38,535	26	30,420	7,050	86,68,955
Do. do. 1897...	2,368	30,36,875	15	21,988	2,383	30,58,863
Do. do. 1898...	947	13,18,478	...	.....	947	13,18,478
Do. do. 1899...	3,034	39,93,348	1	1,680	3,035	39,95,028
Do. do. 1900...	1,080	13,72,980	...	.....	1,080	13,72,980
Do. do. 1901...	418	5,59,100	...	.....	418	5,59,100
Do. do. 1902...	500	5,69,758	...	.....	500	5,69,758
Do. do. 1903...	138	1,68,081	...	.....	138	1,68,081
Do. do. 1904...	2,410	27,98,025	...	.....	2,410	27,98,025
Do. do. 1905...	10,085	1,16,72,521	...	.....	10,085	1,16,72,521
Do. do. 1906...	557	7,04,090	...	.....	557	7,04,090
Do. do. 1907...	262	3,53,092	...	.....	262	3,53,092
Do. do. 1908...	2,803	32,45,175	...	.....	2,803	32,45,175
Do. do. 1909...	2,484	31,37,627	...	.....	2,484	31,37,627
Do. do. 1910...	1,804	23,56,642	...	.....	1,804	23,56,642
Do. do. 1911...	279	3,05,684	...	.....	279	3,05,684
Do. do. 1912...	822	10,39,900	...	.....	822	10,39,900
Do. do. 1913...	638	7,62,280	...	.....	638	7,62,280
Do. do. 1914...	98	1,40,120	...	.....	98	1,40,120
Do. do. 1915...	223	3,24,720	...	.....	223	3,24,720
Do. do. 1916...	200	2,84,044	...	.....	200	2,84,044

In Country-made Yarn a decrease of **15·35 per cent.** occurs in Shipments to China during 1915-16. Japan, it will be noticed, has taken nothing during the same period from Bombay. The following statement shows in detail the **Shipments of Country-made Yarn from Bombay to China and Japan** for a series of years :—

Period.	To China (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (Bales, 400 lbs. each).	Total Bales.
From 1st January to 31st December 1877	28,516	142	28,658
Do. do. 1878	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. do. 1879	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. do. 1880	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. do. 1881	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. do. 1882	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. do. 1883	94,982	17,421	1,12,403
Do. do. 1884	1,27,318	13,846	1,41,164
Do. do. 1885	1,54,517	19,020	1,73,537
Do. do. 1886	1,99,407	20,543	2,19,950
Do. do. 1887	2,05,158	39,730	2,44,888
Do. do. 1888	2,34,071	52,697	2,86,768
Do. do. 1889	2,54,697	62,220	3,16,917
Do. do. 1890	3,25,060	37,722	3,62,782
Do. do. 1891	3,65,038	10,939	3,75,977
Do. do. 1892	3,85,771	21,445	4,07,216
Do. do. 1893	2,97,572	14,198	3,11,770
Do. do. 1894	3,38,703	10,743	3,49,446
Do. do. 1895	3,74,119	2,515	3,76,634
Do. do. 1896	4,71,023	2,467	4,73,490
Do. do. 1897	3,61,221	645	3,61,866
Do. do. 1898	4,37,645	475	4,38,120
Do. do. 1899	5,79,619	250	5,79,869
Do. do. 1900	2,53,331	100	2,53,431
Do. do. 1901	5,36,195	.....	5,36,195
Do. do. 1902	5,55,487	.....	5,55,487
Do. do. 1903	6,04,044	.....	6,04,044
Do. do. 1904	4,60,316	3	4,60,319
Do. do. 1905	6,51,870	.....	6,51,870
Do. do. 1906	5,96,926	500	5,97,426
Do. do. 1907	4,12,127	200	4,12,327
Do. do. 1908	4,41,899	.....	4,41,899
Do. do. 1909	5,10,746	.....	5,10,746
Do. do. 1910	4,24,893	.....	4,24,893
Do. do. 1911	2,75,087	.....	2,75,087
Do. do. 1912	4,33,989	.....	4,33,989
Do. do. 1913	4,05,359	.....	4,05,359
Do. do. 1914	3,24,586	.....	3,24,586
Do. do. 1915	3,58,777	.....	3,58,777
Do. do. 1916	3,03,692	.....	3,03,692

The following Statement shows the **Shipment of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns from the United Kingdom to British India, China and Japan** in the years 1877 to 1916 :—

Years.	Piece-goods of all kinds.			Yarns.		
	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.	British India.	To China (including Hongkong).	To Japan.
(1st Jan. to 31st Dec.)	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1877	*1,30,49,55,496	36,73,29,900	2,71,50,300	*3,60,30,025	1,79,62,200	1,51,05,700
1878	*1,18,90,59,900	34,00,97,800	4,22,82,400	*3,33,92,000	1,10,58,200	2,54,09,600
1879	*1,20,57,46,400	46,23,03,800	6,16,17,500	*2,95,96,900	1,43,43,400	2,46,07,700
1880	*1,67,03,10,900	44,72,71,900	6,14,64,500	*4,40,97,700	1,95,14,200	2,69,11,600
1881	*1,63,97,45,500	52,38,52,300	6,33,25,100	*4,06,83,300	1,91,49,400	2,83,29,800
1882	*1,52,21,58,000	40,19,58,300	5,29,90,500	*4,22,08,300	1,52,26,700	1,91,44,200
1883	*1,65,30,73,000	37,06,59,800	4,50,06,000	*4,21,72,400	1,33,70,700	2,01,48,500
1884	*1,64,27,31,800	39,45,33,600	4,53,54,200	*4,55,85,100	1,57,24,300	2,31,34,800
1885	*1,66,46,31,000	52,39,27,000	4,54,12,400	*4,15,20,600	2,03,73,900	1,26,87,200
1886	2,11,88,38,400	45,58,23,000	3,46,28,500	4,66,05,800	1,05,98,200	1,63,32,200
1887	1,81,19,64,500	55,27,42,700	6,54,03,800	4,88,52,400	1,18,82,200	2,34,72,500
1888	2,03,52,40,300	57,45,47,500	7,78,56,400	5,40,62,000	1,74,74,000	2,71,68,600
1889	2,00,11,53,400	47,44,26,100	8,25,78,000	4,53,54,300	88,28,900	2,68,32,600
1890	2,02,10,18,500	57,02,97,800	6,33,09,400	4,97,34,000	1,49,56,900	2,31,00,500
1891	1,83,64,90,600	53,41,29,400	6,11,20,100	5,00,03,600	1,31,44,800	1,48,26,500
1892	1,85,08,72,200	49,74,85,200	7,51,80,500	3,95,05,200	85,01,300	2,33,84,900
1893	1,88,82,91,200	36,54,25,500	6,83,07,800	3,85,38,400	87,78,500	1,89,63,000
1894	2,27,63,45,600	42,53,40,200	7,16,03,900	4,00,36,000	97,69,500	1,46,38,800
1895	1,71,82,24,000	52,81,87,800	9,90,35,600	4,10,70,600	1,12,26,100	2,12,66,000
1896	2,03,80,24,500	54,29,93,400	10,55,07,100	4,91,63,500	90,76,400	2,27,87,400
1897	1,75,83,37,600	44,51,82,100	9,40,56,700	4,76,96,100	1,12,46,000	2,31,42,600
1898	2,08,38,69,400	48,64,96,200	10,49,66,000	4,26,82,900	1,31,09,700	1,71,91,500
1899	2,18,08,85,400	55,40,80,000	9,38,50,600	3,90,14,900	1,13,44,700	1,25,26,500
1900	1,87,78,08,200	45,61,95,300	11,94,70,200	3,21,54,600	22,69,700	1,12,78,800
1901	2,22,86,32,100	49,10,72,700	6,33,21,400	5,53,10,100	69,38,200	74,85,900
1902	1,99,62,07,800	57,47,73,000	10,91,16,400	3,02,08,100	63,97,800	23,65,900
1903	1,99,81,67,200	47,76,91,500	6,73,24,800	2,53,58,000	46,60,300	14,06,100
1904	2,25,53,15,900	54,90,73,900	4,23,74,000	2,64,18,000	24,57,200	6,80,700
1905	2,39,19,89,000	79,97,32,300	12,87,24,800	3,93,21,300	84,40,900	40,70,700
1906	2,35,16,94,500	64,74,25,400	11,02,86,400	3,77,52,400	55,50,600	68,13,900
1907	2,45,42,33,800	55,33,73,000	12,12,40,900	3,10,11,700	42,98,600	21,12,300
1908	2,13,09,20,300	49,82,92,600	11,38,94,300	3,84,24,400	55,38,300	16,87,300
1909	2,04,67,99,100	57,24,82,000	11,39,07,500	3,60,23,200	44,77,400	9,94,500
1910	2,21,53,31,700	47,13,62,200	10,05,88,200	2,64,82,300	7,52,200	3,40,800
1911	2,42,16,61,200	64,75,03,100	9,22,08,300	3,64,08,000	30,90,000	.....
1912	2,79,52,54,700	52,76,36,800	7,47,66,300	4,21,95,700	26,40,100	.....
1913	3,05,73,92,000	71,65,71,400	5,01,99,900	3,74,21,400	21,46,400	.....
1914	2,60,83,36,000	57,79,47,600	2,60,98,600	3,74,44,200	16,47,700	.....
1915	1,90,80,94,500	37,50 82,300	1,96,62,800	3,79,78,300	6,78,600	.....
1916	1,93,58,18,300	37,74,25,700	1,68,07,500	2,68,88,000	3,13,700	.....
Average for 10 years (1907 to 1916)	2,35,73,84,150	53,17,67,670	7,29,17,430	3,50,27,720	25,58,300	5,13,490
Increase or decrease on figures for 1915 and 1916.	+ 1·45%	+ ·62 %	— 14·52 %	— 29·20 %	— 53·77%	.....

* Excluding Burma.

The **Imports of Yarn and Cloth into China** are summarised in the following statement :—

From	Yarn.		Cloth.	
	Average of 10 years (1907 to 1916).	1916.	Average of 10 years (1907 to 1916).	1916.
			Yards.	Yards.
Bombay, bales of 400 lbs. ...	3,89,115	3,03,692	.....	.....
„ lbs.	15,56,46,000	12,14,76,800	11,94,928	2,84,044
United Kingdom, lbs.	25,58,300	3,13,700	53,17,67,670	37,74,25,700
Total lbs. ...	15,82,04,300	12,17,90,500	.....	.....
Total yards ...	.....	.....	53,29,62,598	37,77,09,744

Imports of Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) and Yarn into British India from Japan ; Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, and gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods (Grey, White and Coloured) imported from the United Kingdom into British India :—

YEARS.	Imports of Piece-Goods and Yarn from Japan.		Excise Duty realized from Goods woven in Cotton Mills in India.		Gross amount of Customs Duty collected on Piece-Goods imported from United Kingdom.
	Piece-Goods.	Yarn.	Gross.	Net.	
	Yards.	lbs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897 ...	26,888	10	11,45,200	11,13,454	88,72,221
1897-1898 ...	10,413	10	12,14,108	11,86,848	76,10,777
1898-1899 ...	9,394	150	14,27,246	14,05,216	81,75,168
1899-1900 ...	24,768	140	13,80,526	13,50,306	88,62,453
1900-1901 ...	22,076	128,140	12,64,787	12,11,431	89,05,782
1901-1902 ...	34,827	.....	18,31,079	17,77,965	99,00,280
1902-1903 ...	24,934	.....	19,31,754	18,91,010	92,11,090
1903-1904 ...	308,988	2,080	21,36,510	20,95,151	92,73,539
1904-1905 ...	344,897	.....	24,49,145	24,00,976	1,13,99,465
1905-1906 ...	260,097	33	27,90,239	27,54,516	1,24,47,029
1906-1907 ...	178,180	57	29,82,671	29,46,515	1,20,41,047
1907-1908 ...	99,806	110	34,97,216	34,53,443	1,42,09,100
1908-1909 ...	111,739	120	36,58,276	36,12,977	1,07,06,892
1909-1910 ...	76,808	40	41,43,892	40,98,719	1,12,97,951
1910-1911 ...	154,413	316,117	44,56,129	44,01,707	1,29,67,691
1911-1912 ...	622,861	586,677	50,61,974	49,86,971	1,42,85,489
1912-1913 ...	5,880,723	384,429	58,39,147	57,97,745	1,77,00,532
1913-1914 ...	8,900,578	1,000,260	56,77,256	56,01,064	1,91,85,776
1914-1915 ...	16,042,064	921,730	51,74,091	51,65,345	1,43,69,049
1915-1916 ...	†.....	†.....	*51,12,242	*50,51,855	†.....

* Provisional.

† Official Report for 1915-16 has not been received.

The following table shows for each of the last twenty-one years the **number of pounds of yarn produced in India per spindle in position,** which is a fairly good index of the steadiness with which the spindles have been worked, and the prosperity or depression of the industry :—

Years.	Spindles in position.	Yarn produced.	Cwt. per spindle.
		Cwts.	
1896	39,32,946	38,60,287	0·981
1897	40,65,618	37,78,436	0·929
1898	42,59,720	41,30,320	0·969
1899	47,28,333	45,74,867	0·967
1900	49,45,783	45,87,708	0·927
1901	50,06,936	31,51,563	0·629
1902	50,06,965	51,15,519	1·021
1903	50,43,297	51,44,951	1·020
1904	51,18,121	51,57,338	1·008
1905	51,63,486	51,64,118	1·000
1906	52,79,595	60,79,630	1·151
1907	53,33,275	58,36,611	1·094
1908	57,56,020	56,99,063	0·990
1909	60,53,231	58,64,556	0·968
1910	61,95,671	56,01,484	0·904
1911	63,57,460	54,45,778	0·856
1912	64,63,929	55,80,626	0·863
1913	65,96,862	61,47,079	0·931
1914	67,78,295	60,96,222	0·899
1915	68,48,744	58,21,291	0·849
1916	68,39,877	64,50,219	0·943

The fluctuations in the **Spot Prices of Middling Upland Cotton in Liverpool** are shown below, as also the **Average Prices of Ginned Oomrawati and Ginned Bengal Cotton in Bombay :—**

	Average Price per lb. in Liverpool for Middling Upland.	Average Price per Candy of 784 lbs. in Bombay.			
		Oomrawati (Khamgaun Akola) Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.	Bengal Ginned "Fine."	Delivery.
1916.	*d.*	Rs.		Rs.	
March	7·79	256¾	Ready	225¾	Ready.
April	7·75	244	Do.	219	Do.
May	8·43	254¼	Do.	224½	Do.
June	8·31	257¼	Do.	229¾	Do.
July	8·04	269¾	Do.	231	Do.
August	8·88	289¼	September	251¾	September.
September	9·54	301	Ready	261¾	Ready.
October	10·40	325	Do.	279	Do.
November	11·81	383¼	January	318¾	January.
December	11·15	369	Do.	304¾	Do.
1917.					
January	10·97	391	Ready	305¾	Ready.
February	10·90	368	March	293	March.

As regards the **Prices of Silver in Bombay and the Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and Shanghai**, the following were the quotations on the last Mail day of each month :—

—	Price of Bar Silver in Bombay. (Ex. Duty.)	China Exchange.	
		Hongkong per 100 Dollars.	Shanghai per 100 Taels.
1916.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25th February	69 2 0	142 0 0	192 0 0
31st March	73 8 0	148 0 0	205 0 0
28th April	85 0 0	158 8 0	221 8 0
26th May	81 0 0	158 4 0	221 0 0
30th June	78 12 0	154 0 0	217 4 0
28th July	77 2 0	151 8 0	208 8 0
31st August	80 4 0	157 8 0	218 0 0
30th September	83 2 0	162 0 0	227 8 0
28th October	81 14 0	162 0 0	228 0 0
25th November	86 8 0	167 8 0	248 0 0
30th December	90 8 0	174 8 0	258 0 0
1917.			
27th January	92 4 0	166 0 0	251 0 0

For purposes of comparison, the following figures are appended showing the **Rates of Exchange on Hongkong and the Prices of Silver ruling at the end of March** in each of the following years :—

	Price of Silver. Per 100 Tolas.		Exchange on Hongkong.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.
1894	84	$11\frac{7}{12}$	$175\frac{1}{24}$
1895	91	12	$188\frac{11}{16}$
1896	92	$9\frac{11}{12}$	$186\frac{6}{13}$
1897	83	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$163\frac{80}{105}$
1898	71	3	$141\frac{1}{4}$
1899	73	$15\frac{15}{23}$	$149\frac{5}{23}$
1900	73	$3\frac{3}{4}$	147
1901	75	$4\frac{9}{32}$	$151\frac{17}{55}$
1902	67	$1\frac{3}{7}$	$138\frac{8}{23}$
1903	60	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$119\frac{1}{2}$
1904	70	$10\frac{9}{25}$	$137\frac{5}{11}$
1905	72	1	$139\frac{11}{26}$
1906	79	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$155\frac{1}{36}$
1907	83	$14\frac{7}{11}$	$162\frac{1}{16}$
1908	70	$1\frac{2}{25}$	$142\frac{19}{50}$
1909	62	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$131\frac{3}{16}$
1910	68	$10\frac{7}{24}$	$130\frac{13}{24}$
1911	70	$13\frac{8}{25}$	$134\frac{1}{2}$
1912	78	$9\frac{7}{13}$	$143\frac{21}{26}$
1913	75	8	$143\frac{3}{4}$
1914	77	$\frac{11}{16}$	$142\frac{3}{4}$
1915	70	$\frac{3}{8}$	134
1916	82	12	148
1917	...		...

SPINDLES AND LOOMS AT WORK IN INDIA, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following figures have been obtained from various sources and may be taken as being approximately correct. In order, however, to make the record as complete as possible, the Committee will be obliged, if members and others who have any additional particulars available will kindly forward them to the Secretary for inclusion in any future statements that may be published :—

SPINDLES.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	7,132,415	33,995,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	4,200,000	.....	.....
1876	1,100,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	1,244,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	1,289,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	1,452,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1,461,590	10,653,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	1,513,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1,620,814	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....
1883	1,790,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	2,001,667	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1885	2,145,646	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	2,261,561	.....	42,700,000	.....	.....	.....
1887	2,421,290	.....	42,740,000	.....	.....	.....
1888	2,488,851	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,762,518	.....	43,500,000	.....	.....	.....
1890	3,274,196	14,384,180	43,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1891	3,351,694	14,640,000	44,750,000	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,402,232	15,200,000	45,270,000	.....	385,314	.....
1893	3,575,917	15,700,000	45,270,000	.....	381,781	.....
1894	3,649,736	16,100,000	45,190,000	.....	530,074	.....
1895	3,809,929	16,650,000	45,400,000	6,571,332	580,945	.....
1896	3,932,946	17,333,396	44,900,000	.....	692,384	.....
1897	4,065,618	18,228,991	44,500,000	.....	768,328	.....
1898	4,259,720	18,434,244	44,900,000	7,115,500	1,027,817	.....
1899	4,728,333	19,329,092	45,600,000	.....	1,170,337	.....
1900	4,945,783	19,472,232	45,600,000	8,031,400	1,274,000	550,000
1901	5,006,936	20,196,835	46,100,000	8,434,601	1,234,976	.....
1902	5,006,965	20,907,212	49,727,107	.....	1,230,697	.....
1903	5,043,297	21,212,827	49,700,000	.....	1,381,306	.....
1904	5,118,121	22,197,522	49,500,000	.....	1,345,585	.....
1905	5,163,486	22,861,043	50,964,874	8,832,016	1,426,594	.....
1906	5,279,595	24,628,379	52,796,230	9,121,259	1,472,253	.....
1907	5,333,275	25,681,509	52,585,362	9,730,209	1,540,452	750,000
1908	5,756,020	26,133,442	55,218,024	9,850,209	1,695,879	.....
1909	6,053,231	27,914,085	57,026,422	10,162,872	1,954,892	.....
1910	6,195,671	28,299,482	57,731,829	10,200,000	2,099,764	.....
1911	6,357,460	29,064,492	58,002,435	10,480,090	2,170,796	831,030
1912	6,463,929	29,962,713	58,140,220	10,725,732	2,158,628	833,112
1913	6,596,862	30,579,000	58,481,000	10,920,426	2,176,960	947,406
1914	6,778,895	32,227,840	59,317,187	10,162,872	2,203,978	1,000,000
1915	6,848,744	32,400,792	59,905,000	.....	2,657,000	.....
1916	6,839,877	32,653,164	59,811,222	.....	3,162,832	1,029,218

LOOMS.

Year.	India.	United States of America.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Japan.	China.
1870	.....	.....	441,000	.....	.....	.....
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	9,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	10,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	10,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	13,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	13,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	13,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	14,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1883	15,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	16,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	16,537	.....	561,000	.....	.....	.....
1886	17,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	18,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	19,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	21,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	23,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	24,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	25,444	.....	660,000	.....	.....	.....
1893	28,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	31,154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	35,338	.....	.....	245,000	.....	.....
1896	37,270	354,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	37,584	379,341	.....	.....	2,852	.....
1898	38,013	384,745	.....	240,000	2,798	.....
1899	39,069	392,690	.....	.....	2,757	.....
1900	40,124	.....	.....	.....	5,045	.....
1901	41,180	411,106	.....	211,818	.....	.....
1902	42,584	477,072	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	44,092	488,760	684,000	.....	5,043	.....
1904	45,337	503,027	.....	.....	5,085	.....
1905	50,139	515,006	704,357	.....	8,140	.....
1906	52,668	525,630	704,357	230,200	9,601	.....
1907	58,436	536,815	725,221	.....	9,462	.....
1908	67,920	546,160	736,325	.....	11,146	.....
1909	76,898	555,398	739,382	.....	13,813	.....
1910	82,725	625,719	741,197	.....	17,702	.....
1911	85,352	633,909	741,260	.....	20,431	.....
1912	88,951	671,873	758,712	.....	20,902	3,738
1913	94,136	709,255	786,205	.....	20,634	4,755
1914	104,179	696,387	805,452	230,200	24,223	.....
1915	108,009	689,840	808,145	.....	25,443	.....
1916	110,268	719,358	808,796	.....	30,068	4,755

ESTIMATE OF COTTON CROP.

Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.	Season.	United States of America. Bales of 500 lbs. net.	India. Bales of 400 lbs. net.
1874 75	3,393,000	.....	1895-96	6,798,000	2,670,388
1875-76	4,422,000	.....	1896-97	8,281,000	2,264,890
1876-77	3,971,000	.....	1897-98	10,775,000	2,473,033
1877-78	4,282,000	.....	1898-99	10,940,000	3,015,269
1878-79	4,556,000	.....	1899-00	8,997,000	1,090,168
1879-80	5,251,000	.....	1900-01	9,991,000	2,953,381
1880-81	6,062,000	.....	1901-02	10,344,000	2,744,591
1881-82	4,904,000	.....	1902-03	10,274,000	3,367,630
1882-83	6,452,000	.....	1903-04	9,682,000	3,160,665
1883-84	5,225,000	.....	1904-05	13,436,000	3,791,000
1884-85	5,198,000	.....	1905-06	10,919,000	3,416,000
1885-86	6,030,000	.....	1906-07	13,269,000	4,934,000
1886-87	5,977,000	.....	1907-08	11,089,000	3,122,000
1887-88	6,516,000	.....	1908-09	13,458,000	3,692,000
1888-89	6,736,000	.....	1909-10	10,104,000	4,718,000
1889-90	6,888,000	.....	1910-11	15,013,000	3,853,000
1890-91	8,242,000	.....	1911-12	13,113,000	3,288,000
1891-92	8,526,000	1,697,615	1912-13	13,545,000	4,610,000
1892-93	6,318,000	2,272,716	1913-14	15,438,000	5,066,000
1893-94	7,115,000	2,529,325	1914-15	.....	5,209,000
1894-95	9,480,000	2,223,029	1915-16	.....	3,738,000

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1917.

The annual ballot for the office of Chairman of the Association took place on 15th January 1917, and resulted in the election of the **Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha.**

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The annual ballot for the above office took place on 22nd January 1917, and resulted in the election of **Mr. N. G. Hunt.**

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE FOR 1917.

The ballot for the remaining 18 members of the Committee for the year 1917 was held on the 29th January 1917, and resulted in the election of—

The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; Sir Sassoon David, Bart.; The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.; The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta; The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji; W. H. Brady, Esq.; B. Brown, Esq.; Rehimtoola C. Ebrahim, Esq.; Mathradas Goculdas, Esq.; Narottam M. Goculdas, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehangir, Esq. (Jun.); J. H. Latimer, Esq.; Meyer Nissim, Esq.; Jehangir B. Petit, Esq.; N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq.; C. N. Wadia, Esq.; N. N. Wadia, Esq.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Association on the 31st December 1916 was 110 compared with 84 at the end of 1914.

The following members were elected during the year under report :—

The Hubli Mills, Limited.

Proposed by the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Jacob Sassoon Mill, the Rachael Sassoon Mill, the Alexandra Mill, the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ld., and the E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works.

Proposed by the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Apollo Mill.

The Gold Mohur Mills, Ld.

Proposed by the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ld.

The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

Proposed by the Simplex Mills Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Proposed by the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Mathradas Mills, Ld.

The Narsinggirjee Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Proposed by the Simplex Mills Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

Proposed by the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Hookamchand Mills, Ld.

Proposed by the Simplex Mills Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Akola and Mid India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.

Proposed by the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Finlay Mills, Ld.

The Pachora Advance Press.

Proposed by the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Seconded by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The New Jamner Ginning, Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Proposed by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.

The New English Press and Ginning Company.

Proposed by the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The British India Pressing and Manufacturing Co.

Proposed by the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.

The Vaghli Ginning Factory.

Proposed by the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The New Julgaon Ginning and Press Factory.

Proposed by the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.

The Dhulia Advance Press.

Proposed by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Hindoostan Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Proposed by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Parbhani Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.

The Central Pressing and Manufacturing Co.

Proposed by the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Parsee Ginning Factory.

Proposed by the Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Bombay Flour & Oil Mill Co., Ltd.

Proposed by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Nimar Cotton Co., Ltd.

Proposed by the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Pratap Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Proposed by the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

Proposed by the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

Seconded by the Colaba Land and Mill Co.

The following resigned membership :—

The Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Association's Representative.

The term of office of the additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay expired on the 30th April 1916, and as it was this Association's turn to elect a representative, a ballot was held on the 20th March 1916 and resulted in the election of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

AMENDMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION'S RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(*See* Report 1915, page xvi.)

At the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 14th April 1916 it was agreed to insert a new Rule 33 (*a*) after Rule 33 of the Association's Trade Mark Rules and Regulations :—

> "33 (*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void."

The Committee have had under consideration the question of the registration of dealers' trade marks with the Association and as a result of the

discussion that has taken place they have come to the conclusion that such trade marks should not be registered. It has therefore been decided to recommend that the Association's Rules for the registration of trade marks should be amended as under—

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorised to sign the same on behalf of the member to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

6. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the permanent register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the permanent register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such member to such class or classes of goods.

Rule 15 to be deleted.

The following to be added at end of Rule 21 :—

Provided always that if a Member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 36 to 42 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

44. Registration of a trade mark in the permanent register under these rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *primâ facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

The Committee have also decided to recommend the addition of the following rule to the Rules for the election of the Association's Representatives on the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Improvement Trust Board and the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay :—

(New Rule.) In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

"COMMON" TRADE MARKS.

During the year under review the question arose, in connec ion with a dispute regarding the registration of a certain trade mark, as to whether the Association's Trade Mark Rules should be so amended as to provide for the registration of such trade marks as might be considered "common property." The whole question was placed before the Association's Solicitors and in view of the opinion expressed by them and of the fact that the Committee were recommending certain amendments to the Rules that would meet the requirements of the case, it was ultimately decided to drop the matter.

For purposes of record the letter from the Association's Solicitors will be printed in full in *Appendix* **A**.

SHORTAGE OF COAL SUPPLIES.

Towards the end of the year 1915 the coal situation in Bombay gave cause for great anxiety among Millowners and Shipping Companies.

A joint letter was accordingly addressed by the Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Bombay Government, in which it was pointed out that the existing stocks of coal at the disposal of Bombay Millowners were only sufficient to keep the Mills working for ten to twelve days, and that one local Shipping Company's supply was as low as five days.

From this it was argued that unless considerable quantities of coal were immediately despatched to Bombay, the majority of the Mills here would be forced to cease work at an early date. The situation thus brought about would, it was submitted, be a very serious one, as not less than 50,000 mill-hands uld be deprived of their employment.

Having regard to the above facts, Government were urged to give the matter their sympathetic consideration, and to use their good offices with the Railway Board with a view to expediting as much as possible the coal-supply

destined for Bombay, and it was further suggested that train loads of coal might be immediately despatched by through special quick transit, having preference over all other traffic.

The Committee were subsequently informed that Government had forwarded the above representation to the Railway Board who had been requested to issue, as early as possible, the requisite instructions, to the Railway Administrations concerned for the immeditate despatch of coal to Bombay, if possible by special through trains.

Mr. F. D. Couchman of the Railway Board visited Bombay at the beginning of February and discussed the matter informally with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of this Association.

In February, in order to expedite the supply of coal to meet urgent shipping and mill requirements, the East India Railway introduced a special form of indent to be signed by the consumer and forwarded to the Coal Manager of that Railway for disposal.

At the request of the G. I. P. Railway, and with the approval of the E. I. Railway, the Chamber of Commerce appointed a Sub-Committee to pass the special indents on to the Coal Manager, E. I. Railway, with a recommendation that the wagons asked for should be supplied, if it were considered that the applicant was in urgent need of coal ; otherwise the indent forms were returned with the request that the applications for wagon supplies should be held over until the need for coal was really urgent.

In April 1916 the Railway Board forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce a copy of a " communique " which they had issued to the press in connection with the congestion of traffic on Indian Railways. In the " communique " the Board drew attention to the desirability of conveying as large a volume of coal and other mineral traffic as possible during the months June to October and they also suggested the advisability of convening a Conference to discuss the best means of effecting this result by the co-operation of all concerned and the further question of machinery which might best be introduced should it prove necessary during the course of the next winter to give preference to any particular classes of traffic owing to the inability of the railway to carry all that was offered. The Chamber forwarded to the Association for information a copy of the communique in question.

The Committee in addressing the Railway Board in July 1916 on the subject urged the extreme importance and necessity of supplying wagons freely to all the mines which had contracts with the local mills so that as much coal as possible might be brought down to Bombay and the heavy congestion that was likely to be experienced from November to March might be avoided. It was pointed out that while during the slack season the local mills were not getting supplies of wagons so freely as to be able to increase their stocks of coal, local petty dealers in Bombay seemed to be receiving a different and better treatment, for they were getting free supplies of wagons and were re-selling coal here to Mills and other consumers at remunerative rates. It

was, the Committee stated, an anomalous position, that genuine consumers should not get free supplies of wagons of coal, while petty dealers should be more favoured in this respect.

The Committee submitted it was of vital importance that early arrangements should be made whereby Mills, the genuine consumers, who had contracts with the mines, should be given preference over the small dealers who had no such contracts. In view of the heavy congestion in the busy season, it was urged that urgent steps should be taken to give the Mills the benefit of a free supply of wagons immediately and during the period that remained of the slack season.

The Committee further stated that their attention had been drawn to the case of the Mills who were prepared to lay in stocks of coal at considerable sacrifice involved in interest charges, the deterioration of the coal and also loss of weight. The interests of these Mills were likely to suffer when the next busy season set in, if the existing arrangements in connection with urgent indents for wagons remained in force, inasmuch as those Mills that had not laid in a stock of coal during the slack season would be allowed to send through urgent indents and thus be given preference over the Mills that had accumulated a stock for emergency purposes. It was therefore suggested that during the following busy season, supplies of wagons for Mills should be governed by the daily consumption of the particular Mill applying and not by the stock on hand at the time the indent was sent in. Thus only would those Mills, who were endeavouring to assist the Railway Board by taking in stocks at a certain loss, be protected against those who might neglect the opportunity of so doing so as to avoid the losses.

In conclusion the Committee urged the necessity of a Conference being convened at an early date when these points could be discussed and when, it was hoped, some system could be devised that would meet the requirements of the case.

The Association was later asked by the Government of India to nominate representatives to a Conference held in Calcutta on 26th July, 1916, to discuss what measures should be taken in order, if possible, to avoid congestion on Railways during the forthcoming cold weather. At the request of the Committee, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla attended the Conference.

At a later date the Committee were also asked by the Government of Bombay for their views in regard to a suggestion that had been made as to the possibility, should the necessity arise, of giving preference on Railways to certain classes of goods during the period of pressure.

In reply the Committee stated that it was extremely difficult for them to say what commodities should be given preference, but they felt that if it was not possible for the Railway Companies to carry sufficient coal during the slack season to enable the Mills to lay in stocks, supplies of coal intended for the Mills should, during the busy season, be despatched in such quantities as

would enable the Mills to keep running. Otherwise a most serious situation was likely to arise, involving the throwing out of employment of a large number of Mill-hands.

Early in December, 1916, the Government of India indefinitely requisitioned all first class coal. As a result of this, in conjunction with the fact that there was a shortage in the supply of wagons for bringing coal to Bombay, and that dealers were forcing up the prices of second class coal, the position of the Mills in Bombay became precarious. The Committee accordingly wired to the Government of India pointing out that unless Government made a definite pronouncement regarding the existing situation and took steps to ensure delivery of coal at reasonable rates, the position of the Mills would be worse. The Committee urged immediate action with a view to easing the existing nervousness.

Government convened a second Conference to consider the situation on the 20th December 1916, and invited the Association to nominate a representative. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey duly attended as representative of the Association.

The position however became more precarious as the G. I. P. Railway, owing to an insufficient supply of coal for its engines, stopped the booking of all traffic except coal, manganese ore and Government stores and later also stopped booking coal and manganese ore.

The Government of India about this time appointed a Committee in Calcutta to deal with the situation, and the Association was asked by the Bombay Government to appoint a representative who would look after Bombay interests.

The Committee appointed Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla to represent the interests of the Mills on the Committee, but as the latter were meeting in Calcutta and it would not have been possible for Mr. Saklatwalla to remain indefinitely there, the Committee suggested to Government that Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mr. C. N. Wadia should be permitted to serve on the Committee in turn, when Mr. Saklatwalla returned to Bombay. Government ultimately agreed to do this. (*Appendix* **B**.)

BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES COMMISSION.

Association's Representatives.

(*See* Report, 1915, page 18.)

The Bombay Government in March 1916 requested the Association to nominate a member for appointment on the Smoke Nuisances Commission in place of the late Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

The Committee accordingly nominated Mr. N. N. Wadia.

AMENDMENT OF RULES UNDER THE BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCES ACT.

The Government of Bombay in May 1916 issued the following Notification amending Rule 23 of the Rules under the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1916.

No. 3057.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 (Bom. VII of 1912), and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the rules, published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2810-A, dated the 9th April 1913, as follows, namely—

For rule 23 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"Rule 23—(1) Smoke of the scales of density Nos. 1, 2 and 3 as determined in accordance with Rule 21 may be emitted from furnaces for any time.

Limits beyond which emission of smoke becomes an offence.

(2) Smoke of the scales of density Nos. 4 and 5, as determined in accordance with the said rule, may be emitted from furnaces for the times prescribed in respect of each such scale in the following table.

(3) Smoke of density varying from the scale of density No. 4 to the scale of density No. 5 may be emitted for times rateably reduced in accordance with the explanation to this rule, and not in excess of the times entered in column 4 of the table, provided that smoke of the scale of density No. 5 shall in no case be emitted for times in excess of those entered in column 2.

(4) Smoke of the scale of density No. 6 as determined in accordance with Rule 21 is entirely prohibited and may not be emitted from any furnace.

Table of limits of smoke.

1	2	3	4
Smoke may be emitted from a chimney serving.	In the case of density scale 5.	In the case of density scale 4.	In the case of densities scales 5 and 4 together.
	For minutes per hour.	For minutes per hour.	For minutes per hour (rateably reduced in accordance with the explanation below).
One or two furnaces	2	3	2·21
Three or four furnaces	3	4	3·13
Five or six furnaces	4	5	4·05
Seven, eight or nine furnaces ...	5	6	4·97
Ten or more furnaces	6	7	5·89

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (3) of this rule the time during which smoke of the scale of densities Nos. 4 and 5 is emitted shall be reduced, in the case of smoke of the scale of density No. 4 in the ratio of 0·37 to 1 and in the case of smoke of the scale of density No. 5 in the ratio of 0·55 to 1.

Example.

Smoke of density scale 5 may be emitted from a chimney serving ten furnaces for 6 minutes per hour, and of density scale 4 for 7 minutes. The total time during which smoke of these densities may therefore be emitted is, when rateably reduced, 6 × 0·55 + 7 × 0·37 or 5·89 minutes per hour."

(By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.)

P. W. Monie,
Secretary to Government.

INCOME TAX ON DEPRECIATION OF MILL MACHINERY AND BUILDINGS.

(*See* Report, 1909, page 18 ; 1911, pp. 25, 116 ; 1912, pp. 13, 49.)

A member forwarded to the Association copies of correspondence that had passed between them and the Collector of Income Tax in connection with deductions that were allowable for depreciation of mill machinery and buildings. The Collector contended that it was not incumbent upon him to allow users of machinery five per cent. depreciation absolutely. But that depreciation on machinery was allowed at 5 per cent. subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4571 of 13th May 1912 provided this depreciation was actually written off in the accounts forming the basis of the assessment.

The Committee in addressing the Bombay Government in the matter on the 11th August 1916 stated it appeared to them that the Government Resolution above referred to allowed an absolute reduction of 5 per cent. on machinery and was quite clear on the point. It was difficult therefore to understand the attitude of the Collector of Income Tax in this connection and the Committee asked Government to give a definite pronouncement on the point raised that would clearly define the position.

Beyond a formal acknowledgment of receipt of the Association's representation, no reply, up to the time of writing, has been received from Government. (*Appendix* **C.**)

INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INSTALLATIONS IN MILLS.

(*See* Reports, 1913, pp. 27, 97 ; 1915, pp. 23, 41.)

After further discussion with the Bombay Fire Insurance Association the Committee accepted the terms suggested by the Association in connection with

the levy of fees for inspection of electric light and power installations in mills. Members of this Association were therefore requested to cancel the Circular No. 316 of the 8th July 1915 and to pay the inspection fees in accordance with the following scale :—

In Bombay.—(1) Original inspection (for either power or light) fees not to exceed Rs. 100.

(2) No charges will be levied for annual inspection, but in the event of defects being discovered at the time of such annual inspection or at any other inspection undertaken by the Fire Insurance Association then

(*a*) The mill will be required to obtain a certificate from the Association that the defects had been remedied and pay the fee for the inspection to ascertain whether all was in order.

The following will be the scale of fees in Bombay for inspections to obtain the Fire Insurance Association's Certificate that all was in order :—

(*i*) One inspection ... ... Rs. 25

(*ii*) Each additional further inspection ... „ 15

(*b*) In the event of such defect or defects being of such a nature as to make the use of the installation dangerous, the use of the installation (whether light or power) is also to be discontinued immediately, and prohibited until certified to be in order after a further visit or visits by the Association's Inspector for which fees on the above scale will be charged.

In case a dispute arose as to whether an installation was defective or not, it has been agreed that the Electrical Engineer to Government should be consulted.

In the Mofussil.—Double the above charges will be made plus travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Special cases.—In the cases of mills where the original inspection will probably occupy some days special fees will be fixed. (*Appendix* **D**.)

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council notified in February 1916 the appointment of all Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars, and in October 1916 the appointment of all Mahalkaries, in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind, to be Additional Inspectors of Factories within the limits of their talukas, mahals or petas, as the case my be, for the following purposes of the said Act, namely :—

Each of the said inspectors shall have power to enter any factory within the local limits of his authority and to make such exami-

nation of the premises and registers as may be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether the requirements of Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the said Act are being duly observed.

LIST OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce in December 1915 forwarded to the Association for disposal a letter they had received from the Director of Statistics submitting a classified list of cotton goods produced in Indian mills that was maintained for the purpose of compiling the "Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills" issued monthly by his Department. The Director stated that the following suggestions had been received for an improvement of the existing classification as shown in the list :—

(*a*) As Dhuties vary in price and quality greatly, they should be classed as "Dhuties, fine yarn," "Dhuties, medium yarn" and "Dhuties, coarse yarn," instead of as at present "Dhuties" and "Fine yarn dhuties."

(*b*) "Latta" should be classed under long cloth with which it is akin.

(*c*) The drills, as "thana twill," "thana drill," "reverse drill," "reverse drill check," "cashmere drill," "coloured twill," and "twill cloth" should be classed under drills and jeans, and not under cotton tweeds and checks.

In reply the Committee stated that in their opinion three divisions for dhuties would make more difficult the existing classification. They approved of the alterations suggested in paragraph (*b*) above. As regards paragraph (*c*) they considered the existing classification might be retained. Otherwise most of the checks which had twill weave in them would also have to be included under the heading of drills and jeans. (*Appendix* **E**.)

TARIFF VALUATIONS UNDER COTTON DUTIES ACT.

(*See* Reports, 1914, pp. 25 and 130 ; and 1915, pp. 25 and 53.)

The Collector of Bombay met the Committee of the Association on the 16th June 1916 and discussed with them the tariff valuations under Cotton Duties Act. It was agreed to increase the existing valuation of grey goods all round by 1 anna 6 pies per lb. and coloured goods by 2 annas per lb.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORT OF YARN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

On the 10th April 1916 the Committee despatched the following telegram to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India.

"Millowners have heard with great concern of stoppage of all "shipments of yarn from India to United Kingdom. This will "entail great hardships on existing contracts. Kindly urge "Government of India to arrange with Secretary of State to grant "licenses for shipments from India especially for existing contracts."

In addressing the Government of India by letter in this connection the Committee stated that the announcement referred to above which appeared in the press through Reuter's Agency had been confirmed by cable advices from home which had been received by some of the Mills in Bombay calling upon them to cancel all outstanding contracts for Indian cotton yarn. The Committee therefore submitted that the action taken would entail great hardship and loss on the Mills who had already entered into forward contracts and especially so as the yarns manufactured for the English markets were mostly quite unsuitable for other markets.

The Committee further pointed out that the trade in Indian yarns with the United Kingdom was of very recent growth and there was therefore a great danger of a new industry which promised fair development being ruined if the prohibition remained in force.

The Committee trusted that in view of India's splendid contributions towards the war, His Majesty's Government would remove the restriction or failing this that special licenses would be granted for shipments from India of yarn for which contracts had already been effected.

Beyond a statement to the effect that the full list of imports prohibited under the Royal Proclamation of 30th March 1916 would be published in the *Gazette of India* and that the list included cotton yarn and all cotton manufactures, except hosiery and lace, no further reply was received from the Government of India. (*Appendix* **F**.)

STEEL HOOPS FOR BALING COTTON.

In September 1916 the Committee addressed the Bombay Government in connection with a representation that was received from a member regarding the supply of steel hoops for baling of cotton and pointed out that there were reasonable grounds for supposing that the Home Government were likely to restrict the manufacture of these hoops, and if this were so the movement of the current season's cotton crop would be seriously hampered.

It was felt that preference would probably be given to the manufacture of steel hoops for jute bales, as buyers of these hoops might be in a position to produce a certificate that the jute was required for Government purposes. The hoops used for baling jute were different in specification from those used in baling cotton and could not therefore be utilized for both commodities : hence the Committee submitted that any system of preference that might be introduced in favour of steel hoops for jute, would have the effect of practically paralysing the cotton industry.

In submitting this matter for consideration, the Committee expressed a hope that the Bombay Government would use their influence with the Home Government to ensure that makers in England would be allowed sufficient material to enable them to meet the demand of the cotton trade of this country for steel hoops. (*Appendix* **G**.)

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE AND GLAUBER SALTS.

An enquiry was received from the Collector of Bombay as to how the requirements of the Bombay Mills in the matter of magnesium chloride and glauber salts were being met and also whether the Association thought it desirable in the interests of the mill industry that special measures should be adopted for the production of these chemicals from sea-salt with a view to supplementing the existing supplies.

In reply the Committee stated that the requirements of Bombay Mills in this connection were being met by substitutes, principally calcium chloride. The Committee expressed the opinion that in the interests of the mill industry it was desirable that special measures should be adopted for the production of magnesium chloride and glauber salts from sea salt with a view to supplementing the existing supplies. They however requested that samples of these chemicals should be forwarded in sufficient quantities for experimental purposes to various Mills who would pay Government the cost of the samples. (*Appendix* **H.**)

PUNJAB COTTON SCHEME.

The Committee addressed the Government of the Punjab in October 1916 and stated that they understood that the British Cotton-growing Association were interesting themselves in the efforts of the Indian Government to improve the quality of cotton grown in this country, especially in the Punjab districts and as the matter was one which closely concerned the members of this Association, the Punjab Government were requested to inform the Committee as to how the position stood at the moment. It was added that if negotiations for the leasing of the 2,000 acres, set apart under the original scheme, were taking place with any Syndicate, including the British Cotton-growing Association, the Committee would be pleased if the terms on which the Punjab Government were prepared to lease this land were communicated to them.

In reply the Punjab Government stated that the question of leasing a large area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal was still the subject of discussion between Government and the British Cotton-growing Association, but no final decision had been arrived at.

In acknowledging the receipt of the above letter the Committee requested that if possible they should be informed on what terms the Punjab Government were prepared to lease the area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for cotton-growing purposes. (*Appendix* **I.**)

KHAMGAON-AKOLA COTTON CONTRACTS.

(*See* Report 1915, pp. 30, 64.)

During the year under review the Committee of the Association has been in correspondence with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, in connection with the question of broadening of the Khamgaon-Akola contract

and ultimately at a meeting of a Sub-Committee consisting of representatives of the various Associations interested, at which this Association was represented by Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, it was unanimously resolved as follows :—

(1) That against all new crop contracts for Khamgaon-Akola, cotton pressed at Khamgaon, Akola, Karanja, Murtizapur, Banosa, Amraoti, Chandur and Ellichpur shall constitute a fair tender, provided it is of the description sold. All cotton included in the Hinganghat, Wardha-Hinganghat, Nagpur, Yeotmal, Dhamangaon-Pulgaon contracts are tenderable against contracts for Khamgaon-Akola, but must be surveyed on their respective boxes, and in case of rejection the buyer shall have the right to purchase on account only cotton enumerated in the Khamgaon-Akola contract.

(2) That in all new crop contracts entered into for 1917-18 season the $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. discount be eliminated and the rates quoted by the room will be without the discount. (*Appendix* **J**.)

STATE *vs.* COMPANY MANAGED RAILWAYS.

The Railway Board in June 1916 informed the Association that the Board had carried a departmental investigation of the question of the comparative advantages of the management of railways in India by Companies and directly by the State. This investigation had been mainly directed to an examination into the value of statistics, but, owing to the widely divergent conditions which prevailed on the different systems of railways in this country, the Board had been forced to the conclusion that it was impossible to base any definite finding upon statistical results. They decided therefore to pursue the matter by an enquiry into the practical side of railway working founded upon every-day experience of those commercially interested in railways in order to determine whether State or Company managed lines had rendered the better service to the public. They therefore asked the Association to favour them with replies to the following questions :—

(1) What particular railway or railways do your members most frequently have dealings with ?

(2) If with both, State and Company managed lines, does the experience of your Association lead to the belief that the public are better served by one than by the other in—

(*a*) promptitude of despatch and delivery,

(*b*) in rates ;

(*c*) in the manner of dealing with complaints ;

(*d*) in the care and handling of goods ;

(*e*) in the matter of passenger traffic.

(3) If dealings are with one system of railway only, have you complaints to make under any of the sub-heads to the question (2) ?

The Committee addressed a lengthy reply to the Railway Board which will be printed in full in the appendices. On the whole the Committee favoured the State management of railways in preference to Company management. (*Appendix* **K.**)

DEATH OF Mr. J. F. BRADBURY.

The Committee, at their Regular Monthly Meeting held in March 1916, passed a resolution expressing on behalf of the members of the Association the deep sense of loss sustained by the Mill Industry and the Commerce of Bombay generally by the death of Mr. J. F. Bradbury, a very prominent member and at one time Chairman of the Association.

A copy of this resolution was passed on to Mrs. Bradbury with an expression of the Committee's deep sympathy with her in her sad bereavement.

The following reply was received from Mrs. Bradbury :—

"I duly received your letter of the 7th instant expressing the deep sympathy of your Committee in my sad loss which is indeed great and irreparable and would ask you to convey my thanks to them for the kind expression of their grief and condolences as also for their high appreciation of my dear husband's work in furtherance of the work of the Association which was ever a pleasure to him."

MILL HOLIDAYS, 1917.

The following Holidays were recommended by the Committee of the Association for general adoption under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act :—

Month and Date.		Day of the Week.	Festival.
January	1st	Monday	*New Year's Day.*
	7th	SUNDAY.	
	13th	Saturday	*Makar Sankrant.*
	21st	SUNDAY.	
	28th	Do.	
February	4th	SUNDAY.	
	11th	Do.	
	20th	Tuesday	*Maha Shivaratri.*
	25th	SUNDAY.	
March	4th	SUNDAY.	
	9th	Friday	*Holi.*
	10th	Saturday	*Holi.*
	11th	SUNDAY	*Holi.*
	18th	Do.	
	24th	Saturday	*Gudi Padwa.*
	31st	Do.	*Ram Navmi.*
April	8th	SUNDAY.	
	15th	Do.	
	22nd	Do.	
	29th	Do.	

Month and Date.	Day of the Week.	Festival.
May 6th	SUNDAY.	
13th	Do.	
17th	Thursday	*Adurgan Jasshan.*
27th	SUNDAY.	
June 3rd	SUNDAY.	
10th	Do.	
17th	Do.	
24th	Do.	
July 1st	SUNDAY	*Ashadi Ekadashi.*
8th	Do.	
15th	Do.	
24th	Tuesday	*Nag Panchami.*
29th	SUNDAY.	
August 2nd	Thursday	*Nareli Purnima.*
10th	Friday	*Gokul Ashtami.*
19th	SUNDAY.	
26th	Do.	
September 2nd	SUNDAY.	
9th	Do.	
16th	Do.	
20th	Thursday	*Ganesh Chaturthi.*
24th	Monday	*Gowri Visarjan.*
29th	Saturday	*Anant Chaturdashi.*
October 7th	SUNDAY.	
15th	Monday	*Sarva Pitra Amavasya.*
21st	SUNDAY.	
25th	Thursday	*Dasara.*
November 4th	SUNDAY.	
14th	Wednesday	*Diwali.*
15th	Thursday	
16th	Friday	
25th	SUNDAY.	
December 2nd	SUNDAY.	
9th	Do.	
16th	Do.	
23rd	Do.	

DONATIONS.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on 14th April 1916, the following donations were paid out of the funds of the Association :—

	Rs.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute	2,000
Sydenham College of Commerce	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Nursing Fund ...	500
Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250
Funds of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250
Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital	250
Bombay Textile and Engineering Association ...	250

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the usual practice the Committee obtained returns from Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in Bombay, showing the quantity of raw cotton held in stock on 31st August 1916. The following summarised statement was subsequently circulated to all mills in Bombay :—

Quantity of raw cotton in stock on 31st August 1916.

Cotton actually on hand in Mill Godowns.		Ready cotton bought but not taken delivery of.		Total.	
Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)	Actual number of bales.	Actual weight of bales. (In candies.)
353,445	178,675	65,437	32,921	418,882	211,596

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1916.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sundry Creditors—		
For Auditor's Fee unpaid		100 0 0
Association's accumulated Fund—		
Balance on 31st December 1915—		
General Fund ... ... Rs. 54,286 9 3		
Travelling Agency Fund ... ... ,, 5,082 9 4		
	59,369 2 7	
Add—Interest on Government Paper of Travelling Agency Fund	98 0 0	
Excess of Income over Expenditure	5,281 8 10	
{ General Fund ... ... Rs. 59,568 2 1 } { Travelling Agency Fund ... ... ,, 5,180 9 4 }		64,748 11 5
Total Rs. ...		64,848 11 5

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Association's Investments—		
Government 3½ per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 17,000 at Cost.	.....	17,186 4 0
Cash—		
Fixed Deposit with the Eastern Bank, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent.	5,500 0 0	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of India, Ld., for 12 months at 4½ per cent....	15,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. do. do. for 12 months at 4¾ per cent....	26,000 0 0	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay	1,039 9 8	
Cash in hand	122 13 9	47,662 7 5
Total Rs. ...		64,848 11 5

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,

Auditor.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,

Secretary.

BOMBAY, 13*th January* 1917.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December 1916.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce for Office and Statistical Establishment and for Rent	12,000 0 0	
Printing Annual Report, 1915, Statistical Returns, Mill Statement, &c...	3,293 14 1	
Advertisements	88 8 0	
Petty charges, sundry expenses, &c.	223 13 0	
Stationery	985 10 9	
Auditor's Fee	100 0 0	
Expenses in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks...	1,200 0 0	
Contribution to the Chamber of Commerce Provident Fund ...	640 0 0	
Law Charges	159 0 0	
Expenses incurred by the Association's representative for attending the Railway Conference held in Calcutta	120 0 0	
		18,810 13 10
Association's Contributions to—		
The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for 1915-16 ...	2,000 0 0	
The Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Fund	500 0 0	
The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund	250 0 0	
The Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Fund	250 0 0	
The Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses	250 0 0	
The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics for the year 1916	1,000 0 0	
The Bombay Textile Engineering Association...	250 0 0	
		4,500 0 0
		23,310 13 10
Balance being excess of Income over Expenditure transferred to Association's Account		5,281 8 10
Total Rs. ...		28,592 6 8

INCOME.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Subscription for the year ending 31st December 1916 ...	26,165 0 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts	362 13 9	
Interest on Government Paper and Fixed Deposits of General Fund	2,064 8 11	
		28,592 6 8
Total Rs. ...		28,592 6 8

Examined and found correct.

NESSERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, F.C.R.A.,
Auditor.

BOMBAY, *13th January* 1917.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix A.

"COMMON" TRADE MARKS.

BOMBAY, *7th July* 1916.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE, ESQUIRE,
Secretary,
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,

Re: *Common Trade Marks and suggested amendment of Rules.*

With reference to our interview with Mr. Royal on the 27th ultimo, and the papers which he then handed to us, we understand that our opinion is desired upon a question which has arisen under the following circumstances.

In the early part of the present year The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., (hereinafter called "the applicants") applied for registration of a certain mark known as the "Godha" or "Bull" trade mark for use on Cloth Class 3.

The applicants were informed by you as Secretary of the Association that The Khattau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., (hereinafter called "the objectors") objected of its registration on the ground that it was a colourable imitation of their "Bull" Trade Mark.

The applicants did not consider the objection a good objection and claimed (1) that there was a marked difference between the two trade marks and (2) that their mark had been in use for many years past.

The matter in dispute was referred to arbitration under Rule 22 (now Rule 21) of the Rules of the Association, and, the arbitrators appointed by the parties failing to agree upon their award, the matter in dispute was referred to an umpire under Rule 28 (now Rule 27) of the Rules of the Association.

The arbitrators were unanimous in thinking that the mark of the applicants was a colourable imitation of the mark of the objectors, but were unable to agree in their award as to whether or not the mark had become a common mark, insomuch as two "Bull" trade marks had already been registered with the Association, and accordingly referred the matter to an umpire.

The umpire ruled and, in our opinion rightly ruled, that, in the absence of any rule in the Rules of the Association as to trade marks being common, and as both the arbitrators had agreed that the mark of the applicants was a colourable imitation of the mark of the objectors, he was bound to hold that the objection of the objectors be upheld, and he upheld that objection accordingly.

Under these circumstances the Association desire to be advised whether, in our opinion, a Rule is necessary and should be incorporated among the Rules of the Association declaring that where a trade mark has been proved to have been in use by at least three members, that trade mark becomes a common mark, that is to say, a mark common to the trade.

The question is one of some difficulty, and before we proceed to answer it we propose briefly to examine the origin and history of the so-called "Three-mark Rule" and then to consider how far it is applicable to India and to your Association.

In England, prior to the Trade Marks Registration Acts, 1875 to 1877, no property could be acquired in a trade mark and, if B sold cloth and used A's mark of a "Bull" in connection with it, B did not infringe any right of property of A.

The Court would however interfere to prevent B passing off his goods on the public as those of A by making use of the mark of A, provided that A could show that he had used the mark for such a length of time as to have acquired a reputation in trade by it, and that B by making use of it was defrauding the public.

So the law continued until the Trade Marks Registration Acts, 1875 to 1877, allowed "Trade Marks" to be registered, and when so registered gave to the person registering a property in the mark registered.

Those Acts were repealed and re-enacted by the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888, which have, in their turn, been repealed by the Trade Marks Act, 1905, which now regulates the subject.

Section 10 of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, contained a definition of the term 'trade mark' which was of great practical importance insomuch as it qualified for registration with its accompanying advantages all marks which satisfied its requirements. This definition was repeated in an amplified form in Section 64 of the Patents Act, 1883, and Section 10 of the Patents Act, 1888, and reached its final form in Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, which enacts that a registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the five essential particulars specified in that section.

When an attempt was made in England to define by Statute what marks were capable of registration it at once became apparent that many valuable trade marks, which had been adopted and used before any precise definition was provided, did not conform to the necessary requirements, and would consequently be deprived of the benefits of the Act unless special provision were made for their protection, and Section 64 (3) (ii) of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, provided that "any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the 13th day of August, 1875 (the date on which the Act came into force), may be registered as a mark under this part of the Act."

Probably it was due to this that a distinction came to be drawn between an "old" mark, that is to say, a mark which had been in use prior to the 13th day of August, 1875, and a "new" mark, that is to say, a mark which came into use after the 13th day of August, 1875, and which conformed to the definition contained in that Act and later Acts.

It seems however that the term "old" in connection with trade marks is used somewhat loosely by authorities, and may mean a mark which had been used prior to the 13th August, 1875, and did not conform to the definition in the Act, and a mark which had been used before that date and did conform to the definition in the Act.

Under Section 41 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, the registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade mark is *prima facie* evidence of his right to the exclusive user of the mark, and after the mark has been on the register seven years, the registration is conclusive evidence of his right to such mark unless the registration was fradulent or the mark deceptive, illegal, immoral or scandalous.

When the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, came into operation it was found that what was to all intents and purposes the same trade mark had in various cases been used by two or more firms on the same class of goods, the marks of the respective firms not having previously come into collision for the reason that they had been in use in different parts of the country.

It was felt to be unjust that the first of such firms to register should obtain an exclusive right of user of such mark, and in consequence a new rule was promulgated known as "the Three Mark Rule" which, shortly put, was that the number of times that a device might be registered as a Trade Mark for articles of the same class should in no case exceed three.

It was thought at first that the Rule only applied to "new" marks but it was subsequently held that the Rule applied to "old" marks also.

A new mark, however, which was substantially the same as a mark or marks previously registered could, during the period at any rate in which the "Three Mark Rule" was first in vogue, be registered only with the consent of the previously registered proprietors.

In cases where a mark had been used in substance by more than three firms previously to the 13th August, 1875, the mark could not be registered, but was treated as an "open" mark.

The word "open" or the words "common to the trade" used in connection with a mark connotes "that which is of common right whether in common use or not", and when it is alleged adversely to an applicant for registration that the whole or a part of his trade mark is common to the trade, the onus is upon the person alleging that this is so to prove it and not upon applicant for registration to prove the contrary.

The effect of the Three Mark Rule was therefore as follows:—

1. Where before the 13th August, 1875, the date of the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, a mark had been used by more than three firms for the same class of goods the mark was deemed to be common to the Trade and was incapable of registration.

2. Where at the date of the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, a mark had been used by two or three firms for the same class of goods, the mark was the "old" mark of each firm and each firm was entitled to registration almost as of right, on proof of the facts.

3. Where a mark had been registered by one or two firms another firm would not be allowed to register substantially the same mark for the same class of goods as a "new" mark except by the consent of the previously registered proprietor or proprietors.

With regard to case 3 the tendency of recent cases appears to be to attach less importance than formerly to the consent of a previously registered proprietor or proprietors, and to prohibit altogether the registration of a "new" mark similar to an "old" one, with a view to the protection of the public as well as of the trade mark owners.

4. Under the Three Mark Rule an old mark was allowed to be registered, notwithstanding that another similar mark had been on the register for upwards of five years, registration for which period should by Section 3 of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, be conclusive evidence of the title of the person registered to the exclusive user of the mark.

We now proceed to consider how far the Three Mark Rule is applicable to India and to the Millowner's Association.

In the first place it is to be remarked that in India no provision has been made by any Statute for the registration of Trade Marks.

One of the principal objects of the Statutory provision for registration in England was to relieve the owner of a trade mark from the necessity of proving his right to the exclusive user thereof, or in other words his title thereto, but in India it is still necessary to prove title except in cases where, as between the parties to a mutual arrangement, the arrangement renders it unnecessary to do so.

The arrangement come to between the Members of the Millowners' Association is in effect such an arrangement, and the Association's Register of Trade Marks is to Members of the Association practically what the Statutory Register in England under the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and subsequent Acts is to the general public.

The parallel is not quite exact, for there are certain differences, two of the chief of which are as follows :—

1. The Rules of the Association do not attempt to define a trade mark in the way in which the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, does, and in the sense that an " old " mark did not in every case conform to the Act whereas a " new " mark did so conform, the distinction between an " old " mark and a " new " mark cannot be drawn in India.

The distinction between an " old" mark and a " new" mark however remains if an " old" mark be taken to be a " mark " existing at the date when registration first became available to Members of the Association, and if a " new " mark be taken to be a mark which has been adopted since that date.

2. The rules of the Association do not actually make any provision for the title of a Member to a mark becoming absolute.

The Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, did so provide and a similar provision is contained in Section 41 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, whereby after a Mark has been upon the register seven years, such registration is conclusive evidence of the right of the person registered to such mark, and the title of the registered proprietor cannot be disputed except in the following cases :—

1. An applicant may apply to have the register rectified where the mark has obtained registration through fraud or where the mark is illegal or improper.

   For example an application might be made to expunge a mark on the ground that it was common to the trade at the date when registration was effected.

2. An " old " mark has been permitted to be registered under the Three Mark Rule notwithstanding that another similar mark has been on the Register for five years.

   This however was decided so long ago as 1886 and cases of an application for admission of an " old " mark upon the register can now hardly arise.

Rule 43 of the Rules of the Association (as recently renumbered) however merely provides as follows :—

> " Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall *prima facie* be held to secure to the said Member an exclusive right as against all other Members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified."

The rules therefore make no provision for the title of a Member becoming absolute, so that it would seem that a Member might apply to the Association to rectify the Register on the ground that registration of a mark had been obtained by fraud or that the mark was illegal, immoral, or scandalous, and in addition on the ground that the title of the applicant member to a particular mark was better than that of the proprietor already registered.

From the instance which has given rise to the present question it appears that two Companies have been registered in the Association's Register in respect of what is very nearly the same mark.

A third Company now seeks to register a mark which has been pronounced to be a colourable imitation of the mark which has already been twice previously registered.

It would appear from the papers handed to us which state that the mark which is now sought to be registered has been in use a long time that the mark may be an old mark, *i.e.*, a mark in use before registration became available to Members.

If the present applicant for registration can prove that the mark which it is desired to register was used for the same class of goods as those in respect of which the two previous marks have been registered, prior to the introduction by the Members of the Association of registration of their Trade Marks, and has not since been abandoned, and if the Rules of the Association permit, then applying the principles already stated the mark which it is desired to register should be admitted to registration as a matter of right on proof of the above facts.

If, however, the present applicant cannot prove that the mark in question was used for the same class of goods prior to the introduction by the Members of the Association of registration of their Trade Marks, or if so used, has not since been abandoned, then, if the Rules of the Association permitted, the mark in question should only be admitted to registration with the consent of the two Companies already registered.

The consent of these Companies is not forthcoming nor do the Rules of the Association as at present framed admit of the registration applied for. The provision which the Rules make is contained in Rule 13 of the Rules of the Association which provides as follows:—

> 13. "Any Member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark so already entered is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods."

Unless a Member who is a Member for the first time takes advantage of Rule 20 (now Rule 19) which enables him to notify that he is unwilling to refer to arbitration any question as to the application to register or to remove a trade mark, the question is then decided by arbitration as provided in Rule 22 (now Rule 21).

If therefore a Member applies to register a trade mark, and the proprietor or proprietors already registered object, then recourse must be had to arbitration, unless either the applicant or the objector has given notice of unwillingness to refer to arbitration.

If upon arbitration the arbitrators find that the mark sought to be registered is a colourable imitation of the mark or marks already upon the register, then it would appear that the applicant has no further remedy, and that in cases where the applicant has in fact a better title to the mark than the registered proprietor or proprietors, an injustice would be done.

It is not clear from the Rules whether the applicant could then proceed to raise the question of title to the mark and have this issue in turn referred to arbitration.

It will be observed that the previous arbitration is an arbitration which deals only with the question of similarity not with the question of title.

In Rules 15 and 16 (according to the numbering as recently altered) there are certain provisions for application for removal of a mark from the Permanent Register, but there is no provision for the case of an applicant who claims to have a better title than a Member who is already registered to the mark in respect of which that Member is registered.

The words *prima facie* in Rule 42 (as renumbered) raise the question whether the intention of the Association was to confer upon the first Member of the Association to register a particular mark, an undisputed right in respect of that mark in the same way as the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and subsequent Acts in England confer that right, once the mark has been registered for the requisite number of years, and to restrict the meaning of the words "*prima facie*" to mean "unless the registration is obtained by fraud or the mark is illegal or immoral," or whether the intention was to permit a member to register a mark subject to the right of anyone, including such persons as were not then Members, but might at a later date become Members, to apply for rectification of the register on the ground that such later applicant had a better title.

Under the English Acts as already stated the first registered proprietor, except possibly where the Three Mark Rule applied in favour of an old mark, would after seven years have an absolute title unless fraud could be proved, or it could be shown that the mark was incapable of registration, or for one of the other excepted reasons.

The probable ground of the time limit in England was laches, or neglect on the part of the rightful owner to assert his claim, but in Bombay there is no compulsion to register because the Association is voluntary, and therefore no question of laches arises unless it can be said that the failure of a non-Member before he became a Member to sue, either civilly or criminally, for infringement a member who was using a mark registered with the Association is such laches.

The applicant in the present case did not apparently raise the question of title to the mark but contended that the mark was common to the trade.

No doubt various animal devices are common to the cotton trade, but it does not appear that the applicant in the present case was able to establish that fact and the onus was upon him to do so.

If, however, the mark is common to the trade, then it ought to be incapable of registration.

As stated above, in order to render a mark common to the trade, it must according to the Three Mark Rule have been used by more than three persons, firms or companies at the date when registration of the mark is effected, or sought to be effected, and consequently even if the contention of the applicant in the case under review was not barred by the Rules of the Association, it would not have been a good contention.

The effect of the Rules of the Association as to the Registration of Trade Marks is, we think, with the exception of the absence of any provision for conclusiveness of title after a fixed period of years, for Members of the Association in cases where substantially the same mark has previously been used for the same class of goods by two or more Members of the Association, the same as the effect of the Registration Act of 1875 would have been apart from the Three Mark Rule. The first member to register his mark obtained as against all other members of the association *prima facie* an exclusive right to the user of his mark and (apart from any right which a later applicant may possibly have to rectify the register on the ground that the title of any registered proprietor is only a *prima facie* title) such later applicant cannot make good any claim in respect of his mark, that is, he cannot claim to be registered along with others previously registered.

This may or may not result in an injustice being done to another owner or other owners of substantially the same mark for the same class of goods. In England the Three Mark Rule was designed to remedy any such injustice, but we do not think that such a Rule was then or is now necessary in Bombay.

The Rules now in operation afford, in our opinion, the best method of giving effect to what we have always understood to have been the intention of the Members of the Association when it was decided to introduce the Registration of Trade Marks, and we are not in favour of introducing into the Rules a Rule on the lines of the Three Mark Rule. Such a Rule, if introduced at all, should, in our opinion, have been introduced when Registration of Trade Marks by Members of the Association was first resolved upon. It is, we think, too late to introduce such a Rule now.

If and whenever a Member of the Association objects to the registration of a mark in accordance with the Rules then if his objection is upheld, and, assuming this be possible, no application is made to rectify the register resulting in favour of the applicant, then the application for registration of the mark objected to should, in our opinion, be refused; otherwise the whole object of the Rules for the registration of Trade Marks will be defeated.

The Rules can, of course, be amended to include a Rule on the lines of the Three Mark Rule, but the amendments would be numerous.

We return to you the papers which Mr. Royal left with us. Please acknowledge the receipt in the accompanying document receipt book.—We are, etc.,

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE.

Appendix B.

SHORTAGE OF COAL SUPPLIES.

No. 186/16/C. of 1916.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 31*st January* 1916.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

We have the honour to address you under instructions from the Committees of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Millowners' Association on the subject of the present shortage of coal supplies in Bombay, a matter which gives cause for grave anxiety among Millowners and Shipping Companies, and which threatens to become very serious in the near future. This situation has been brought about by the insufficient supplies of coal carried by the Railway Companies concerned since the 15th of December last.

Our Committees desire us to point out that the present stocks of coal at the disposal of Bombay Millowners are only sufficient to keep the Mills working for ten to twelve days, and one local Shipping Company's supply is as low as five days.

It will be seen therefore that unless considerable quantities of coal are immediately despatched to Bombay, the majority of the Mills here will be forced to cease work at an early date. The situation thus brought about would, our Committees feel, be a very serious one, as not less than 50,000 millhands will be deprived of their employment.

Having regard to the above facts, our Committees would respectfully urge Government to give the matter their sympathetic consideration, and to use their good offices with the Railway Board with a view to expediting as much as possible the coal supply destined for

Bombay, and they would even go so far as to suggest that train loads of coal be immediately despatched by through special quick transit having preference over all other traffic.—We have, etc.,

T. W. BIRKETT,
Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

JEHANGIR B. PETIT,
Chairman, Millowners' Association.

No. 753.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 31*st January* 1916.

THE CHAIRMEN,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIRS,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 186/16, dated the 31st January 1916, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

PALANJI N. DAVER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 208 Ry. of 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, *9th February* 1916.

THE CHAIRMEN,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

In continuation of Government letter (General Department), No. 753, dated the 31st January 1916, I am directed to state that a copy of your letter No. 186/39, dated 31st January 1916, has been forwarded to the Railway Board and they have been requested to issue, as early as possible, the requisite instructions to the Railway Administrations concerned for the immediate despatch of coal to Bombay, if possible, by special through trains.—I have, etc.,

W. N. CARTLAND,
Under Secretary to Government,
Irrigation and Railways.

No. 229/16/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th March* 1916.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
IRRIGATION AND RAILWAYS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Millowner's Association, to acknowledge receipt of a letter addressed jointly to the Chairmen of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and this Association in connection with the despatch of coal to Bombay by rail.

In reply I am to state that the position has not improved very much and my Committee would be obliged if Government could see their way to again addressing the Railway Board with a view to expediting the despatch of coal to Bombay.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD).

No. 374 T/16 of 1916.

DATED, SIMLA, 6*th May* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, herewith, a copy of a communique which the Railway Board have recently issued to the press on the subject of the congestion of traffic on Indian Railways. You will notice that the Railway Board have drawn attention to the desirability of conveying as large a volume of coal and other mineral traffic as possible during the months June to October, and that they have also suggested the advisability of convening a Conference to discuss the best means of effecting this result by the co-operation of all concerned and the further question of the machinery, which may best be introduced, should it prove necessary during the course of next winter to give preference to any particular classes of traffic owing to the inability of railways to carry all that is offered.

I am to say that the Railway Board trust that in the meanwhile members of the Chamber will individually use their endeavours to tender for transit as large a volume of traffic as possible during the slack season. I am also to say that the Railway Board would value an expression of opinion from your Chamber on the desirability of holding the proposed Conference and, if the Chamber so desire, on the matters which it is proposed that the Conference should discuss.—I have, etc.,

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, for information.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

11*th May* 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(PRESS COMMUNIQUE).

During the past four months Indian railways have suffered from congestion owing to the transfer of traffic from sea to railway. They have been called upon to handle an unprecedented volume of traffic, particularly of long distance coal traffic, and have done so, if not to the satisfaction of all concerned, at any rate with such a measure of success as has prevented any serious break-down of business through failure to supply coal to mills, workshops and industries generally. The monsoon period is now in sight which may be expected to prove, as is usual, a period of comparative slackness, and an immediate improvement in the position may therefore be anticipated.

It must be recognised, however, that in the winter of 1916-17, if the war should last so long or if the difficulty of obtaining shipping for coastwise trade persists after the restoration of peace, there is a serious possibility that the handling of a still greater volume of business may present a still more difficult problem to railway administrations. Everything possible is being done by providing additional facilities to increase the capacity of railways on the routes affected, but it must be remembered that the restrictions imposed by the practical impossibility of obtaining manufactured material from abroad prevent any hope of any considerable relief in the immediate future. In these circumstances the Railway Board have been considering the advisability of convening a conference at which all commercial interests should be represented to consider what means can be devised in advance for dealing with such a situation.

In a letter which the Agent, East Indian Railway, has addressed to the Chambers of Commerce it has been suggested that the better distribution of traffic over the year would bring about a considerable alleviation of the difficulty of dealing with the cold weather traffic. The seasonal variation of traffic over the railways principally affected, *i.e.*, the East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, is shown by the following figures of monthly total goods earnings for the previous 3 years :—

For the month of	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).	Rs. (in lakhs).
January	154·54	160·89	154·14
February	138·96	145·01	155·11
March	146·03	165·26	159·57
April	152·56	155·20	158·04
May	146·33	145·48	155·63
June	112·52	123·66	115·47
July	112·46	106·89	111·27
August	101·32	97·09	109·98
September	120·65	93·00	124·00
October	123·78	108·00	127·71
November	133·61	122·07	138·90
December	151·36	138·85	168·81

It will be seen that the months of June to October are months of comparatively low traffic. The greater, therefore, the volume of coal and other minerals which can be carried during these months, the greater will be the relief in the busy winter season. The best means of effecting this result by the co-operation of all concerned is a matter which might well be discussed at the proposed conference.

It may prove, however, that whatever has been done in this direction has been inadequate to prevent congestion in the busy months, and the increased volume of traffic to be dealt with next winter may render it essential for the railway administrations to decide to what traffic preference is to be given if the minimum of economic loss is to result. If adequate arrangements are to be made in advance for considering and deciding upon this question of preference, it seems most desirable to concert them now in order that when the time comes, if it comes at all, the machinery for dealing with the situation may be available. The consideration of the matter at a conference such as is proposed appears to offer the best means of reaching a decision which will be in the best interests of the Empire while taking account of all the individual interests concerned.

No. 523/16/C. of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *6th July* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD,
Simla.

SIR,

I have the honour to draw your attention to a letter, dated 6th May 1916, No. 374/T/16, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, who have passed on to this Association a copy of the same. In that letter the Railway Board drew attention to the desirability of conveying as large a volume as possible of coal and other mineral traffic during the months June to October, and suggested the advisibility of convening a Conference to discuss the best means of effecting this result with the consent of all concerned. The proposed Conference has not so far been held. The month of June has passed, and the month of July has also set in, and although some Mills who are Members of this Association, have expressed to their contractors their willingness to lay in as much coal as can be delivered during these months, these Mills are not getting any quantity of coal in this slack season beyond their actual requirements.

2. I have therefore respectfully to urge upon the Railway Board the extreme importance and necessity of supplying wagons freely to all the mines who have contracts with local mills here so that as much coal as possible may be brought down here, and the heavy congestion that is likely to be experienced from November to March may be avoided.

3. I am also to point out that while during this slack season the local mills are not getting supplies of wagons so freely as to be able to increase their stocks of coal, local petty dealers in Bombay seem to be receiving a different and better treatment, for they are getting free supplies of wagons and are re-selling coal here to Mills and other consumers at remunerative rates. It is an anomalous position, that genuine consumers should not get free supplies of wagons for coal, while petty dealers should be more favoured in this respect.

4. My Committee submit it is of vital importance that early arrangements be made whereby Mills, the genuine consumers, who have contracts with the mines, shall be given perference over the small dealers who have no such contracts. In view of the heavy congestion in the busy seasons, urgent steps should be taken to give the Mills the benefit of a free supply of wagons immediately and during what now remains of the slack season.

5. I am further to state that the attention of my Committee has been drawn to the case of the Mills who are now prepared to lay in stocks of coal at the considerable sacrifice involved in interest charges, the deterioration in the coal and also loss of weight. The interests of these Mills are likely to suffer when the next busy season sets in, if the present arrangement in connection with urgent indents for wagons remains in force, inasmuch as those Mills that have not laid in a stock of coal during the slack season will be allowed to send through urgent indents and thus be given preference over the Mills that have accumulated a stock for emergency purposes. I am therefore to suggest that during the next busy season, supplies of wagons for Mills should be governed by the daily consumption of the particular Mill applying and not by the stock on hand at the time the indent is sent in. Thus only will those Mills who are now endeavouring to assist the Railway Board by taking in stocks at a certain loss, be protected against those who may neglect the opportunity of so doing so as to avoid the losses.

6. In conclusion my Committee desire me to urge the necessity of a Conference being convened at an early date when these points can be discussed and when, it is hoped, some system will be devised that will meet the requirements of the case.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD).

No. 374 T/16.

DATED, SIMLA, THE 14*th of July* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 523/16/C., dated the 6th July 1916, I am directed to state that the Government of India have now decided to invite representatives of various commerical bodies including your Association to a Conference to be held in the Council Chamber of the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, at 11 o'clock on the 26th of this month and to enclose, for your information, a copy of the agenda of the Conference.

2. I am to request that if it should appear to your Association desirable that any addition should be made to the agenda, the proposed addition may be communicated to the Railway Board at Simla up to 19th instant or to the President, Railway Board, Bengal Club, Calcutta, thereafter, together with information as to how many representatives of your Association are likely to attend the proposed Conference.—I have, etc.,

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

AGENDA OF CONFERENCE ON CONGESTION TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA AT 11 A.M., ON THE 26TH JULY 1916.

I.—Methods of avoiding congestion.

1. What measures can be adopted in order to prevent the occurrence of congestion during the next busy season? Endeavours are already being made to increase the quantity of coal transported during the slack season, that is during the period up to the end of November next. In this connection—

(*a*) what quantity of coal are railways in a position to carry during the slack season?

(*b*) what quantity of coal are collieries in a position to tender for transport during the slack season?

2. Having decided what quantity of coal it is possible to transport as limited by (*a*) or (*b*), the question arises whether the demand for coal during the slack season is likely to exceed the available supply at different centres. If so, is it necessary to make any arrangements for according perference to particular consumers, and what should the arrangements be? If the demand falls short of the quantity available as limited by (*a*) and (*b*), is it possible to increase the demand, and how?

3. It has been suggested that the arrangements made for increasing deliveries of coal during the slack season may profitably be applied in the case of other commodities of a non-perishable nature carried by railways in considerable quantities. To what commodities should the arrangements be extended, and what machinery, if any, is desirable in this connection?

4. A proposal has been made that, in order to encourage the increase of traffic during the slack season, railways should make some reduction in the ordinary rates or defer payment of freight charges during this period. Is this necessary, and, if so, in respect of what commodities and to what extent?

II.—Methods of dealing with congestion if it arises.

During the congestion which occurred in the first half of the current year, preference was given to war requirements and to coal for the public. The former must continue to be recognised as of first importance. As regards the latter and other commodities for the public, is it possible to devise machinery, say, by the formation of local committees at important centres to assist and advise railways in deciding on a measure of preference? If so, is it desirable to lay down any general principles for the guidance of such committees? For example, is it possible to classify certain kinds of traffic as—

(*a*) of Imperial importance.

(*b*) of local importance.

and to accord preference accordingly?

No. 537/44/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 18*th July* 1916.

THE PRESIDENT,
RAILWAY BOARD,
BENGAL CLUB,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 374 T/116 of the 14th instant in connection with the forthcoming Railway Conference to be held in Calcutta and intimating that the Government of India had decided to invite representatives of various commercial bodies including this Association to attend.

2. In reply I am desired to state that Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., will represent this Association at the Conference. I may mention that Mr. Saklatwalla is also attending the Conference as a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 962 Ry. of 1916.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27*th July* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for information, a copy of a letter from the Railway Board, No. 374 T, dated 28th June 1916, and to request that you will kindly favour Government with any remarks which your Association may have to offer on the suggestion relating to the possibility should the necessity arise of giving preference on Railways to certain classes of goods during the period of pressure.

2. I am to state that Government would be glad if your reply to this letter could reach them by the 15th August 1916.—I have, etc.,

W. CARTLAND,
Under Secretary to Government,
Irrigation and Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

No. 374 T.

DATED, SIMLA, the 28*th of June* 1916.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in view of the serious congestion of Railway traffic that arose last year and is likely to be repeated in a more intense form during the coming busy traffic season, it has been decided to hold a Conference between the representatives of the Commercial interests principally affected and the Government of India to discuss the remedies which may most suitably be applied. The subjects for discussion which have been suggested are the following :—

(1) The possibility of increasing consignments of coal and manganese and perhaps other commodities during the slack season and of building up stocks against the time when there might be a great pressure of traffic. Railways have already arranged to take this action in respect of their stocks of coal, but private consumers, if asked to follow the example of the Railways, will no doubt raise questions regarding the output of mines during the monsoon and possible deterioration of stocks.

(2) The possibility of Railways encouraging traffic during the slack season by concessions in rates by way of rebate or otherwise. This is a question on which the views of Railway Administrations will carry the greatest weight and their views are being obtained and will, it is hoped, be to hand before the Conference meets.

2. The foregoing suggestions are matters on which, in the opinion of the Government of the India, it is not necessary specifically to invite the opinion or suggestions of the Government of Bombay but are merely mentioned, in order to explain the general trend of the action proposed and the scope of the Conference. A third suggestion relates to the possibility, should the necessity arise, of giving preference to certain classes of goods during the period of pressure. The Government of India would be glad to receive the views of the Government of Bombay on this suggestion. It is necessary to ascertain in the first place what commodities can be carried during the slack season without a degree of loss or inconvenience to the interests concerned greater than the circumstances warrant. There are certain articles such as stone, timber, ores, etc., which can equally well be carried at any time. Coal, on the other hand, is liable to deterioration, but consignees may reasonably be called upon to submit to this in view of the necessities of the case. There are, it is true, many commodities, such as cotton, jute, seeds, etc., which must be mostly carried in the busy season. It is, however, possible that they might be handled in the slack season to a greater extent than at present; for instance, it is not uncommon to see a considerable portion of the stocks of one year held during the intervening slack season and moved with the opening of the next busy season.

3. Although the Government of India do not expect that it will prove possible to effect a general classification of all classes of goods in degrees of relative urgency, they think that certain classes of goods may be found capable of being dealt with in the slack season. It could then be laid down that in case serious congestion should arise, preference will be given to commodities which must be carried in the busy season; and that consignees who fail to offer for despatch other commodities in the slack season run a serious risk of their consignments being hung up during the ensuing busy season.

4. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the matter may be discussed with the local interests chiefly concerned and the Government of India favoured, at an early date, with the views of Bombay Government on the subject. I am to explain that a preliminary discussion will be held in July at which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry will preside, between a representative of the Railway Board and commercial representatives from Calcutta and elsewhere, at which, it is hoped, it may be possible to arrive at some decision in respect of the first two points noted above and to obtain the approval of commercial representatives to the principle of the third proposal. There will, however, be no necessity to bring it into practical operation before the ensuing busy season, and it is at present intended to discuss the matter, should any further consultation with commercial interests prove necessary, during the ensuing Legislative Session in September next at Simla. I am to request, therefore, that the views of the Government of Bombay may be communicated to the Government of India by the 1st September 1916.—I have, etc.,

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

No. 584/44/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th August* 1916.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
IRRIGATION AND RAILWAYS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 962 of the 27th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Railway Board No. 374 T, dated 28th June 1916, and requesting the views of this Association on the suggestion relating to the possibility, should necessity arise, of giving preference on Railways to certain classes of goods during the period of pressure.

In reply I am to state that it is extremely difficult for my Committee to say what commodities should be given preference, but they feel that if it is not possible for the Railway Companies to carry sufficient coal during the slack season to enable the mills to lay in stocks supplies of coal intended for the mills should during the busy season, be despatched in such quantities as will enable the mills to keep running. Otherwise a most serious situation is likely to arise, involving the throwing out of employment of a large number of Millhands.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

TELEGRAM, DATED BOMBAY, 7*th December* 1916.

FROM—SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

TO—SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

As result of Government indefinitely requisitioning first class coal, also present short supply of coal wagons in Bombay and forcing up of prices of second class coal by dealers, mill position has become precarious. Unless Government make definite pronouncement regarding present situation and take steps to ensure delivery of coal at reasonable rates, Mills position will be worse. Millowners respectfully urge immediate action with view to easing the present nervousness.

TELEGRAM, DATED DELHI, 12*th December* 1916.

FROM—THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE BARNES,
MEMBER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TO—THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

"I propose to hold a Conference to discuss coal position on December 20th at 11 o'clock, at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Will your Association send a representative prepared with information as to stocks and anticipated requirements of coal during next two months."

TELEGRAM, No. 776/63, DATED BOMBAY, 16*th December* 1916.

FROM—THE SECRETARY, MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

TO—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

Reply your telegram regarding Coal Conference, Calcutta, this Association will be represented by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

No. 12701 of 1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 23*rd December* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to state that the Government of India propose to appoint a small Committee to regulate the supply of coal available after satisfying the requirements of Government and have asked the Government of Bombay to nominate a member, either European or Indian, to serve on the Committee, after consulting the interests concerned. I am accordingly directed to ask that the Association may be requested to suggest the name of a suitable person to serve as a member on the Committee. I am to observe that the Committee will sit in Calcutta and will probably have many meetings and that, if no suitable member be available for Bombay, some one resident in Calcutta might be nominated to represent Bombay interests.—I have, etc.,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 19/63/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 9*th January* 1917.

A. F. L. BRAYNE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 12701, dated 23rd ultimo, inviting this Association to suggest the name of a suitable person to serve on the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India to regulate the supply of coal available after satisfying the requirements of Government.

2. In reply I am to state that as the meetings will be held in Calcutta my Committee have experienced some difficulty in securing the services of a representative. The Chairman of this Association (Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co. of Bombay) has, however, agreed to allow his name to be put forward and has agreed to serve if appointed by Government for such period as he can arrange to be absent from Bombay.

3. I am respectfully to suggest that the names of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Mr. C. N. Wadia might also be submitted to the Government of India and to add that these two gentlemen have agreed to serve on the Coal Committee in turn, in the event of Mr. Saklatwalla being unable to remain in Calcutta indefinitely.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 38/63/C of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1917.

A. F. L. BRAYNE, ESQ., I.C.S.,
UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 19/63/C, dated 9th instant, suggesting the Chairman of this Association as a suitable person to serve on the Committee to be appointed by the Government of India to regulate the supply of coal available after the requirements of Government have been met I am directed to request that you will kindly let me know whether Mr. Saklatwalla (the Chairman) has been appointed to serve on this Coal Committee and if so when will his presence in Calcutta be required for the first meeting.

2. I am attaching hereto a copy of a telegram that has this day been sent to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India and to add that the position of the mills in Bombay is daily becoming more precarious owing to the great scarcity of coal.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

TELEGRAM, DATED BOMBAY, 16*th January* 1917.

FROM—THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

TO—THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Delhi.

"Reference Special Coal Committee recently appointed Committee Millowners' Association urge immediate action to relieve situation, daily becoming more precarious. Can definite statement be made as to when Bombay mills share of available supply may be expected. Millowners' representative not yet been invited join Coal Committee although his name suggested to Bombay Government on ninth instant."

Appendix C.

INCOME TAX ON DEPRECIATION OF MILL MACHINERY AND BUILDINGS.

BOMBAY, 20*th April* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Accompanying is a copy of the correspondence which has recently passed between us and the Income Tax Collector in respect of the way in which depreciation on Mill machinery and buildings is computed by his Department. It will be seen from the correspondence that our main contention is about the somewhat arbitrary way in which the deduction is made *even* after the very clear understanding arrived at between the Association and the Collector after prolonged correspondence.

Resolution of the Government, No. 4572, dated 13th May 1912, allows an *absolute* deduction of 5 per cent., whereas the Collector justifies making less than 5 per cent. under the cover of a proviso mentioned in the Income Tax Manual in connection with the older Resolution of Government, No. 3908 of the 10th November 1891. It will be further seen from the correspondence that when requested to produce his authority for deduction of anything less than 5 per cent. under the resolution of 13th May 1912—he had no frank answer to give but referred us again to the old proviso, which we pointed out was entirely superseded by the latest resolution of May 1912 already referred to.

As the matter is of great importance to the Millowners specially having regard to the fact of the recent enhanced taxation of the incomes, we deem it our duty in the common interest of all Millowners to have this point cleared, without equivocation, namely, whether the Collector has any authority under the resolution of May 1912, to allow anything less than 5 per cent. for depreciation. That resolution has no proviso whatever and it is not for him to construe the resolution in any other light but in its plain language.—Yours faithfully,

MORARJI GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY, 15*th December* 1915.

THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We shall feel obliged by your kindly informing us, whether in pursuance of the Resolution No. 4572 of the Government of Bombay, dated 13th May 1912, it is incumbent on your department to allow users of Machinery, 5 per cent. absolutely on the total amount debited in a given year to machinery account, or it has been authorised to use discretion and allow less than 5 per cent. authorised by the aforesaid resolution. So far as we read the resolution we do not think that any discretion is allowed to the department to allow to any user of Machinery less than the rate fixed by the Government. If, however, you have any such discretionary power we shall feel thankful to favour us with a copy of the resolution, apart from that of 13th May 1912, that may have been published by the Government.—Yours faithfully,

MORARJI GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.

No. 20243 of 1915-16.

INCOME TAX OFFICE, TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, 31*st January* 1916.

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that it is not incumbent on the Collector to allow users of machinery 5 per cent. depreciation absolutely (*vide* Income Tax Manual by Mr. Wacha, Note 10 (*a*), page 86). However in view of the Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4571, of 13th May 1912, depreciation on machinery is allowed at 5 per cent., subject to the conditions therein laid down provided the same is actually written off in the accounts forming the basis of the assessment. It may be added that this procedure has been approved of by the Government of Bombay.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax.

BOMBAY, 26*th February* 1916.

THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX,
Bombay.

SIR,

We are to thank you for your letter No. 20243 of the 31st January, in which you explain the principle on which your department allows depreciation of Machinery and Building. You refer therein to the Government Resolution which runs as follows:—

"(*a*) In allowing deduction for depreciation of Machinery, the depreciation allowances for the last twenty years should be deducted from the amount to the debit of machinery in the Balance sheet and a 5 per cent. deduction should then be allowed on the balance.

"(*b*) A deduction of 2½ per cent. should be allowed for depreciation of buildings which house heavy machinery, instead of the actual cost of repairs and maintenance."

But we do not find in that Resolution, the proviso to which you refer in your letter under acknowledgment. Will you be so good as to inform us of the actual text of the Government Resolution which has reference to this proviso. If there be no such proviso in the Government Resolution, then you will please allow us to state that the depreciation must be allowed in the terms of the resolution without the proviso. We think we are fairly entitled to have a clear explanation on the subject, so that there may be no future controversy on this point. So far as the Government resolution is concerned, as communicated to the Millowners Association, there is no such proviso mentioned, and Millowners therefore can reasonably demand depreciation in the terms of that resolution.—Yours faithfully,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Morarjee Gocoldas S. & W. Co., Ltd.

No. 23852 of 1915-16.

INCOME TAX OFFICE, TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, 16*th March* 1916.

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.,
TAMARIND LANE,
Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the practice followed in Bombay, *viz.*, to allow to be deducted from the earnings up to a maximum of

5 per cent. on the value of machinery and plant, sums shown in the accounts as carried to depreciation fund has been approved of by the Government of Bombay as per Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3908 of the 10th November 1891.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax.

BOMBAY, 22*nd March* 1916.

THE COLLECTOR OF INCOME TAX,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 23852, dated 16th March, in reply to our letter of the 26th February, we are to observe that we are no better enlightened than before in the matter about which we have sought the necessary information.

You quote an old resolution No. 3908 of the Government of Bombay, dated 10th November 1891, which, however, we submit is entirely superseded by the Resolution, dated 13th May 1912, which you quoted in your letter, dated 31st January 1916. You are fully aware of the fact that the last-mentioned Resolution was published by the Bombay Government after prolonged correspondence with reference to the principle on which the Income Tax Department had for long allowed depreciation on machinery and buildings.

Under the circumstances it cannot be reasonably held that the older resolution of 1891 has any force whatever for the obvious reason that the new resolution of 13th May 1912 itself supersedes whatever principle may have been in vogue before that date. We repeat that this latest resolution of 13th May 1912, in no way empowers your department to allow depreciation with any proviso at all, and it was owing to there being no proviso expressed in the latest resolution that we were obliged to request you to quote your authority on the subject. Instead of quoting that authority you refer to the resolution of 1891 which has absolutely no force in view of the new resolution of 13th May 1912. If there be no authority for the proviso, then we shall be obliged to submit the correspondence that has passed between us to the Millowners' Association with a view to that body obtaining a clear and unequivocal pronouncement in the matter of the principle on which your department should allow depreciation.—Yours faithfully,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ltd.

No. 24998 of 1915-16.

INCOME TAX OFFICE, TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY, 31*st March* 1916.

THE SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. AND WG. CO., LTD.,
TAMARIND LANE,
Fort, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant and to inform you that your intention to submit the correspondence to the Millowners' Association is noted.—I have, etc.,

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax.

No. 583/34/I of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th August* 1916.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that my Committee have been favoured with copies of correspondence that has passed between a member of this Association and the Collector of Income Tax in connection with deductions that are allowable for depreciation of mill machinery and buildings. Copies of this correspondence are attached hereto for ready reference.

2. It appears to my Committee that Government Resolution No. 4572, dated 13th May 1912, allows an absolute deduction of 5 per cent. on machinery and is quite clear on the point. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the attitude of the Collector of Income Tax in this connection, and my Committee will much appreciate a definite pronouncement from Government on the point raised that will clearly define the position.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 8283 of 1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 24*th August* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 583/34/I, dated 11th August 1916, and to state that it will be laid before Government.—I have, etc.,

M. K. GUZDAR,
for Under Secretary to Government.

Appendix D.

INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INSTALLATIONS IN MILLS.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 29*th March* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

We are directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th January 1916, intimating your Committees' views as to this Association's proposals with regard to fees for inspections of electrical installations.

Our Committee consider that your contention, *viz.*, that the charge for the year for inspection of defective installations be restricted to Rs. 25 irrespective of time required therefor is neither just nor reasonable, and they direct us to state their firm adherence to the arrangement already put forward.

With regard to the suggestion that disputes as to whether an installation is defective or not be referred to the Electrical Engineer to Government, our Committee are disposed to agree

thereto, but at the same time they would point out that this procedure will probably cause delay and that the cost of the reference would have to be defrayed by the party against whom the Government Electrical Inspector decides.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.

No. 333/30/E of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th April* 1916.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 29th ultimo, on the subject of fees for inspections of electrical installations, and in reply thereto to inform you that, while my Committee are in accord with the proposal contained in the third paragraph of your letter they cannot agree with the attitude taken up by your Association with regard to the inspection of defective installations as indicated in the second paragraph of your letter under reply.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 15*th July* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 15th April last on the subject of the fees charged to your members for the inspection of electrical installations has had our Committee's serious consideration and we are directed to express their regret that they are unable to alter the decision intimated in our letter of the 29th March last. The course therein suggested is, our Committee maintain, a perfectly fair and reasonable one and they are, therefore, at a loss to understand why your Committee should be so averse to its adoption.

As your Committee are doubtless aware, any defects discovered by our Electrical Inspector are promptly notified to the Millowner concerned through his Insurance Company, and a reasonable time for these to be remedied is invariably given ; it would only be in cases where our requirements were either ignored altogether or only partially attended to that any fee in addition to the Rs. 25 would be payable.

Your Committee contend that we should treat all your members alike in connection with the collection of fees ; that, in fact, we should charge the Millowner who wastes no time in getting his installation put into order and whose mill only requires one additional visit, the same fee as the Millowner who takes no notice whatever of the defects to which his attention has been drawn or who carries out the work so badly as to necessitate say five or six additional inspections.

We are to refer you again to the correspondence which passed between our two Associations in 1912, when the question of abolishing the extra rates charged for the use of electric lights was under discussion.

Our decision to employ an Electrical Engineer for inspection work was therein notified to you, as was also our intention to charge your members a small fee for his inspections. No demur was then made and a considerable time elapsed before we heard anything more from you in the matter. Eventually your Committee, so we understand, issued a circular to your members enjoining them to refuse payment of our bills.

As was stated at a meeting of Sub-Committees of the two Associations, the annual saving in premiums to your members has been computed at Rs. 50,000, whereas the fees charged are about one-tenth of that amount.

We are to request that your Committee give this matter their further consideration and to express the hope that this will result in the circular, to which we have referred, being withdrawn. We are to mention the fact that only six mills have so far refused to pay our bills.—We are, etc.,

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Secretaries.

No. 27/30 of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1917.

THE MEMBERS,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

With reference to this Association's Circular letter No. 316 of the 8th July 1915, I am directed to inform you that, after further discussion with the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, the Committee have now agreed to the following scale of fees for the inspection of electric light and power installations in Mills :—

In Bombay.

(1) Original inspection (for either power or light) fees not to exceed Rs. 100.

(2) No charges will be levied for annual inspection, but in the event of defects being discovered at the time of such annual inspection or at any other inspection undertaken by the Fire Insurance Association then

(*a*) The Mill will be required to obtain a certificate from the Association that the defects had been remedied and pay the fee for the inspection to ascertain whether all was in order.

The following will be the scale of fees in Bombay for inspections to obtain the Fire Insurance Association's certificate that all was in order :—

(i) One inspection ... ... Rs. 25.

(ii) Each additional further inspection ... ... ,, 15.

(*b*) In the event of such defect or defects being of such a nature as to make the use of the installation dangerous, the use of the installation (whether light or power) is also to be discontinued immediately, and prohibited until certified to be in order after a further visit or visits by the Association's Inspector for which fees on the above scale will be charged.

In case a dispute arose as to whether an installation was defective or not, it has been agreed that the Electrical Engineer to Government should be consulted.

In the Mofussil.

Double the above charges will be made *plus* travelling and out of pocket expenses.

Special cases.

In the cases of Mills where the original inspection will probably occupy some days, special fees will be fixed.

I am desired to ask you to cancel the Circular No. 316 of the 8th July 1915, referred to and pay the inspection fees in accordance with the above scale.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 22/30/E of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1917.

THE SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired to inform you that after due consideration my Committee now see their way to accept the terms suggested by you in connection with the levy of fees for inspection of electric light and power installation in Mills and they have therefore requested members to pay the fees in accordance with the scale agreed upon.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix E.

LIST OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS.

No. 3974.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
CALCUTTA, 11*th December* 1915.

THE SECRETARY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a classified list of cotton goods produced in Indian mills maintained for the purpose of compiling the "Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian mills" issued monthly by this Department. The following suggestions have been received for an improvement of the present classification as shown in the list:—

(*a*) Class I-2.—As dhuties vary in price and quality greatly, they should be classed as "Dhuties-fine yarn," "Dhuties-medium yarn," and "Dhuties-coarse yarn," instead of as at present "Dhuties" and "Fine yarn dhuties."

(*b*) Class I-6.—"Latta" should be classed under head I-7 under long cloth with which it is akin.

(*c*) Class II-6.—The drills, as "thana twill," "thana drill," "revers drill check," "Cashmere drill," "coloured twill," and "twill cloth" should be classed under class II-3—Drills and jeans, and not under class II-6—Cotton tweeds and checks as at present.

I shall be greatly indebted if you will let me have the opinion of the Committee of your Chamber on these suggestions at your earliest convenience. A reply by the end of December would be much appreciated.—I have, etc.,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

No. 2203/118/P of 1915.

Forwarded to the Secretary, Millowners' Association, for favour of disposal.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF COTTON GOODS PRODUCED IN INDIAN MILLS.

I—GREY AND BLEACHED PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and yards and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.)

1. Chadars—
   - Bed sheets
   - Twill bed sheets
   - Chadars
   - Twill chadars
   - Bed covers, grey
   - Table cloth, plain
   - Diamond sheets (grey)
   - Blankets, grey
   - Bed sheets, plain, with border
   - Twill sheets, with border
2. Dhuties—
   - Dhuties
   - Fine yarn dhuties
   - Cholas
   - Dupattas
   - Lungis
   - Patals
   - Oopernas
   - Chawal
   - Tarfal
   - Angocha, plain
   - Grey sari
   - Dhuties, dobby bordered
   - " " heading
   - Dhuty and Dupatta with mercerised yarn border
   - Sawlas
3. Drills and Jeans—
   - Drills
   - Twill
   - Twill shirting
   - Jeans
   - Duck cloth
   - Thope cloth
   - B. Egyptian drill
   - Figured shirting, bleached
   - Figured cloth, grey
   - Sateen, grey and bleached
4. Cambrics and Lawns—
   - Jacconets
   - Madapollams
   - Fine cloth
   - Mulls
   - Nainsook
   - Book Mull
5. Printers—
   - Printers
   - Printers Bhagwad
   - Sadlapet
   - Sallas
6. T. cloth, domestic, and sheetings—
   - Latta
   - Domestic
   - T. cloth
   - Sheetings
   - China T. cloth
   - China sheetings
   - Fine yarn sheetings
   - Zanzibar cloth
   - Zanzibar T. cloth
   - Mexican cloth
   - American sheetings
   - Calico cloth
   - China cloth
7. Shirtings and L. cloth—
   - Shirting
   - L. cloth
   - Zanzibar L. cloth
   - Bagdad cloth
   - Masawa cloth
   - American cloth
   - Mock leno
8. Tent cloth—
   - Chauka
   - Press cloth
   - Tent cloth
   - Double cloth
   - Dosuti
   - Sail cloth
   - Commissariat cloth
9. Other sorts—
   - Garrah
   - Dammer cloth
   - Plain cloth
   - Damaged
   - Rags
   - Chindees (rags)
   - Old bad pieces
   - Fents
   - Tapestry cloth
   - Jamdani or Tappet cloth
   - Masroo
   - Ventula cloth
   - Curtain cloth
   - Gauze cloth
   - Doria
   - Doria fents
   - Pagree or Turbans
   - Khadi and Dungri

II.—COLOURED PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and yards.)

1. Chadars—
   - Shawl check chadars
   - Calico wove shawl pattern
   - Table cloth, coloured
   - Bed covers, coloured
   - Bed sheets, coloured
   - Chadars, coloured
   - Twill sheets, coloured
   - Twill chadars, coloured
   - Bedquilts
   - Charsas
   - Susi check chadar
   - Check chadars
   - Sheets, dyed
   - Twill sheets, dyed
   - Dobi chadars
   - Hunting sheets
   - H. D. Yarn chadars
   - Malabar chadars
   - Diamond sheets, coloured
   - Doubling sheets
   - Shawl charsa
   - Figured sheets
   - Check rugs
   - Counterpanes
   - Blankets, coloured

2. Lungis and Dhuties—
   - Lungis, coloured
   - Lungis, coloured stripes and border
   - Gamcha check dhuties
   - Dhuties, susi
   - Dhuties, striped
   - Check dhuties
   - Gamcha check (dhuties)
   - Gamcha

3. Drills and Jeans—
   - Drills, striped
   - Drills, checked
   - Drills, coloured
   - Jeans, striped
   - Jeans, check
   - Twill, checked
   - Twill, striped
   - Drills khaki dyed
   - Jeans, khaki dyed
   - Twill shirting, striped
   - Twill shirting, dyed
   - Twill shirting, checked
   - Black dyed drill
   - Black dyed Jeans
   - Cord drill
   - Bed ticks
   - Blue stripe cloth
   - Twill lining

4. Greys-dyed—
   - Dyed L. cloth
   - Shirting, dyed
   - Dyed T. cloth
   - Tent cloth, dyed
   - Khadi, dyed
   - Khadi, check
   - Black dyed cloth
   - Umbrella cloth
   - Umbrella cloth, dyed
   - Brown cloth
   - Sepoy cloth
   - Dyed Dosuti

5. Coloured Striped Saries and Susis—
   - Saris
   - Chain saris
   - Susi saris
   - Cholis
   - Susi, flannel pattern
   - Dobi susi
   - Susi dyed
   - Susi sheets
   - Susi big check
   - Susi check

6. Cotton Tweeds and Checks—
   - English tweed
   - English check
   - Cashmere
   - Hunting cloth
   - Leheria
   - Thana cloth
   - Thana check
   - Hunting check
   - Angocha check
   - Twill check
   - H. D. Yarn check
   - Cordreri check
   - Thana twill
   - Thana drill
   - Revers drill
   - Revers drill check
   - Cashmere drill
   - Coloured twill
   - Twill cloth
   - Trouserings

II.—COLOURED PIECE-GOODS—(*contd.*)

(To be reported in lbs. and yards)—(*contd.*)

6 Cotton Tweeds and Checks—(*contd.*)

Coatings
Bengo cloth
Coating dyed
Sikhar cloth
Madras cloth
Madras cloth, imitation
Madras cloth, twilled, checked and striped
Madras cloth, twilled, checked and imitation
Fancy dobi pattern check
Zephyr cloth
Spotted zephyr
Spotted shirtings, coloured weft
Fancy cloth
Dobi cloth
Striped cloth, coloured
Malida cloth
Chell cloth
Jackward cloth
Arab Cloth
Indigo coloured check
Khaki dyed serge
Crimp cloth
Bedford cord
Sateen, dyed

7. Other sorts—

Pankha drill cloth
Fancy fents
Bad pieces, coloured
Mercerised cloth
Printed cloth, yellow
Printed cloth, khaki
Printed cloth, blue
Zool cloth
Flannelets
Printed parda cloth
Shawl dyed serge
Turbans or Pagrees, coloured
Doomas
Striped cloth, mercerised
Dyed fents of all kinds.

III.—GREY AND COLOURED GOODS OTHER THAN PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)

(Grey, coloured, and bleached goods of each description to be distinguished.)

Handkerchiefs
Napkins
Glass towels
Glass check
Class cloth check
Check dusters
Kitchen towels
Dropbox dusters
Plain dusters
Towels
Hucka back
Turkish towels
Honeycomb towels
Bath towels
Towels, coloured stripe
Shawl towels
Towels, turkish khaki dyed
Carpet
Carpets, mercerised.

IV.—HOSIERY.

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)

1. Socks and stockings
2. Pants
3. Shirts
4. Caps.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(To be reported in lbs.)

Patti cloth
Khaki cotton patti cloth
Wipe up cloth
Bandage cloth
Pockets
Listing
Tray cloth, tea cloth
S. B. covers and Doyless
Drill pockets
White tapes
Coloured fringes
Lamp wick
Rowing cloth
Blanket woven from waste cotton.

No. 22/38/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 11*th January* 1916.

THE DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3974, dated 11th ultimo, in connection with the classification of cotton goods produced in Indian mills, and to state in reply that in the opinion of my Committee, three divisions for dhuties will make more difficult the present classification. Your paragraph (*b*) is approved. As regards (*c*) the present classification might be retained as it is at present, otherwise most of the checks which have twill weave in them will also have to be included in class II-3.

I may add that your letter above referred to was passed on this Association for disposal by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix F.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORT OF YARN INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 327/53/Y of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th April* 1916.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed to confirm the following telegram which was sent to you on 10th instant:—

"Millowners have heard with great concern of stoppage of all shipments of yarn from "India to United Kingdom. This will entail great hardships on existing contracts. Kindly "urge Government of India to arrange with Secretary of State to grant licenses for "shipments from India especially for existing contracts."

This announcement, which appeared in the press through Reuter's Agency, has been confirmed by cable advices from home which have been received by some of the Mills in Bombay, calling upon the latter to cancel all outstanding contracts for Indian Cotton Yarn. My Committee therefore respectfully submit that the action taken will entail great hardship and loss on the Mills who have already entered into forward contracts, and especially so as the yarns manufactured for the English markets are, mostly, quite unsuitable for other markets.

2. Further, I am to point out that the trade in Indian Yarns with the United Kingdom is of very recent growth and there is therefore grave danger of a new industry, which promised fair development, being ruined if the prohibition remains in force.

3. My Committee trust that in view of India's splendid contributions towards the present war, His Majesty's Government will remove the restriction or failing this that special licenses will be granted for shipments from India of yarn for which contracts have already been effected.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

TELEGRAM, DATED SIMLA, 26*th April* 1916.

FROM—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TO—THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

Your letter dated 14th April 1916. Full list of imports prohibited under Royal Proclamation of 30th March 1916 will be published in *Gazette* of 29th. List includes cotton yarn and all cotton manufactures expect hosiery and lace.

Appendix G.

STEEL HOOPS FOR BALING COTTON.

No. 635/49/S of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 13*th September* 1916.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

SIR,

Under instructions from the Committee of this Association, I have the honour to approach you in connection with a representation that has reached them, regarding the supply of steel hoops for the baling of cotton. My Committee understand there are reasonable grounds for supposing that the Home Government are likely to restrict the manufacture of these hoops, and if this be so, I am to point out that the movement of this season's cotton crop will be very seriously hampered.

2. It is felt that preference will probably be given to the manufacture of steel hoops for jute bales, as buyers of these hoops may be in a position to produce a certificate that the jute is required for Government purposes. The hoops used for baling jute are different in specification from those used in baling cotton and cannot therefore be utilized for both commodities: hence my Committee's submission that any system of preference that may be introduced in favour of steel hoops for jute, will have the effect of practically paralyzing the cotton industry.

3. In submitting this matter for your consideration I am to express a hope that you will use your influence with the Home Government to ensure that makers in England will be allowed sufficient material to enable them to meet the demand of the cotton trade of this country for steel hoops.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 1307-P of 1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
POONA, 25*th September* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 635/49/S, dated 13th September 1916, regarding the supply of steel hoops for the baling of cotton, I am directed to inform you that on a similar

representation from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the subject the views of the Bombay Government have already been communicated to the Government of India. A copy of your letter will now be forwarded to the Government of India.—I have, etc.,

P. R. CADELL,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Appendix H.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE AND GLAUBER SALTS.

No. F. I 82 of 1916.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY, 10*th February* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to inquire for the information of Government how the requirements of the Bombay Mills in the matter of magnesium chloride and glauber salts are at present met. I shall also be glad to know whether your Association thinks it desirable in the interests of the mill industry that special measures should be adopted for the production of these chemicals from sea salt with a view to supplementing the existing supplies.

2. An early reply is requested.—I have, etc.,

G. A. THOMAS,
Acting Collector of Bombay.

No. 231/53/M of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, 14*th March* 1916.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. F. I. 82 of the 10th ultimo enquiring as to how the requirements of the Bombay Mills in the matter of magnesium chloride and glauber salts are at present met.

In reply I have the honour to state that the requirements of Bombay Mills in this connection are being met by substitutes principally calcium chloride. My Committee are of opinion that in the interests of the Mill industry, it is desirable that special measures should be adopted for the production of magnesium chloride and glauber salts from sea salt with a view to supplementing the existing supplies.

They would however request that samples of these chemicals should be forwarded in sufficient quantities for experimental purposes to various Mills who will pay Government the cost of the samples.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix I.

PUNJAB COTTON SCHEME.

No. 676/58/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th October* 1916.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Punjab, Lahore.

SIR,

My Committee understand that the British Cotton Growing Association are interesting themselves in the efforts of the Indian Government to improve the quality of cotton grown in this country, especially in the Punjab Districts and, as the matter is one which closely concerns the members of this Association, I am respectfully to request that you will kindly inform my Committee how the position stands at present.

2. I am to add that if negotiations for the leasing of the 2,000 acres, set apart under the original scheme, are taking place with any syndicate, including the British Cotton Growing Association, my Committee will be much obliged if you will kindly communicate to them the terms on which the Punjab Government are prepared to lease this land.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 215 Rev.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
LAHORE, *4th December* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 676/58/C, dated the 9th October 1916, on the subject of cotton growing in the Punjab, I am directed to say that the question of leasing a large area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal is still the subject of discussion between Government and the British Cotton Growing Association, but no final decision has been arrived at.—I have, etc.,

S. G. BAYLEY,
Under-Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Punjab.

No. 21/58/C of 1917.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th January* 1917.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Punjab, Lahore.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 215, dated 4th ultimo, on the subject of cotton grown in the Punjab and in connection therewith I am to request that if possible you will kindly let my Committee know on what terms the Punjab Government are prepared to lease the area on the Lower Bari Doab Canal for cotton growing purposes.—I have, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

Appendix J.

KHAMGAON/AKOLA COTTON CONTRACTS.

No. 386/13/R of 1916.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *5th September* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. J. Muller in connection with the Khamgaon/Akola contract and to state that my Directors will be pleased to receive the views of your Association on the subject.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

VOLKART BROS.,
BOMBAY, *27th August* 1916.

THE CHAIRMAN,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

As requested I herewith beg to submit my contentions in regard to your Board's proposal to allow Banosha and Murtizapore cotton as fair tenders against all contracts of Akola/Khamgaon of the season 1916/17, irrespective of whether such contracts were entered into before or after the promulgation of the new ruling or its adoption in general meeting by the shareholders.

In the first place I have grave doubts as to whether any alterations of Rules tending to depreciate the value of a contract can be made retrospective and I am, therefore, opposed to the introduction of Murtizapore *on par* with Akola/Khamgaon being made applicable to previous contracts. I shall, however, in this letter formulate a proposal for a widening of the contract without, in my opinion, depreciating its value and this proposal, I think, if adopted, might in equity, be made retrospective.

Coming to the proposal of your Board itself, the principle of broadening contracts which in course of time have assumed the character of "Sutthas" very much appeals to me and *must*, I think, appeal to the Trade in general. However, the broadening of a contract in itself will generally tend to depreciate its value, and the depreciation will naturally be accentuated by admission as a fair tender of inferior qualities *on par* with the "basis". Such depreciation seems equally undesirable for the seller, as well as the buyer.

While Banosha cotton might be admitted *on par* with Akola/Khamgaon, it will be generally admitted that Murtizapore is with very rare exceptions—more or less inferior to Akola/Khamgaon in spinning value on account of its roughness and shortness of staple. In fact, Murtizapore is the one description which has more than any other retained the character and appearance of the old "Belati-styles" the nearest Bombay description to Bengals. The inclusion of Murtizapur as a fair tender *on par* with Akola/Khamgaon will, therefore, bring down the value of the Akola/Khamgaon contract to a level of Murtizapore, which would be a great hardship to legitimate sellers of Akolas and Khamgaons, whilst it would *not* mean a corresponding benefit to the sellers of Murtizapore. The buyer could no longer look upon such a broadened Akola/Khamgaon contract as an actual cover against his sales of Akola/Khamgaon descriptions, especially in the case of sales on types, but only as a hedge, and a depreciated

hedge at that, which he would always have to undo again, incurring the expense of a brokerage, which would further help to depreciate the contract. From the speculators point of view the broadening of a contract in itself is a nuisance and the prospects of shippers and mills no longer taking up tenders against such contracts will accentuate his dislike of the change. The admission of Murtizapore *on par* with Akola/Khamgaon, therefore seems to serve nobody's purpose.

If however, the broadening of the Akola/Khamgaon contract is favourably looked upon by the Trade, as I think it should be, the admission of Murtizapore could, in my opinion, be made acceptable both to sellers and buyers, and also more palatable to the speculator, by admitting Murtizapore at a discount on Akola/Khamgaon. Such discount would, of course, vary with the quality of the Murtizapore crop and in accordance with the fluctuations of the price in the market for *ready* Murtizapore cotton. At times such discount might disappear altogether.

I now submit the following proposals :—

That, whilst we are at it, the following stations be added to the list of fair tenders against the Akola/Khamgaon contract—

Banosha, Shegaom and Murtizapore, (Karanja having already been added).

The basis of the contract to be Akola/Khamgaon machine ginned.

The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, to make arrangements for the relative value of Karanja, Banosha, Shegaom and Murtizapore as against the Khamgaon/Akola to be quoted officially from time to time in accordance with the ruling market rates for ready cotton from these stations.

		Rs.
f. i.	Akola and Khamgaon	325
	Karanja	324
	Banosha	324
	Shegaom	323
	Murtizapore	322

In practice the scheme would work as follows :—

A buys from **B** Akola/Khamgaon machine ginned, January delivery, at Rs. 300.

B tenders Murtizapore cotton, which must be mentioned on the D/O and a survey card.

On the day of survey, or appeal, Akola/Khamgaon is quoted officially at Rs. 340 and Murtizapore Rs. 337.

B therefore, invoices his tender at a discount of Rs. 3, *i.e.*, at Rs. 297 *minus* the allowance (if any) pronounced in survey or appeal.

Surveys and Allowances.—Surveys would be proceeded with and allowances be pronounced exactly in the same manner as hitherto except that no allowance could be claimed for "style" on a Murtizapore, Shegaom, Banosha, Karanja, or Akola/Khamgaon tender as long as the surveyors were satisfied that the cotton tendered was of the description mentioned in the delivery-order and on the survey card, the inferior style being already discounted in the official differences between Akola/Khamgaon and the other descriptions tenderable under the contract.

Invoicing back and *buying on a/c.*—If on a so-called "chuck allowance" or when no tender has been made, the buyer chooses to invoice back, he would of course do so at the official room rate of Akola/Khamgaon irrespective of the station which was tendered, as it was Akola/Khamgaon which he has contracted and fixed the price for at the time of purchase.

If he chooses to buy on a/c, Rules 37 and 52 would apply. The buyer would, of course, have the right to buy on a/c any of the descriptions allowed as tender under the contract, irrespective of the description of the *original* tender, but if, for instance, Banosha had been tendered and he bought Murtizapore on a/c he could only claim "a reasonable market rate ruling at the time" for Murtizapore.

Thus both sellers and buyers would be protected exactly as at present.

I believe the question has been raised whether—if Karanja, or any of the other descriptions, should at any time sell in the open market at a premium over Akola/Khamgaon the Association should not also quote such description at a premium, and tenders invoiced accordingly. Although this might at first sight appear equitable, my contention on the point is entirely in the negative for the following reasons:—

Whilst a seller is at liberty to tender any of six stations the buyer on the other hand cannot claim any particular description as a tender, but must accept any of the six qualities admitted under the contract. If Karanja should command a premium in the market, the seller could sell his Karanja ready and buy Akola, Khamgaon, Banosha, Shegaom or Murtizapore ready, or a ready D/O in order to fulfil his contract, or he need not tender at all and he could thus realize the premium for Karanja and reap a benefit. It might be argued that the buyer could also resell the Karanja and recover himself in any of the cheaper descriptions but that would be no benefit to him, as he would have to pay the premium on Karanja to his original seller.—Yours faithfully,

J. MULLER.

No. 726/54/C of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *9th November* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 386, dated 5th September 1916, forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. J. Muller in connection with a proposal to extend the Khamgaon/Akola contract, for the views of this Association.

2. In reply I am to state my Committee generally approve Mr. Muller's proposals, but they venture to suggest that if the Khamgaon/Akola contract be extended on the lines indicated the trade might be notified that the new contract will be in force for one season only and that at the end of the first season the matter will again be discussed and the scheme revised if necessary.—I am, etc.,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

No. 92/18/R of 1917.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, *6th January* 1917.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information a copy of the Proceedings of the meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, in connection with the proposed broadening of the Khamgaon/Akola contract, and to state that the two resolutions were passed unanimously by those present at the meeting.—Yours faithfully,

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Proceedings of the meeting of representatives of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association, Bombay Millowners' Association and the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the 5th January 1917 at 1 p.m., to consider the question of the proposed broadening of the Khamgaon/Akola contract.

PRESENT:

T. D. Moore, Esq., *Chairman.*
J. L. Ainsworth, Esq. (Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited).
K. Kusumoto, Esq. (Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited).
The Hon'ble Mr. Purushotamdas Thakurdas (Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited).
Jamnalalji, Esq. (Marwari Chamber of Commerce).
N. B. Saklatwalla, Esq. (Bombay Millowners' Association).

As a result of the discussion that took place it was unanimously resolved as follows :—

(1) That against contracts for Khamgaon/Akolas, cotton pressed at Khamgaon, Akola, Karanja, Murtizapore, Banosa, Amraoti, Chandur and Ellichpur shall constitute a fair tender, provided it is of the description sold. All cotton included in the Hinganghat, Wardha/Hinganghat, Nagpur, Yeotmal, Dhamangaon/Pulgaon contracts are tenderable against contracts for Khamgaon/Akola, but must be surveyed on their respective boxes, and in case of rejection the buyer shall have the right to purchase on account only cotton enumerated in the Khamgaon/Akola contract.

(2) That in all new crop contracts entered into for 1917/18 season 5½ per cent. discount be eliminated and the rates quoted by the room will be without the discount.

It was further decided that the above resolutions should be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, for early consideration.

Appendix K.

STATE *vs.* COMPANY MANAGED RAILWAYS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

No. 188—F—16.

SIMLA, *27th June* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

You are no doubt aware that the question of the comparative advantages of the management of railways in India by companies and directly by the State has recently attracted much attention. It has twice in the last two years been discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council and it has frequently been considered in the public press. In the second

debate in the Legislative Council the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Railway Department said that the Railway Board were carrying out a departmental investigation of the question. This investigation has been completed. It has been mainly directed to an examination into the value of statistics but, owing to the widely divergent conditions which prevail on the different systems of railways in this country, the Railway Board have been forced to the conclusion that it is impossible to base any definite finding upon statistical results. They have decided therefore to pursue the matter by an enquiry into the practical side of railway working founded upon everyday experience of those commercially interested in railways in order to determine whether State or Company-managed lines have rendered the better service to the public, and they will be glad to be favoured with replies by your Association to the following questions:—

(1) What particular railway or railways do your members most frequently have dealings with?

(2) If with both State and Company-managed lines, does the experience of your Association lead to the belief that the public are better served by one than by the other in—

(*a*) promptitude of despatch and delivery,

(*b*) in rates,

(*c*) in the manner of dealing with complaints,

(*d*) in the care and handling of goods,

(*e*) in the matter of passenger traffic?

(3) If dealings are with one system of railway only, have you complaints to make under any of the sub-heads to the question (2)?

2. I am at the same time to enclose a short note in which the Railway Board have attempted to bring together the main arguments which have been put forward on the general question. It is thought well that you should have a statement of this kind before you, but it is not the intention that you should necessarily discuss it in your reply. Your Association may prefer to confine their observations to those aspects of the case of which they have direct experience or special knowledge. The Board desire, therefore, to make it plain that they do not ask for more than replies to the specific questions set out at the end of the first paragraph of this letter, but they will of course welcome any remarks your Association may wish to make on the more general considerations involved in the case.

3. I am to add that this question of general policy with regard to the management of railways is of immediate interest in connection with the East Indian Railway contract which is terminable in the near future, (if you think* that any special considerations apply to this case I am to ask you to state them) and, since the time that is left before the expiry of the contract is not too long for a settlement of the numerous points that will arise, the Board will be greatly obliged if they are favoured with an early reply to this reference.—Yours faithfully,

J. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Enclosure to Railway Board's letter No. 188—F.—16, *dated 27th June* 1916.

NOTE.

The case for State-management, or, in countries where railways are at present private property, for nationalisation, may briefly be stated as follows. It is represented that the results of railway history all over the world are in favour of the State taking a larger share in the

* To Bengal and Upper India Chambers of Commerce, and Associations specially interested.

administration of railways. It is perhaps alleged, though this does not appear to be a point on which stress is laid, that State-management is more efficient or economical than management by private companies. And it is certainly urged that State-management achieves objects which it is not reasonable to expect from private enterprise.

2. The criticisms that have been brought against this view are, first, as regards the appeal to experience that as a matter of fact by much the greater part of the railway mileage of the world is still held by companies, and further that the existence of State-management or ownership in other countries could be relied on as an argument only if it had been adopted as justified on its merits, whereas the fact is that the adoption of a State system has seldom been the result of a definite policy; precisely as happened in India so in the great majority of cases elsewhere the system has been largely moulded by financial necessities. Secondly, as regards efficiency, it is said that this necessarily varies, and good and bad examples of working can be quoted under both systems but that a general survey affords no ground for holding that a State system has the advantage. It is added as a definite disadvantage of a State system that its working is liable to be affected in many ways by political influence, and experience shows that the consequences may be very serious.

3. The main point, however, is one of principle—what should be the objects of railway administration and how are these best attained. The opposing views on this point are, first, that railways should be administered as part of the machinery for the general development of a country whether this is remunerative from the point of view of the railway account or not, that this task clearly cannot be demanded from private enterprise which must have an eye to profits and that consequently railways fall of necessity within the domain of State industries. On the other hand, it is urged against this view that it is based on the assumption that railway profits are vicious and are secured only at the expense of the general public; that this assumption is incorrect and that there is not in fact an antagonism between the commercial principle of railway working and the general interests of a country; that however frequently it may be overlooked the fact remains that there is a definite and strong community of interest between railways and trade, neither of which can prosper without the other; that consequently railways will do what they can to foster trade by all means which, either immediately or in their ultimate result, they can make remunerative to themselves; that concessions in rates which will not even in the long run prove remunerative amount to a subsidy; that subventions in this form are open to obvious objections, and that they are certain to affect very seriously the revenue from railways. Doubts are expressed further whether in the working of rates for the development of its country State would be as efficient as private companies and experience is said to show that State control invariably produce a rigidity in the rate system which interferes with the attainment of the maximum economic advantage to be derived from the interchange of commodities and prevents the full development of trade which is secured by the freer and more elastic treatment of rates by independent railway administrations.

4. In India the system which has grown up is a composite one; the great majority of the railways are owned by the State, but all except three of these State lines are managed by companies, who have a small share—about a tenth—in the properties they administer. In the railway history of India there are three main periods. To begin with, as was natural, since they were the creation of an English Government, private enterprise was favoured for the construction and administration of railways. It was found, however, that private enterprise stood in need of Government assistance and this led to the formation of guaranteed companies. The particular system adopted was found to be defective, and for a time State agency exclusively was favoured; this was the second stage. The transition to the third stage was a slow one; it occupied the years from 1879 to 1892 during which two committees of the House of Commons, in 1879 and 1884, considered the subject and a very large volume of correspondence passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The final conclusion, however, was that there is room both for State agency and for companies, and

generally, though there have been examples both of companies' lines being taken over by Government and of State lines being leased to companies, and each case has been treated on its merits and with due regard to the circumstances of the time, the preference has been for company-management. The Mackay Committee said in 1907, "consistent policy of the Government of India for many years has been to arrange for the railways in India, while remaining State property, to be leased to companies which work them on behalf of Government on a profit-sharing basis. There is no disposition on the part of Government to depart from this policy which has worked satisfactorily", and the Government of India at that time accepted their views. The question now is whether a change of policy is desirable.

5. The company system as it exists in India has been criticised from two points of view. On the one hand, it is said that the companies have so limited an interest both in respect of the amount of their capital and of the period for which the railways are entrusted to them, that the real benefits of private enterprise are not obtained from their employment in railway administration. This argument, however, is defective, since if there is an advantage in private enterprise the remedy would be not to abolish the companies but to increase their stake in the business, and it is seldom advanced.

6. The more common criticism is that the control of Government over the companies in spite of its preponderating share in the property is inadequate, and that this defect is accentuated by the fact that the Boards of these companies are in London.

7. The reply of those who support the Company system is first that some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject of Government control, the provisions for which as contained in the various contracts with companies appear to them ample. (An extract from the Railway Board's Administration Report for 1914-15 summarising these provisions is attached for reference). Secondly, they say, it does not follow that because Government own by far the larger share, they should retain in there own hands the direct management of railways. There appears, it is added, to be no opposition to branch line companies in this country, though these are private concerns, owning and in some cases managing railways, and the objection taken to the administration by companies of the trunk lines of the country may be due, therefore, not so much to a dislike of the principle of private enterprise as to their English domicile. If so, however, the opposition to main line companies seem to exalt into a governing factor what is a secondary, though no doubt a very important, consideration. Finally, the feature of the existing system to which objection is taken may prove to be temporary. In the past, that is to say, the Boards of companies have necessarily been located in London because practically the whole of the capital of these companies was held in England, but it is urged by those who favour company management that a change in these conditions will gradually be brought about through a greater proportion of capital being held in this country. If so, the objection will be met by a natural process in the course of time, and it would be a mistake, if private enterprise is on other grounds to be preferred, to bring all lines under the direct management of the State in order to remove it.

8. In addition upholders of the existing system claim that it has positive advantages. They say that the present allocation of different parts of the Indian system of railways to semi-independent administrations produces a healthy competition and spirit of emulation which would be lost if all were brought under State-management. They claim that the financial burden of maintaining and extending the whole railway system of India is clearly too great for the Government to bear alone; that the main line companies can give material financial assistance, and that if Government were to buy them out, it would not change the proportion of State and private contributions to the railway property of the country; the State, while increasing its holding in the main lines, would have less to invest in extensions and the result would be merely to shift the field of private enterprise.

9. Finally, they say that very much the same considerations apply in the matter of administration as of finance. A policy of State-management for all the railways in India would inevitably tend to centralisation; in this respect again the Government would be overburdened, and it would be well advised according to this view to be content as at present with a general control and for the direct management of railway affairs to retain the services of the companies.

APPENDIX TO NOTE.

(REFERRED TO IN PARA. 7.)

Extract from the Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Year 1914-15.

The administrative control exercised by the Government over the Companies is as follows:—

The Company is bound to keep the line in good repair, in good working condition, and fully supplied with rolling-stock, plant and machinery to keep the rolling-stock in good repair and in good working condition; and to maintain a sufficient staff for the purposes of the line;—all to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State may require the Company to carry out any alteration or improvement in the line, or in the working, that he may think necessary for the safety of the public or for the effectual working of the line.

The Secretary of State may require the Company to enter into agreements, on reasonable terms and conditions, with the administrations of adjoining railways for the exercise of running powers, for the supply to one another of surplus rolling-stock, for the interchange of traffic and rolling-stock and the settlement of through rates, and for additions and alterations to or the re-distribution of existing accommodation in junctions or other stations in view to their convenient mutual use.

The train service is to be such as the Secretary of State may require.

In order to secure a general control over the rates quoted by Companies the Secretary of State has retained power to settle the classification of goods and to authorise maximum and minimum rates within which the Companies shall be entitled to charge the public for the conveyance of passengers and goods of each class.

The Company has to keep such accounts as the Secretary of State may require, and these are subject to audit by the Secretary of State.

In all other matters relating to the line, the Company is made subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary of State, who may appoint such persons as he may think proper for the purpose of inspecting the line, auditing the accounts, or otherwise exercising the power of supervision and control reserved to him. In particular the Secretary of State has the right to appoint a Government Director to the Board of the Company, with a power of veto on all proceedings of the Board. All the moneys received by the Company in respect of the undertaking, whether on capital or revenue account, have to be paid over to the Secretary of State.

All expenditure by the Company has to be stated and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

No. 750/48/R. of 1916.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY, *28th November* 1916.

THE SECRETARY,
RAILWAY BOARD,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 188-F-16, dated 27th June 1916, regarding the comparative advantages of the management of railways in India by Companies and directly by the State and requesting the views of this Association as to whether State or Company managed lines have rendered the better service to the public.

2. In reply I am to state that the letter of the Railway Board does not correctly represent the point of view of those who contend that the railways in India should be managed by the State. It is true that the advocates of State management hold that railways should be administered as part of the machinery for the general development of the country, but it is not true that they desire this to be done, whether it be remunerative from the point of view of railway account or not. On the contrary they hold that the administration of railways as part of the machinery for the general development of the country will be the surest means of permanently enhancing the utility and therefore the profits to be State derived from the Railways. It should not be forgotton that the profits of individual Companies are not necessarily the profits of the State and it is the contention of the advocates of State management that while under the present system the maximum of profits goes to the Companies, the country, that is, the State does not obtain the maximum advantage it could and should from its railways.

3. So far as the State ownership of railways is concerned, the policy of Government was settled long ago. Thanks to the foresight of the originators of our railway policy, it has been from the first carefully provided that Indian Railways should eventually be the property of the State, and, at the present moment, all the great trunk lines are owned by the State. The Companies which manage them hold only 5 to 15 per cent. of the capital invested in the railways. The question therefore is whether the State gains by making over its own lines to be managed by these Companies. From the financial point of view it is evident that about a crore of rupees, which is the amount annually paid to the managing Companies as their share of profits, would be added to the Indian Exchequer. It has not been shown and it could not be shown that if the State manages its own railways it will not be able to earn as much as the Companies do at present.

4. The next question is whether railway administration would suffer in efficiency if it were taken over by the State. My Committee have no misgivings on this point as the State is already managing over 8,000 miles of railway ; and there is no suggestion from those who are affected by these railways that they are in any way less efficiently managed than the railways managed by the Companies. Having thus shown that from the point of view of finance and efficiency, State management is not open to the objections raised against it, it remains to be considered which of the two, State or Company management is calculated to promote to the largest extent the industrial and economical development of the country. Instances are not wanting that Company management in India has operated at times in a way detrimental to the growth of industrial development.

5. It is, therefore, contended that the development of State management, while not diminishing the efficiency of Railway administration, will add materially to the State revenue, and, what is even more important, conduce to the greater economical and industrial development of the country bringing prosperity and contentment to the people. For the State, it goes without saying, cannot afford to be indifferent to all considerations except the earning of dividends, as Companies can be.

6. Government is aware that the country is on the eve of great commercial and industrial expansion. The minds of the people are awakened and Government has also shown its inclination to do everything in its power to help new industries. The present war has changed completely the old theory of *laissez faire* and if India is to take its share in the industrial development of the Empire, Government will have to co-operate with the people to the same extent as the Governments of other countries have done and are doing. The report of the Indian Industrial Commission will enable the Government to decide in what directions such help can be given and whatever help may be needed there is no doubt that the railway rates will play an important part in such help. Secondly, the Indian Railways can assist in the development of the industries of this country by placing large orders for their requirements in the hands of the Indian manufacturers. Thirdly, the administration of Indian Railways should assist in the development of trade on its natural lines by uniform freight irrespective of the geographical position in which the railways may be placed. The country has a right to except all the above three conditions being satisfied by the railways of which over 90 per cent. of capital is State-owned and my Committee believe that only if the railways are State-managed can those conditions be easily satisfied.

7. As to the first point, there could not possibly be any reason why the State should not give specially low rates for nascent industries if it considers it to be in the interests of the general development of the country. If by such rates there is likely to be some temporary loss to the railway for the time being working on that part of the traffic, the State will be justified in considering it a reasonable charge on the general revenue of the country, while a Company managing the railway will naturally refuse to carry any traffic at a loss.

8. As to the second point, the Government of India has already decided that as far as possible articles of Indian manufacture should be purchased by Government departments in India provided the quality and the prices are not unfavourable when compared with imported articles; while in the case of Company-managed railways the orders have been placed out of India hitherto and Indian industries will, if this practice be continued, as it is likely to be, permanently lose the custom which would be theirs if the railways were State-managed; and it hardly requires to be pointed out that a good custom is the backbone of all industrial developments and will do more than any direct help the State can possibly contemplate giving.

9. When by the institution of State management of railways the clashing of interests of the respective shareholders of the different Companies ceases to exist, the State will have no interest in putting artificial barriers against the development of trade on its natural lines. An instance of this kind is furnished by the so-called Block Rates quoted by practically all railways in order to draw all available traffic to their own line and to prevent, as far as possible, traffic from their own stations going to other Companies' lines. My Committee suggest, therefore, that the East Indian Railway whose contract expires by the end of 1919 be taken over and managed by the State.

10. My Committee venture to make this proposal more particularly as the East Indian Railway can be acquired without any financial burden to the State. On the contrary, there will be a considerable saving as the accounts for the past few years show that the amount of surplus profits going to the shareholders of the East Indian Company is larger than the amount which will have to be paid to the deferred stockholders of the East Indian Railway Company by way of annuity in the terms of the contract, in order to pay them off by the year 1953. There is thus an excellent opportunity which should not be lost by the Government of India.—I have, etc.

N. B. SAKLATWALLA,
Chairman.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

THE COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS ON 14TH MARCH 1917 IN CONNECTION WITH INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS COST OF WAR.

The Secretary of State for India (Mr. Chamberlain): I beg to move, "That, whereas the Government of India, deeming the well-being and interests of the Indian Empire to be vitally concerned in the successful prosecution of the War, have recommended that a Contribution charged on the Revenues of India should be made towards the expenses of the same, such contribution to consist of the sum of £100,000,000 to be provided in part from the proceeds of a loan to be raised in India and the remainder by assuming liability for interest on British War Loan of the required amount, and whereas this Contribution has been offered to His Majesty's Government and gratefully accepted by them, and the Government of India have now made provision by legislation and in their Revenue and Expenditure Estimates for meeting, by means of increased taxation and otherwise, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund in respect of the Contribution as aforesaid, this House consents that a Contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the Revenue of India shall be made towards the cost of the War."

At an earlier stage of this War the then Secretary of State for India moved a Resolution in this House authorising the employment of Indian troops outside India. He announced the distribution of the charge which would then be made between the Indian and British Revenues. It was then arranged that India should pay only the ordinary charges of her troops, and that the extraordinary charges should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. The Under-Secretary of State said that that arrangement was subject to modification by agreement, and with the assent of Parliament. It is in pursuance of the undertaking then given to Parliament that I rise to move the Resolution to accept, on behalf of this House, the latest, but not the last, of the many contributions which India has made to the successful prosecution of the great struggle in which the Empire is engaged. The Secretary of State for India makes infrequent appearances in this House. It is no loss to this House, and perhaps not disadvantageous to India. I hope, however, the House will pardon me if, in moving the Resolution to accept a gift of this kind, I permit myself a survey, as rapid as I can make it, of what the contribution of India has been. I know that the House is interested in one particular feature of the contribution which is under discussion to-day. I regret that in any shape or form, or particular, that the free and generous gift of the Government and people of India should be a matter of contention here at all. I earnestly trust that no word I speak to-day in the course of Debate will add fuel to the fires, or do anything to prolong the unhappy dispute. I must deal with that question later. Before, however, I deal with it, may I not say that as to the gift itself, and as to the spirit which prompts it, the Commons House of Parliament speaks with one voice: that voice is one of grateful recognition of the feeling of fellowship and community of interest which prompts the gift and the generous spirit behind it. I would ask the House, before we pass to the particular gift now under discussion, to spend a little time in reviewing other contributions which India has made. The figures which I shall use, partly of necessity and partly from choice, have not been brought up to date. It is not desirable that the latest figures and the latest position should be revealed to the world. I hope, however, that the account which I shall be able to give will be one which shall do proper justice to India, be at the same time satisfactory to this House, and not misleading to anyone in India.

The Army of India, before the War, consisted of 78,000 British troops, and 158,000 Indian troops, or a total of 236,000 men. In addition to these, there were 18,000 Imperial Service troops. That force was organised for a purpose not confined, of its own motion, by the

Indian Government, but laid down after consultation with the Imperial Government at home, to discharge duties which it was then contemplated the Indian Army might be called upon to fulfil. The Indian Military Budget in the year before the War amounted to £20,000,000. This country has, under the Resolutions of the House, borne the extraordinary charges attendant upon the employment of Indian troops elsewhere. The Indian Military Budget for this year instead of being £20,000,000, is £26,000,000. That additional £6,000,000 of expense is, I may say, almost entirely due, and directly due, to the circumstances of the present great War. What use has been made of the Indian forces, constituted as I have described, in the course of this struggle? Indian troops have fought, I think, in almost every theatre of the War—in France, in Egypt, at Aden, on Suez Canal, in Gallipoli, in East Africa, and in West Africa.

Hon. Members: Mesopotamia!

Mr. Chamberlain: Neither the House nor I am likely to forget that they have fought in Mesopotamia—nor will that Army! Let the House cast itself back to the anxiety felt in relation to our Army in France in the winter of 1914. Nearly one-third of the forces were drawn from India. They were the first of the oversea troops. The Indian Army provided the first defence of British East Africa, and repelled the first Turkish attack on the Suez Canal. The Army in Mesopotamia, which in the last few days has retrieved—how gloriously retrieved! the check and misfortunes of our earlier operations, and which has struck a blow that resounds throughout the whole of the Eastern world, and not the Eastern world alone, is an Army which from first to last, through all its sufferings, hardships, and disappointments—and in its triumphs! —is in the main an Indian Army based upon India. It is difficult when one reviews the deeds of the Indian Forces in this War to select for illustration any particular instance, but the House will not forget, and the country will not forget, such episodes as in France the recapture of Neuva Chapelle in October, 1914, by the 47th Sikhs and the 20th and 21st Companies of Sappers and Miners. The 47th Sikhs lost in that attack 178 out of 289 engaged; and the Sappers and Miners lost 119 out of 300. They will not forget the attack of the Garhwal Brigade at Neuva Chapelle on 10th March, and I am sure the House will forgive me, on this occasion in particular, for referring to the actions—the glorious actions—of the Indian regiments in Gallipoli. Who is there who can read without emotion of the action of the 14th Sikhs at Cape Helles, when the supporting troops on the other side, unable to get to them, fought their way, and held on to the last, with the loss of nearly all their British and nearly all their Indian officers, and with a loss of 430 men out of 550 engaged? When a day or two afterwards the same ground was traversed again in a successful advance of our troops, the General who was in command has told me every Sikh had fallen facing his enemy, and most of them had one of their enemies under him. May I remind the House that on that occasion, fighting alongside them, were the Lancashire Fusiliers? No narrow spirit of sectional or racial jealousy animated either of them on that day, but one glorious emulation as to how best they might serve the Empire, how best they might do glory to it.

4.0 P. M.

I am going to ask the House to listen to a brief summary of what the Indian Army has contributed. On the outbreak of War there were 530 officers of the Army in India on leave in this country. They were made over to the War Office to help them to organise the New Armies which it was necessary to create here. Before the close of last year over 2,600 British officers had been drawn from India, apart from those who accompanied their units abroad, and the total number of British officers in India before the War broke out was less than 5,000. On the outbreak of War the Indian Army Reserve of Officers consisted of forty members. It comprises now over 2,200, of whom about 800 are on field service. Apart from the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, commissions have been given in the Indian Army to 271 cadets from Quetta and Wellington, where military schools corresponding to Sandhurst have been established since the War began. Of the rank and file—again, I say, I have not tried to get the very latest

figures—the total British and Indian Forces which have gone on active service must approximate a figure of 350,000 ; and the Army, as I have reminded the House, before the War was 236,000. All the units of the Indian Forces have been kept well supplied with drafts, and in order that that might be done, the establishments of the Cavalry regiments in India have been increased by 20 per cent., and the establishments of the Infantry regiments have been increased by 40 per cent. New units have been created, drawn not wholly from those classes or races which were recruited before the War ; and in particular I note on this occasion—because I am anxious to correct a mistaken answer which I gave some months ago—that a company of Burma Pioneers was enlisted in consequence of the desire of the people to take their share in the great struggle. There is another experiment which has been made, which I am watching with the greatest interest and with earnest hopes for its success. A Bengali double company has been created, and I hope it will justify its creation.

I leave the direct supply of combatant troops, and the House will not blame me if I spend a moment over the medical services. The medical arrangements of the Indian authorities, whether at home or abroad, have come under severe criticism, and this is not the occasion for me to offer any justification or any defence; but I want to tell the House in a few words what the Government of India did from the narrow resources—for, after all, they were narrow resources —at their disposition. Forty field ambulances, six clearing hospitals, thirty-five stationary hospitals, eighteen general hospitals, nine X-Ray sections, eight sanitary sections, seven advanced depots, and one general medical store depot have been sent on service overseas. The personnel provided for these units and other services amounts to 258 officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, 704 officers of the Indian Medical Service, 40 lady nurses, 475 assistant surgeons, 854 sub-assistant surgeons, 720 British nursing orderlies, 2,840 Indian ranks, and nearly 20,000 Indian followers. In order to meet the heavy demands on the Indian Medical Service nearly 350 officers have been withdrawn from civil employment, and some 200 private practitioners and civil assistant surgeons have been given temporary commissions. In the subordinate branches, 205 assistant surgeons and 560 sub-assistant surgeons in various kinds of civil employment have been released for military duty. May I say at once, whilst abstaining from any plea in defence of either the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India in connection with the military arrangements, that, as far as I know, all the testimony from everyone who has had experience concurs in this, that the devotion and self-sacrifice of the officers of the Medical Service attached to the Expeditionary Forces have not been exceeded, and could not be exceeded, in this War ? The House knows that this is not the last word of the Government of India on the subject. They have just made service compulsory for men of European birth and Anglo-Indians in India, and they have opened registers for Indians to volunteer for the defence of their own country.

I am afraid of wearying the House —[HON. MEMBERS : "No !"]—because a catalogue, even a catalogue of forces in battle, is apt to be monotonous ; but no account of the effort of India would be complete, or pretend to be complete, which did not take account of the services of the Imperial Service Troops. The Imperial Service Troops have done, and are still doing, very valuable work in the different theatres of war, notably the Mysore Lancers and the Bikaner Camel Corps—a contingent recently increased at the special request of our army authorities are serving in Egypt—the Kashmir Rifles, Jind Infantry, and Faridkot Sappers in East Africa, and the Maler Kotla Sappers in Mesopotamia. The Kashmir and Jind Durbars received a special message of congratulation from General Smuts on the efficiency of their troops, and the Sirmur Sappers had the distinction of assisting in the gallant defence of Kut under General Townshend. I do not dwell upon the gifts of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, and the generosity of the people of India towards funds either for the direct supply of military necessities or for the relief of the distress and suffering caused by the War. If I were to attempt to catalogue their gifts, my speech would never end. They have shown unrivalled generosity. The House will have noticed the latest gift of all, that from His Highness the Nizam, of £100,000 to the Lords

Commissioners of the Admiralty to be used to combat the submarine campaign. They have given aeroplanes, which I saw described in a letter by an Indian the other day as "a heavenly catastrophe" against which our enemies could not stand up. They have given aeroplanes; they have given weapons and material of war; they have given ambulances, and they have given to the relief of the suffering. I must mention, in passing, the large miscellaneous personnel which has been supplied from India in connection with the Supply and Transport, or in connection with the railways which India has constructed or worked in East Africa, in Aden, and in Mesopotamia. I will just mention, and do no more, the Labour Corps which she has supplied for various theatres of war, and which are now, in response to the request of our military authorities being recruited on a larger scale than hitherto. I mention, and I do no more, the great output of supplies for transport, including, even from the narrow resources of India, 300 motor and armoured lorries, cars, vans, mobile kitchens, and so forth.

It is not desirable that I should give particulars of the output of munitions of war, but as an illustration of what India has done in that respect, with her very narrow and limited resources, I may say that her output of small arms ammunition has been increased threefold, and her output of shells and cartridges for field-guns has been increased twelvefold. I could give other details, but that is sufficient to give the House some idea of the military contribution which India has made. I beg hon. Members to remember that India has no such resources to draw upon as we have, no such developed industries, no such masses of skilled labour for the supply of any machinery that may be required for the supply of many of the raw materials which can be obtained in this country. Having been accustomed to draw for the supply of her Army out of the markets of this country, when she was being urged to increase her efforts and was increasing them she was constantly held up because this country, from the greater needs of the other theatres of war at the moment, could not supply from our resources the deficiencies of hers.

I ask the House to remember that whilst all this effort of India has been made under all these difficulties, they are not the only difficulties or anxieties which have confronted the rulers of India. I speak in this matter quite as much for my Noble Friend who preceded me at the India Office as for myself, and quite as much for the late Viceroy as for the present; indeed, even more so, for the anxieties were greater in the early days than they have been at any time since. Some day, when the archives give up their secrets, the widespread character of German plots against this Empire will be made known. There was no field which offered the least chance of success which the Germans did not try to exploit, and they confidently counted upon India as a promising theatre for their operations. I cannot speak of the information we have in any detail now, but it is enough if I say that it was such as necessarily caused anxiety to the Government of India. I may remind the House that early in 1915 emigrants returning from the Pacific Coast who had been exposed to German and other seditious and anarchical influences, carried sedition into India itself. The Government of India had its own difficulties to face even in the midst of this great War. It had its own responsibilities for the peace and well-being of the populations under its control, and it had to take care—in fact, it was its duty to take care—that in doing everything it could to help the Empire it did not so strip the resources of India that these nefarious projects could not be dealt with. I am glad to say that the efforts of the Government of India were seconded by the Princes, the Chiefs, and the peoples of India, and nothing is more satisfactory than the fact that when these emigrants, poisoned with seditious teaching, returned to India to spread the plague in districts which they thought were ripe for it, it was the peasants of the villages who turned against them and supported the Government, from which they derived justice, liberty and peace.

The House must remember that it is not only the internal security of India but also the frontier security which must be a constant pre-occupation of the Indian Government, and while it was making these efforts in the comparatively early months of the War, the Indian frontier

was subject to six or seven eruptions of the untamed tribes of the frontier, such as in other times when no such great events were in progress, would have filled the columns of our newspapers, and would have occupied public attention here. All these attempts to break the peace of India and of the frontier were resisted and successfully resisted by the forces on the frontier. I think the House will agree that having regard to those responsibilities, and to their means of making these efforts, the military effort of the Government and peoples of India has been no mean contribution to the success of the Empire in this War.

Very briefly I would just like to say that my review of the contribution of India to the War is not complete, and it cannot be complete without some mention of the aid rendered by India in producing and supplying for our needs products, raw or manufactured, which were of vital importance to us. Her mineral resources have been of first-class consequence to the War. Take a single instance, that of the wolfram mines of Burma. Before the War the whole output was 1,700 tons, and that went to Germany. The exports now are at a rate equalling half of the pre-war production of the whole world, and they do not go to Germany, except in such a form as we should all wish. Then there is manganese ore, saltpetre, mica, shellac, jute bags, raw jute, tanning materials, wool, Army blankets, oil seeds, wheat, rice, and forage. All these things we have drawn from India, and all these India has contributed to help the Empire in its struggle. The list of commodities is a long one, and it has recently been calculated that the value of the Indian exports of direct national importance is over £3,000,000 a month, a figure which may reach or even exceed £5,000,000 during the season of heavy wheat shipments. The significance of these figures will be appreciated when it is stated that the total value of Indian exports to all destinations is, roughly, £12,000,000 a month, and to this country £4,000,000.

The adjustment of trade to meet the necessities of the War has led to the adoption in India of elaborate resources of State control, not merely in regulating the destination of exports and in providing transport facilities, but in direct State purchase, in fixing prices, in ensuring that adequate supplies are forthcoming and in stimulating production. To meet all these needs no single course of action has sufficed. We have employed different means almost as numerous as the commodities themselves. It may, however, be stated broadly that three guiding principles have been observed. The existing agencies of trade have been utilised; the existing channels of trade have been followed wherever possible; and in regulating prices the aim has been on the one hand to meet the demands of His Majesty's Government and the Allies at reasonable rates, and on the other hand to secure a reasonable profit to the Indian producer, so that while profiteering is prevented producing is stimulated. That concludes my review of the general contribution of India to the War.

I come now to the special financial contribution which is a subject of the Resolution that I shall move. That India should make a financial contribution to the cost of the War has been the intention of the Government of India, whether as represented by the Government in India or by the Secretary of State, from the very early days of the War. It has also been the wish of the people of India. As long ago as September, 1914, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis proposed in the Legislative Council, and that Council unanimously adopted a Resolution expressing the hope

> "That the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the War on the United Kingdom."

That represents the spirit of the Government of India and of the people. But it was not at that time either possible or desirable that the Indian contribution should be immediately fixed. It was not desirable, because I venture to say that, if we are candid with ourselves, none of us would have been able in those early days to calculate the cost of the War, or to see what the proportion of any particular contribution then made might bear to the sacrifices entailed upon the Empire at large. I think it was not desirable to fix the contribution then—

in fact, it was not possible. The financial years 1914-15 and 1915-16 in India closed with deficits. In 1916-17 new taxation had to be imposed to produce a revenue of £3,600,000 sterling, which was estimated to give a surplus, not too large under all the circumstances, of £825,000. It is not only that in those years there were deficits. In 1914-15 there were heavy withdrawals from the savings banks which severely depleted the balances of the Government of India, and India had to borrow £7,000,000 from the Gold Standard Reserve in 1914-15, and create in addition £7,000,000 of other temporary debt. Let me add that the exchange position —I am not going into disquisition upon Indian exchange—was at that time adverse to remittances to this country, and attempts to make large remittances would only have added to our difficulties in that respect.

In the circumstances, what were the first steps that India could take to ease the financial situation of the Treasury at home ? Remember, in normal years India is an habitual borrower on our market for capital expenditure of vital importance to her. The only regret of every British statesman dealing with India is that he cannot get more. The first thing we had to do was to cease borrowing, so as not to compete with the British Government in its own market when it required the whole of its resources. The second thing we had to do was to pay off, as far as we could, our temporary debt, so as to set free resources which, as soon as we released them, were contributed to my right hon. Friend opposite, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. Let me say that in all these matters—my right hon. Friend will bear me out, and I think it is due to the Government of India, which has been so much criticised, that I should say this—the course taken by the Government of India was the one which my right hon. Friend and I agreed was the most helpful that India could take in the circumstances of the moment. Now the position has been totally changed. The exchange position is reversed. The difficulty is to get remittances from this country to India. The annual revenue has shown a most satisfactory elasticity. Owing to this, and to the new taxation imposed last year, we have paid off temporary debt to the extent of £14,000,000, and without further taxation there is in the Budget for the current year a surplus of two and three-quarter millions. With the new taxation imposed by the present Budget we have sufficient to meet the charges of the year, and, in addition, to make good the obligation of the Government of India for the contribution of £100,000,000 voted by that Government to the general expenses of the War.

Mr. D. Mason : That is the present revenue ?

Mr. Chamberlain: The revenue with the new taxation imposed in this year's Budget. Without it, India would be quite unable to meet those charges. The House is aware this offer having been made by the Government of India, that it was gratefully accepted by His Majesty's Government. Perhaps the House will allow me to read a passage from the letter of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in which they express their appreciation of the contribution. They say :

> " This offer has already been gratefully accepted by His Majesty's Government, but their Lordships, as more immediately responsible for the finances of the United Kingdom, desire to take this opportunity of placing on formal record their lively appreciation of the action of the Indian Government, and of requesting the Secretary of State to convey to that Government their warmest thanks for this splendid contribution, which will be of the greatest assistance to them in the onerous task of financing the War."

Mr. Booth : What is the date of that letter ?

Mr. Chamberlain : 3rd March. I do not think there will be much difference of opinion in the House as to the duty of His Majesty's Government to accept such an offer so made. I have, indeed, seen it suggested that we might have postponed the consideration of the acceptance of the offer, or of the making of the offer, until the close of the War, but I think such a course would hardly commend itself to the House for one moment. The Govern-

ment of India was being criticised, and severely criticised, by Indian opinion in India, and with less excuse by critics in this country, for not taking their share. They were being abused for pursuing a selfish and insular policy, regardless of the great Imperial interests in which they were as much concerned as we were. They could not offer money before they could see their way to pay it, and at least it does not lie in the mouths of the critics who make these allegations to suggest that they were wrong to make their offer at the earliest moment it became possible, or that we were wrong to accept it. Just consider what a difference there is between that gift tendered now as the free will contribution of the people of India to the successful prosecution of a War in which their interests are as vitally concerned as ours, and the payment by them after the War of some sum to us in relief of burdens which we had already assumed. It would take half the grace out of the gift and destroy the spirit in which it was offered.

I regret that one feature of the Indian financial programme necessitated by the assumption of this obligation is the subject of strife in this country. I do not wish to traverse again in detail the ground which I attempted to cover when I met that very representative and important deputation from Lancashire two days ago, but I do beg the House to take a large, a broad, and a sympathetic view of this matter. The Government is asked why they did not maintain the declaration of the late Government, to which I and my colleagues were a party, that they would prefer to leave this question to be discussed at the conclusion of the War in connection with the large fiscal problems which must then arise. If the circumstances had remained unchanged, I should never have attempted to alter that decision. At that time India was asking to raise the Cotton Duties without raising the Excise, and it was asking to receive an assurance that the Excise should be ultimately abolished. It was asking all this not in order that it might better aid the Empire as a whole, but in order that it might balance its own Budget. Under those circumstances we asked them to postpone the question, as we knew it might give rise to controversy here. The circumstances now are wholly different. They have not proposed to raise the Customs Duties on cotton in order to meet the normal charges of India. They have asked for permission to do that as one of the means, and one means only, of raising the charges on the contribution which they make to the War. You may accept an offer of this kind or you may decline it if you like, but you cannot haggle over it. You cannot when it is offered to you, say, "I will take it upon my conditions, but not upon yours." You cannot say, "I will take so much of it, but I will not take the rest, because I do not like the way in which you have put it." No, there is a broad choice to be made. Will you take the gift in the spirit in which it is offered? Will you consent to the desire of India to be associated in the fullest measure and throughout the whole field with the sacrifices and the burdens which the rest of the Empire is bearing, or will you say to them, "We do not like the conditions of your gift, and we therefore refuse to you the right to take your place with the other great Dominions of the Crown in maintaining the honour of the Crown and in sustaining its objects?"

I do not quite know what course the opposition which has developed to this proposal intends to take to-day. I understand that the Resolution which stands in the name of the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. Barton) and several colleagues is to be moved as an Amendment to the one which I am proposing. If that be so, and if that expresses the case which the cotton industry of this county wishes to present to the House, then it is not the case which they presented to my notice the other day. The case which is embodied in this Resolution is one of tenderness for the people of India, and regret that an unnecessary burden should be thrown upon them. If that means anything, it means that you are anxious lest the prices of cotton goods in India should be raised and the consumer should suffer. But the contention of the deputation which waited on me the other day was that Lancashire mills would be closed. The two contentions are not merely not the same, but they are irreconcilable. The contention of the deputation was that they would not be able to live and pay the duty, but if the prices are to be raised what have they got to complain of? They are only going to be ruined and their mills closed if the prices are not raised and if the Indian mills undersell them.

I do not pretend to state exactly, or that anyone can state exactly, the limits of competition between Lancashire and India in the cotton industry. I do not doubt that exceptional cases can be found which will not follow any general rule, but I am profoundly convinced that the utmost conceivable injury which could be done to Lancashire would be nothing like that which they apprehend. I quoted to the deputation the other day the statement of an expert that only 2 per cent. of the output of Lancashire was really in competition with India. Assume that was an underestimate ; double it, treble it, multiply it three times, and I appeal to Lancashire itself. Would it even then justify the apprehensions which they have expressed ?

There is one great field in which Lancashire does not compete with India. At the other extremity there is another great field in which India does not compete with Lancashire. In the middle there comes an area not capable of exact definition where competition arises. Sixty per cent. of the yarns woven in India are 20's, and there is no real competition in regard to them 10 per cent. of the yarns are 30's, and that portion is mostly produced by hand-looms, and have never been subject to any Excise at all. There remains 30 per cent. between the 20's and 30's, which is the outside limit of possible competition. I believe that that limit, as I said to the deputation the other day, and they did not contradict me, could be very much narrowed, and the actual field of acute competition is therefore very small. The fact is, there are other matters which are infinitely more important to Lancashire in the Indian trade than the exact co-relation of Excise and Customs. I speak broadly, of course. This is not the time to generalise trade statistics. There would be exceptions, and I quite expect to find my hon. Friends putting to me extreme cases.

What I say, broadly speaking, is true, that the real differentiation between the Customs and Excise in the trade is 4 per cent., but the variations in price between American cotton and Indian cotton are frequently much more than the 4 per cent. which is involved in this difference between Customs and Excise. There are two other items which were only briefly touched upon by the deputation on which I should like to say a word or two to-day. A great many questions have been raised regarding the Factory Acts. Of course there are limitations of a similar character, but not at all the same in force in India as in England. But before the enforcement of proper factory legislation in India we have a duty which we must discharge. I do not for one moment say that we have reached the last word of factory legislation either in India or in this country. But do not let us mix up two entirely distinct subjects, the relationship of the Cotton Duties in Lancashire and the factory laws which ought to prevail in India. I would recall to the House a deputation received by Lord Morley, who recognised as fully as anyone the obligation which rests on the Government of India for the protection of the weak and helpless. He told the deputation that he was glad there was no such question in this competition between Lancashire and India, because it there were Lancashire would be out of court. Let us discuss that question at another time on its own merits. Do not let us put ourselves out of court for urging further factory legislation for India by associating ourselves with a Lancashire grievance, whether it be real or merely apprehended.

One item I would ask the House to bear in mind. The House must not and will not suppose that the Government of India in this matter are exposing one British trade to exceptional disability. On the contrary, even when this has been done, the cotton trade of Lancashire is treated more favourably in India than any other British industry. Sir Henry Fowler, when he originally reimposed the Cotton Duties, exempted from Excise those products which were wholly consumed by the very poor. Was Lancashire satisfied with that exemption ? Were those who then represented the views expressed in the Amendment to be moved to-day satisfied ? No. They agitated until that exemption was abolished, and the Excise was applied to the poorest clothes as well as the finer. But it was for the cotton industry alone that any Excise was imposed. The duties on other British products had been raised 7½ per cent. last year and

no voice was raised, as far as I know, inside or outside this House, to say that I and my right hon. Friend were in a plot to break the party truce or carry out some nefarious and dark plan. All that we are doing to-day is in some partial degree to assimilate the treatment of Lancashire with the treatment of other manufactured goods which enter India. When hon. Members argue that when His Majesty's Government sanction the imposition of the increased Customs Duty they are bound to raise the Excise at the same time, I tell them with all solemnity and gravity that they are asking for that which neither this Government nor any Government will do, for you would so affront Indian opinion, and your action would be so bitterly and deeply resented, that you would not carry with you that general consent of the Government, that general good will of the people, which is necessary to you under any form of government.

Mr. Dillon : Except in Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain : And not less necessary when you are dealing with a Government so circumstanced as is the British Government in India. I would beg the House to be under no misapprehension as to the widespread character and gravity of the feeling in India on this matter. I can quote passage after passage from every Indian member of the Legislative Council protesting against these proposals. You may think them wrong or mistaken, but even then you cannot neglect their feelings. They speak of this differentiation from the policy, as it was then, as a course which righteousness and justice demand. I could multiply the quotations, but, to my mind, more striking than the unanimity of sentiment among the representatives of Indian opinion is the unanimity of sentiment among the British, where you might have expected divergence of view. I read to the deputation the other day—and, with the permission of the House, I will read it at somewhat greater length now—a passage from a Memorandum addressed to Lord Hardinge on this subject :

> "The strength of the political aspect of this question cannot be denied. It was potent before the War, and it is doubly potent now. The problem is fast developing into one outside the special interest of any particular political party in England and is becoming one of the solidarity of India and England. Considerations of Imperial policy no less than a sense of appreciation of the services rendered by India during the War make it imperative that we should convince the Indian people that their interests are our interests, and that we govern India for the benefit of the people and without any underlying selfish motives. Why, then, refuse a concession that will be extremely popular amongst all classes ; that involves nothing affecting in any way the stability of our rule ; that will abolish a purely adventitious piece of injustice, and that will probably, in the long run, be found to affect Lancashire interests little, if at all."

I think there is hardly an Englishman in India not directly concerned in the Lancashire trade—and let me say, since I mention that particular class, that I need not except by any means all of them, for I know that many of them think with India on the subject—there is hardly an Englishman in India not directly prejudiced by his financial interests who does not share the view expressed by the Viceroy. Many Members of this House will remember Lord Willingdon, now the Governor of Bombay, who sat in this House as a Liberal Member before he went to India. He expressed to Lord Hardinge his views, and he said :

> "As to the economic question, I entirely agree about the Excise Duty ; India can no longer be exploited for the benefit of political parties at home. This view may appear to come strangely from one who was a party man not many years ago, but perhaps it comes with all the more force on that account, seeing that, after knowing more of the subject, I am clear as to the iniquity of the present tax."

5·0 p.m. The Governor of Bengal, another gentleman whom we knew and honoured in this House, Lord Carmichael, said :

> "I have heard this duty discussed by people of all sorts. I have never heard any one try to defend it, though I have heard people who—or whose friends—profit by it, say, that they hope the Government won't give up supporting it."

In this matter the course we have hitherto pursued, and from which this change relieves us, sets us right with Indian opinion. I am told that I am breaking the truce which has lasted for twenty years. That is not the Indian opinion. All that time it has been an open and a running sore. [AN HON. MEMBER: "So has Ireland!"] It has offered a ready weapon to every ill-wisher of our rule; it has been the theme of every seditious writer; not only that, it rankless as an injustice and an indignity in the mind of every loyal Indian who cares about these things. [AN HON. MEMBER: "A good Home Rule speech!"] I make my appeal to Lancashire to rise superior to their fears. Let them be confident in their strength, in their skill, in their enterprise, in the advantages of climate which protect them so largely. But I say one thing more. Is not the good will of that which is and must be their greatest market, is not the good will of the people of that market worth something more to them than a paltry 4 per cent.?

Mr. J. MacVeagh: You come over and sit on these benches!

Mr. Chamberlain: I am obliged to the hon. Member for his appreciation. It is the first time I have ever had in public such a cordial appreciation. I make my appeal to Lancashire. I recognise the difficulties, I recognise the apprehensions which prevail in Lancashire. I recognise the difficulties that Lancashire apprehends. I want to make an appeal, also, to my right hon. Friend (Mr. Asquith). I have had the honour to serve with him. I know his loyalty to colleagues. I know the equanimity and the magnanimity with which he confronted always good fortune and evil fortune, and I know that whatever mistakes he and we who were his colleagues may have made, how he tried to serve his country in this great crisis of its history. I appeal to him with some confidence. He knows that I and my Unionist colleagues never sought to embarrass his Government for a moment by pressing unduly or inopportunely any subjects which had divided parties in the past or any question the urgent settlement of which was not immediately required for the purposes of the War.

Mr. Asquith: Hear, hear!

Mr. Chamberlain: He knows that I should not have raised the storm that has burst about my ears to serve a party purpose. Any body who thinks about it for a moment will know that, if I had wanted to raise Tariff Reform questions, this is not the method which I should have chosen. He will absolve me from any desire to steal a march in regard to subjects which have divided us in the past. But the right hon. Gentleman does not meet with this question for the first time in his life. He met it in 1895. I met it then for the first time. The right hon. Gentleman has a better right to look back upon his record on that occasion with pleasure and satisfaction than I have upon my own. The right hon. Gentleman described what took place in a speech which I have no doubt he remembers. It is a double pleasure to me to read it. In a speech at Cambridge on the 20th March, 1895, the right hon. Gentleman said:

> "First and foremost I will take the case of the Debate the other day in the House of Commons on the Indian Import duties. What are those duties? The Government of India has a large and growing expenditure to meet. It has a poor population with a limited power of sustaining taxation. Casting about for some source of revenue to equalise its income with its expenditure, the Government of India resolved to impose a duty on all foreign goods taken into the country. The claim was put forward to absolve a district and an industry in England from those duties. Upon that principle I should like to ask Englishmen, who have conquered India, who have held India by force, what possible justification can be alleged for an exemption in favour of a particular class of English produce? Such a claim amounts to this—and it is nothing unless it amounts to this—that in the Government of India we are to look not exclusively, not even primarily, to the interests of the Indian people, but that we are to subordinate these interests to the conditions of those who command votes in this country. I say that to concede such a doctrine as this is to strike at the very roots of the system on which you can justify the maintenance of our rule in India."

Then my right hon. Friend went on to ask :

"What happened? "

He described the course of the Unionist party on that occasion in terms of strong and fierce denunciation. I will not read the whole of it, but he said :

> "One or two of their leaders to their credit at least, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Courtney, broke loose and took the side of the Empire. As to the rank and file, the great mass of them, and still more as to the Leaders, history will record that upon this, the most crucial and critical occasion, they voted against the Government and subordinated the interests of India to the exigencies of party, or took refuge in obscure places."

I was one of those who took refuge in my obscurity. I was a very young Member, a very inexperienced Member, and I was a Whip—not a position in which one finds the freest scope, for the exercise of his own judgment. I was not very proud of the course I took then. Frankly I have been ashamed of it ever since. Is that scene going to be repeated here to-day ? I cannot believe it, and I appeal confidently to my right hon. Friend not merely to abstain from a vote which will be misconstrued throughout India, which will be resented throughout India, I appeal to him, acting in the spirit of great Imperial patriotism to cast his vote with the whole weight of his influence into the redress of a grievance which rankles in India now, which separates Indian sentiment from our sentiment, which leaves our Government, rightly or wrongly, under the aspersion that where some English section or influence clashes with the interests and aspirations of the people of India, we are ready to sacrifice India to save our electoral fortunes. I do not say for a moment that this last change in the Customs Duties constitutes the last word in fiscal policy or marks the definite relationship of India and its fiscal system to this country and to the fiscal system of this country and of the Empire as a whole. I, too, look forward, like the late Government, to that survey of the whole economic position of the British Empire, of the fiscal relationship which is to prevail between all His Majesty's Dominions *inter se* and between them and this country, which they contemplated at the end of the War. I hope and believe that when the time comes for that review India will recognise her obligations and her responsibilities, that she will show no jealous spirit towards an industry in this country which is of vital consequence to the Empire and which cannot be weakened without weakening India as well as ourselves, and that she will take her part in the common scheme of fiscal unity, which, out of the circumstances of this War and the events and co-operation of this great struggle, the Empire may evolve for itself to maintain the results which have been won and consolidate its peace, its prosperity, and its unity in the future.

Mr. Barton : I beg to move to leave out the words "whereas the Government of India, deeming the well-being and interests of the Indian Empire to be vitally concerned in the successful prosecution of the War, have recommended that a contribution charged on the Revenues of India should be made towards the expenses of the same, such contribution to consist of the sum of £100,000,000, to be provided in part from the proceeds of a Loan to be raised in India and the remainder by assuming liability for interest on British War Loan of the required amount, and whereas this contribution has been offered to His Majesty's Government and gratefully accepted by them, and the Government of India have now made provision by legislation and in their Revenue and Expenditure Estimates for meeting, by means of increased taxation and otherwise, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund in respect of the contribution as aforesaid, this House consents that a contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the Revenues of India shall be made towards the cost of the War," and to insert instead thereof the words,

> "this House records its gratitude to the Government of India for its recommendation that a contribution of £100,000,000 should be made by India towards the cost of the War, but regrets that the provision for meeting the charges of the same should include an alteration in the established system of duties on cotton goods, thereby

throwing an unnecessary burden upon the people of India, and inevitably causing a controversy between different parts of the Empire, which it was most inexpedient to raise during the War."

In its opening sentences my Amendment follows quite appropriately on the very eloquent speech which we have just heard. I desire to associate myself entirely with the right hon. Gentleman's observation that no word should fall from anyone in this Debate which should in any way be taken as reflecting upon the great and generous gift of £100,000,000 from our fellow subjects of India towards the cost of the War. We feel very strongly that we have a real grievance against the right hon. Gentleman, and I take it against the Government with which he is associated, that to this great and impressive gift there should have been tacked on this ancient controversy. We feel that it is totally wrong that we should be plunged into this distracting controversy at a time when we desire above all things, to be free to give our whole attention to what is the great fact for us at the present time—the successful prosecution of the War. In the districts which are specially interested in this Amendment the War only is the greatest thought of our whole people, outside the earning of their living. We further feel that we have a real grievance against the right hon. Gentleman and his Government in that this whole controversy, which has been before this House in years gone by, and which was apparently before the Government a year ago, has been reopened without consultation with the parties who are specially interested in it. I do not want to indulge in technical trade terms any more than is absolutely necessary. The time and the atmosphere of the House are not tuned to arguments of that kind. The blindness of politicians, as we think it, has plunged us into this controversy at a time when neither we nor the House desire it.

For a long period of time the fiscal basis of the cotton trade of India rested on an Import Duty of 3½ per cent., with a countervailing Excise Duty of 3½ per cent. The magnitude of the trade will be appreciated when I say that during the year before the War it amounted to £37,240,000, or to 29·3 per cent. of the total cotton exports of the country. At a time when Lancashire is undoubtedly hampered—and when I say Lancashire I, of course, mean the adjacent counties or any other parts of Great Britain in which cotton manufacture is carried on—at a time when Lancashire is seriously hampered in the carrying of its trade, and when the manufacturers of India, by reason of the War, are greatly advantaged in the carrying on of their trade, this disability is placed upon us. The Lancashire mill worker is not to-day in full-time employment in all cases, and in many cases there are mills closed down, not because of lack of labour, but because of lack of employment. His or her wages have advanced by some 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. at the most, whilst the cost of living has advanced anything from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. The Lancashire operative, as I know him, is a patient and enduring man—a man who, on just cause shown, will bear any burden which the needs of the nation or of justice, or the needs of justice in any other nation, impose upon him. If need be he will pull his belt tighter and just clem. But to-day that man or woman is undoubtedly in a state of great exasperation. He feels that at a time when we deserve consideration from the Government his interest, his employment, has been prejudiced, and prejudiced, as he views it, in favour of the wealthy capitalist somewhere else in the world—in India—who is carrying on his operations not at a disadvantage, but at an advantage such as never has been at any time enjoyed by the manufacturers of Lancashire. Under the circumstances the cotton trade as a whole begged the Secretary of State to receive a deputation. I was present at it as a Member of this House and I hope I may be forgiven for saying I was indeed proud of the trade with which I was associated. The deputation was well organised and each man put forward his portion of the case with a concise and lucid comprehensiveness such as I have never seen at any deputation at which I have been present. I was proud of my co-workers in the cotton trade.

I come to the answer of the right hon. Gentleman. I am not an experienced Parliamentary orator, and I may be going to say things which an experienced Parliamentary orator would not say. I suffer under another disability. I am one of those unfortunate people,

so far as politics are concerned, who cannot at times help a full meed of appreciation of the men who belong to the other side, and curiously enough I have always had a feeling of great respect and appreciation for the right hon. Gentleman. I did not agree with him, but I have always felt that he was a clean, sincere man, and as he thought in his heart so did he speak in this House. I did not a bit like either the tone or the matter of his answer to our deputation. I think for one thing he has been terribly unfortunate in his expert. I will not ask the right hon. Gentleman the name of his expert. I take it that when he was consulted by the India Office someone must have thought he was an expert; but if his name were revealed in Lancashire no one would believe for the future that he was indeed an expert. The right hon. Gentleman in a line of argument which I hope I shall be able to show was in principle fallicious entered, again on the information of his expert, into detail. He divided the imports of cotton goods into three sections. We will take that for what it is worth. I should not have so divided it. By implication those three sections were more or less equal in amount and 2 per cent. was arrived at through a process of elimination. He started with white goods. He said there was no competition in India with those goods. My answer to this is that he should not rule them out because his information is wrong and there is competition. I suppose that is not argument; it is one dogma against another. But perhaps, as I happen to be engaged in that trade, the right hon. Gentleman will take the trouble at least to find out whether what I am saying is correct or not. Then he proceeded to another section of cotton goods which he called "printed goods." If I am anything at all, and I know I am not much, I am a calico printer. [Laughter.] They are all laughing. They thought I was a yarn spinner. I am not. We find, as time goes on, not only that there is competition in India with these printed goods, but if you want to buy new machinery for the purpose of producing print, you very often find that India is in front of you. Do not let there be any misapprehension about this. We are not jealous on equal terms of the success and progress of India. We delight in it. Anyone who lays that charge at the door of Lancashire traders is saying something for which there is absolutely no justification.

By this process of elimination the right hon. Gentleman got to 2 per cent. of grey goods. That is the class that comes from the looms without any process of finish by printing or dyeing or anything else. By another process of eliminating counts he arrived, on the information of his expert, at 2 per cent. as being the total amount of goods with which at present we are in competition. He told us that he had warned his expert not to put it too low, and he put it at 2 per cent. He himself put it something higher than 2 per cent., and to-day it is 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10 per cent., or anything you like. Surely that whole argument misses the point altogether. The question is not what is the competition as between these two classes of manufactures to-day under existing fiscal conditions. Surely the whole question is what will be the effect of this sudden and, as we think, totally uncalled for, and, in the present circumstances, totally wrong preference of 4 per cent. As one who has been engaged in this trade all my life, I say without hesitation that at anytime the half of 4 per cent. could decide whether the seller of goods in India would get the contract or not. Every cloth that goes into India is in competition in the long run with every other. You add 4 per cent. to the value of quite a good commodity which may pass into India. As a matter of fact, there is certain strata and dividing lines, and if you take it out of the starta, then the former buyer has to be content with a cheaper and lower production. I begged the right hon. Gentleman not to take the course he proposes, but, alas for us, I take it the thing is done. I suppose at the present time I am simply talking to Lancashire and not to this House at all.

The right hon. Gentleman told us that we Lancashire people were people who were being protected. He said that in our mill stores, in our goods and in our machinery going into India for the purpose of their trade a duty was paid. I would ask him to turn to the Indian tariff paragraphs 78 and 80. I may be wrong in my reading, but unless I have read those paragraphs wrongly everyone of these things under that Indian tariff is admitted entirely free of duty. But

that statement of the right hon. Gentleman, I suppose, ought to be blamed on the expert. I hope I have not said anything in my ignorance that would at all seem to be rude to the right hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Chamberlain : Hear, hear.

Mr. Barton : But I am going to do it now. This is our chance of getting our own back. The right hon. Gentleman—but I will not say what I intended saying ; I will only read what he said to us. He said :

> " I have only one thing more to say to you. Nothing has struck me more in the speeches you have made than the want of knowledge of Indian conditions, and of Indian feeling."

God bless my life, there were men in that room who had spent years in India, who knew every bazaar in India, and who had sold goods in India before the right hon. Gentleman was born. Do not let this House think—it would be wrong so to think—that those of us who are concerned with trade in India stop merely at the matter of trade. We are interested in the Indian people. We honour the Indian people. We are proud of our administration in India. We desire that Indian government shall be just, and we are proud to think it has lifted the Indian people both in knowledge and in their economic position. The real explanation is this that that deputation, in so far as it was vocal, represented the producing side. They were concerned to prove to the right hon. Gentleman that Lancashire, in its production, in the wages it would be able to pay, and in the employment it would be able to offer, was seriously prejudiced. Anybody who knows anything about the cotton trade—and, of course, the right hon. Gentleman could not be expected to know—knows that in production and in distribution there is a wide gulf. The man who produces, as a rule, does not distribute, and, consequently, the men present in that room who were distributors in India said nothing at all on the matter.

Now I come to what I think was the real gravamen of the right hon. Gentleman's answer to us. He said that the fiscal necessities of India compelled this course, and to-day he adhered in substance to that declaration. What fiscal necessity ? The fiscal necessity arising from the service of this £100,000,000, so generously contributed towards the cost of the War by the Indian Government. That is a sum I take it with which he and those who advised him had something to do in fixing the amount. That is the service, because, in point of fact, he admits that the revenues of India are in a most unexampled state of prosperity. This fiscal necessity was not any burden of debt. It was not any obligation resting upon the Indian people which they were called upon to discharge through their Budget. It was purely and simply the service of this £100,000,000, in regard to which I take it that the Secretary of State for India had a strong voice in consenting to the amount. We are greatful, unfeignedly grateful, for the contribution itself, and even more for the spirit behind it. If the amount was fixed on the ascertained improvement of the financial position, why was not the amount fixed at such a sum as could have been raised without opening this ancient controversy ? We feel very sore—I cannot say how sore—that the Government should in time of war throw this great industry into a condition of ferment. I am not a statesman. Pray God, I never will be ! [HON. MEMBERS : " Oh, oh !"] In the long run our brain is turned in the one direction, and we come here and try to do our best. I did not mean to use the term in any offensive way. Surely the Government are not unmindful that it is a very disastrous thing to put any considerable section of our own people into a state of ferment. I do not believe for a moment that Lancashire or any of its population will slacken in the slightest in their interests in the War. They will do their duty, and their idea of duty is to do the utmost they can. But surely we owe something towards our own people, and I do strongly complain that at this time the Government should have thrown this great source of trouble into our midst when, as we think, it is totally unnecessary.

Why did they do it ! It is quite obvious. We want to be quite frank and candid about it. It was to propitiate India. I have travelled backwards and forwards from India. I have

met the young students out there, clever young men, and I admit there has been during all the years that I have known India a regular plan for the removal of this Excise Duty. To many of them it was not a money matter at all, and it was not a trade matter. They did not understand money or trade. They wanted fiscal autonomy. They wanted to ensure Home Rule for India. [HON. MEMBERS: "Hear, hear!"] It is all very well to say "Hear, hear!" but are you giving them Home Rule? You are giving them one thing, but are you ready to do the rest? There is no man who knows India but who would say at once that it is a great Continent, but increased liberty can only be given by wise and slow degrees, and steps. I am proud, and I believe the whole of the people in Lancashire are proud and glad, when any step in that direction can be taken. But when you are propitiating India, there are many other things you might have chosen. Do not let us evade that fact. India has many grievances, greater and more ancient than this one. Why was this one chosen? I do not think you can expect us as representatives of this great trade, and of the employment concerned in it, to fail to ask you these questions. I am permitted to tell you that we deeply grieve that you should have taken this action, and that you shall have forced us to do the last thing in the world we wanted to do, and that is to oppose your Government in a time of stress and strain for the nation. This is a blow at the cotton trade at a time when we least deserve it, and when we were least able to bear it. Though I realise that in the Division—I suppose there will be a Division, although I do not care whether there is one or not—our vote can be nothing more than a protest, yet we feel that we must make this protest.

Sir Henry Norman: I beg to second the Motion which has been moved in such a practised manner and with such a wealth of knowledge by my hon. Friend, who like myself represents a district of Lancashire which is most closely and most severely affected by the action of the Government. In doing so I will try to draw a sharp line of distinction. The question raised by the action of the Government may be regarded from two points of view. One is the point of view of the general question of the fiscal policy of this country, and in the last analysis the point of view of Lancashire *versus* India. There is very much to be said from this point of view that ought to be said, and most of it has been said by my hon. Friend. It puts in the forefront the injury that is being caused to the greatest export industry of the country, which represents nearly one-third of the total exports of the United Kingdom. It is no light matter that a trade like that should have been menaced by an administrative act. That it is a serious menace there can be no doubt whatever. As my hon. Friend pointed out, the Secretary of State for India, advised by his experts, said he was struck by the ignorance of the deputation. We were aware at that time that amongst those in the room there was one man who had been to India ten times to investigate this question, another man had been seven times to India to investigate it, and there were others who had been there frequently, all of whom were familiar with the conditions of industry there, and who had been in the most intimate relations with their Indian customers. These men and practically every man, whether employer or employed, in every branch of the cotton industry, are convinced that this action of the Government is in reality a most grave menace.

Lancashire is unanimous on this point, and it ought to be frankly said that Lancashire is ablaze on this issue. For instance in support of that statement, I should like to refer to the action of the Manchester Exchange. That very eminent body which only recently showed sympathy with the doctrine of Tariff Reform, came round again to the other point of view by the substantial majority of something like 4,500 to 10 when they saw the first object lesson. I have no right to speak for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, but I imagine that when they gave their approval to Tariff Reform they never imagined that the first duty to be levied under it would be against their own industry. The right hon. Gentleman said that if he had desired to raise the issue of Tariff Reform he would not have chosen this way. I am bound to say that it has proved to be a very good way of raising it. The action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is sufficient proof of the conviction in Lancashire that the menace is

grave. When the Secretary of State stated to the deputation that they would not be detrimentally affected, I venture to say that it was probably he and not the deputation that was speaking without adequate knowledge. Incidentally I might point out the curious and instructive difference in the speeches to the deputations on this subject which were received respectively, on Monday and yesterday. The Secretary of State assured the deputation that Lancashire really was protected now, and he also told them that Lancashire has no very serious competition to fear in India, whereas the very next day the Prime Minister assured the very same deputation in these words :

" In ordinary circumstances your case would be irrefutable."

I should like to state two things within my own personal knowledge in illustrating further the gravity of the menace. This very day it is impossible to get new looms, because the industry is required for war purposes, and, second-hand looms in Lancashire are being taken down, packed and dispatched to India ; and since the decision of the Government on this point was made known in India an urgent order for 2,000 new looms, to be delivered as soon as possible, was placed with a firm whose head told me about it at the time.

Sir P. Magnus : Placed in Lancashire ?

Sir H. Norman : Yes. The other instance is this : The head of what I believe to be one of the greatest cotton concerns in Lancashire, a gentleman whose name I shall not mention, though it is held in most honourable memory in this House, said to me two days ago, casually in private conversation, that he was not at all sure that from his own point of view, and in his own interests, he would not be best advised to sell all his looms now in India for what they would fetch, rather than to wait for their value to be depreciated by the results which he believed would follow from this action of the Government. From what I have called the first point of view it may certainly be said that this duty will turn profit into loss.. Lancashire has already been hit hard. For instance, in Blackburn itself no fewer than seventeen mills are closed to-day, and as a result of the ever-increasing production of the relatively finer counts in India there is a constant encroachment upon Lancashire trade, at the cost of the worker in Lancashire and of the very poor consumer in India, while there is an increase in the already gigantic profits of the Bombay mill-owners. Finally, there is a very important consideration which has not yet received in the country all the attention that, I think, it must ultimately receive. There was nothing in the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State, or the Noble Lord the Under-Secretary, to the deputation which was inconsistent with the proposal of a tariff in India that would cut out all Lancashire lower and medium counts altogether, and similarly cut out in a large degree the product of many of our British industries equally. These speeches were a plain hint that those who made them were in favour of a complete Indian protective tariff.

Mr. Chamberlain : I said nothing of the kind—nothing that will bear that interpretation.

Sir H. Norman : I am aware that the right hon. Gentleman did not say that.

Mr. Chamberlain : The hon. Member will perhaps allow me to say that I am accustomed to say what I mean, and he is not entitled to impute to me opinions which I disclaim and which he can find in my words nothing to justify.

Sir H. Norman : I hope that I am not to be considered as saying anything personally disrespectful to the right hon. Gentleman. Nothing is further from my intention. All that I mean to say, and I think that I am justified in saying it, is that in my opinion, for whatever little it is worth, the argument which the right hon. Gentleman used would bear the interpretation that a protective tariff, such as I have described, would be justifiable. I am sure that there is no personal reflection in that statement.

Mr. Chamberlain : I hope that the hon. Member will forgive me, but I thought that he was imputing that I deliberately used words to deceive.

Sir H. Norman : I hope that the right hon. Gentleman will realise that I am incapable of such a thought about him. This is the briefest summary of the case from what I may describe as the first point of view. I believe that it is a sound case, a strong case and a case which upon economic principles and industrial facts is, in the language of the Prime Minister, an irrefutable case. But it is not the case upon which I desire to lay emphasis to-day. I base to-day my objection to the administrative act of the Government upon another point of view altogether, namely, the impropriety of the moment chosen for this action, and the unfairness of the way in which this has been done. In the first place, in believing that this issue would not be raised in this manner, Lancashire relied upon the promise of the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I have several quotations from him before me, but as time is getting on I will only read one of them. It is from a speech delivered in Blackburn in April, 1910. The report says :

> "Passing on to consider some of the grounds by which it was said Tariff Reform would injure the cotton trade, the speaker said he had been asked whether if they adopted Tariff Reform they would do away with the Excise system in India, in which their Lancashire goods went into India on equal terms with those which were produced in India. That seemed to him a very foolish question. The Government of India was now in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, who was responsible to the House of Commons. Pass Tariff Reform to-morrow, and it would be precisely the same. It would still be under the control of the House of Commons. Moreover, it had been stated by the Unionist Leader, who would take charge of this question when it came up, that he would not dream of doing away with the arrangement that gave Manchester workmen a footing of equality in the India market."

Was this action under the control of the House of Commons ? The right hon. Gentleman said that he would not dream of doing away with the arrangement that gave Manchester workmen a footing of equality in the India market. When he said that he was not a Member of the Government or of a War Cabinet. But now when he is, he must have consented to do what he would not dream of doing then.

This is precisely the basis of our claim —that Lancashire relies upon the unanimous decision of the late Government that this issue would not be raised. That decision has been overruled. How ? Was it after consulting the leaders of the industry affected or after consulting this House, or even after consulting the other members of the Government representing Lancashire ? Unless I am wrongly informed the members of the Government representing Lancashire only learned of this decision from the newspapers. Suddenly—I hope I shall not be considered offensive again if I say furtively—by a secret administrative act, they presented us with an accomplished fact, and even then the Government did not announce it boldly, because I have read the statement —I do not know from my own knowledge—the other day in the "Manchester Guardian" that the news was conveyed to this country in a telegram so equivocal that, of all the newspapers in England, the "Manchester Guardian" was the only paper that realised its true significance. It is against the manner in which this was done, in which this grave controversy was suddenly raised, that we desire especially to protest. There has been a truce to political controversy. Every one of us Members of Parliament has loyally observed this truce. Suppose that I or any other Member had been so ill-advised as to go down to the constituency of the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for India and to make there a provocative speech upon Tariff Reform, or Plural Voting, or any other item of the old Liberal programme, it would have been said, and rightly said, that this was a breach of an understanding among us that controversies involving differences of political views should not be raised during the War.

That is precisely what we say about the action of the Government to-day. I am sorry to say it. I hope words like this may not be used in a personal sense, but in a controversial and, if it be possible, in a political sense, but I feel it, and, therefore, I am going to say it : the Government appear to me in this instance to have broken their engagement of honour. They

have set a bad example to the country. They have departed from what I believe we private Members all understand to be the standard of conduct at this juncture. Of course, we are all very proud and very grateful for the magnificent work of India during the War. Everyone of us must thrill, of course, with pleasure at the moving and eloquent picture that the right hon. Gentleman gave of the services of the Indian princes and kings during the War, but I think that one is entitled to ask was that really relevant to this issue ? If so, will the leaders of India consider that they are in any way repaid by the additional profits of the mill owners in Bombay ? Will the Indian villagers, who so lately drove out the agitators, find themselves recompensed by their shirting costing more ?

6.0 P. M.

The right hon. Gentleman in his speech asked what the Government could have replied to India. It is not for me to say ; I am only venturing respectfully to urge what they should not have done, but the right hon. Gentleman asked was it possible for the Government to say, "We accept this gift, but not upon your conditions." Suppose the proposal of India had been to raise a duty of 15 per cent., what would the Government have said ? Would they have accepted that condition ? Supposing that the Indian Government had raised the duty to 10 per cent., would the Government have accepted that condition? No; the condition they did accept was 7½ per cent., and that obviously is the condition on which the gift is made, and either in public or in private it is always open to have friendly communication in such cases. Suppose, further, His Majesty's Government had said to the Government of India, "We consider you have a real grievance, and that the whole matter should be reconsidered at the earliest possible moment, but we agree with the unanimous view of the late Government that this moment cannot arrive till after the War, when the whole question of Imperial fiscal policy will be considered by an Imperial Conference and the House of Commons. We are in honour bound not to raise a highly controversial domestic issue now." I cannot help thinking that would have been a perfectly fair and friendly reply to make to the Government of India ; it would have been a reply to which nobody in India could have taken exception, and nobody in this country would have taken exception.

No fresh argument has been adduced, so far as I can gather, either in the two deputations I have attended or in this House to-day. The right hon. Gentleman spoke of the "open sore" in India. It may or may not be an open sore—I will not say—but, if so, all that is done is to transfer the open sore to Lancashire. The Under-Secretary of State at the first deputation urged Lancashire "to do nothing now." Then why do the Government do it now ? Then it is said, "Do not underrate the strength of Indian feeling." It is only fair to reply, on the other hand, do not underrate the strength of feeling in Lancashire. They speak of "the absolute disinterestedness of our rule." But is this disinterestedness to involve a heavy sacrifice on the part of Lancashire, without giving Lancashire or this House the opportunity of saying a word about it ? I do not hesitate to say that such a situation would be impossible in any other Legislative Chamber in the world. I say again, without any personal feeling in the matter, that it is not fair. If Free Trade is to be abandoned, and the Empire is to be organised upon a new fiscal basis—I am not saying at this moment whether it should be or not ; I am only protesting myself most strongly against raising this most contentious issue at a moment when all our thoughts should be given to the War—then that must be done in the light of day, with a fair and square issue, and with all the cards upon the table. Such a step towards Protection should not be introduced in the guise of Indian patriotism. I hesitate to quote, in this connection, but it is difficult not to yield to the temptation, the words which fell from the right hon. Gentleman :

"India must not be exploited for the benefit of any political party at home."

The Prime Minister asked the deputation yesterday what the Indian troops would think on their return if this boon were not granted. But what will they think on their return when they find that their shirtings and their shootier cost more ? What is worse, what will Lancashire politicians think, and what will the survivors of the "Lancashire landing" think when they

find that places promised them are no longer open because the mills are closed ? This is really a forced levy upon Lancashire for the Indian Loan, and I protest against the patriotism of Bombay being financed in that way. We did not raise this question, and we regard it as intolerable that the Government should raise it, presenting us with an accomplished fact, and declaring that if we object we are imperilling our relations with India, and doing an unpatriotic act. The Government have thus deliberately diverted our thoughts from the one great issue the successful prosecution of the War. I claim that the ground upon which we stand, the ground upon which Lancashire stands, is the ground of fairplay; it is an unassailable ground, it is a patriotic ground, it is an Imperial ground, and for this issue we can say, in all justice, the Government alone is responsible. In conclusion, let me say one personal word. I hope I am as keen as any Member of this House in my desire to support any Government that is carrying on this War to a successful end. I have not mentioned politics since the War began. I have been in France since the beginning of the War, giving as much help as my age and ability permitted. I did not imagine that may hon. friend who moved this Motion, nor did I imagine that I myself could vote against a War Government, but never, during the sixteen years I have been in the House, have I given a vote with a greater sense of responsibility, or a deeper conviction that it is the right one, than the vote for this Amendment that I shall give to-night.

Mr. Asquith : If there is a point upon which I am glad to say that opinion in this House, if it be divided in regard to the particular issue which has been raised by my two hon. Friends, is absolutely united, it is our hearty and grateful recognition not only of the pecuniary contribution which India now proposes to make for the purposes of the War, but the splendid and heroic services which all classes of that great community, from the highest to the lowest in all parts of the Indian Empire, without distinction of class, or caste, or religion, have rendered with a self-sacrifice and loyalty that I believe has few parallels in the history of the world. This House, speaking as they do in the heart and centre of the Empire as a whole, pay a willing and affectionate debt of gratitude to our Indian fellow subjects for the magnificent way in which they have rallied to our Imperial cause. About that there will be no difference of opinion between us. It is therefore the more to be regretted that any note of discord should mar our recognition and gratitude. I am not going, in the few observations which I feel it my duty to address to the House, to discuss the merits or demerits of import duties or countervailing Excise. I adhere entirely to everything that was said in the speech which my right hon. Friend brought, I will not say to my recollection, but to my knowledge—a speech which I seem to have delivered twenty years ago, and which —as is not always the case with speeches dug up from the grave, where for the most part I am well content they should remain —seems to be instinct with good sense. I do not secede in any way from the opinions which I have expressed, but I must point out to the House that that is not the real issue, if issue there be, which can possibly divide us to-night. A year ago, or rather more than a year ago, the Indian Government, being then, I will not say in financial straits, but having some difficulty respecting their revenue and expenditure, proposed an increase in the Cotton Duty, together with a number of other changes in their tariff, some of which, as I freely admit, of a protective character and which undoubtedly desired, as my right hon. Friend knows, the abolition of the Excise altogether. It was a case in which the opinion of the Indian Government was of very great weight, because they were in a real state of financial necessity. The Government of that day, of which I was the head, after carefully considering the case for the Indian Government, which had been most ably presented and pressed by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State in arguments some of which he has cited to-day, and the Memorandum of Lord Hardinge, which had been brought fully before us, decided, after full consideration in the terms which are set out in the telegram of the 26th of January, 1916, of which I will just read a few material paragraphs. My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State in his telegram to the Viceroy, said :

> " It was felt that the raising of this question at this moment would be little short of disastrous. It would provoke a fiercer revival of old controversies here, and might prejudice the ultimate settlement of the larger issues raised by the War. The Cabinet

feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the War, and desire, if possible, to leave the controversy raised by the Cotton Duty to be considered at the same time in connection with the fiscal policy of the Empire and the share, military and financial, taken by India in the struggle."

It was felt, the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State said in his telegram to the Viceroy, that the raising of this question would be little short of a disaster and would provoke a fierce revival of old controversies here which might prejudice the ultimate settlement of the larger issues raised by the War. The Cabinet feel that the fiscal relationship of all parts of the Empire and the rest of the world must be reconsidered after the War, and desire, if possible, to leave the controversy raised by the Cotton Duties to be considered at the same time in connection with the general fiscal policy of the Empire and the share, military and financial, taken by India in the struggle. That was the position taken up by the Government a year ago, and in my opinion it was a wise and sound position. Without going into the question which we did not go into then, and which I do not want to go into now, as to whether the Cotton Duties or an increase of the Cotton Duties was right or wrong, or whether any Excise or countervailing Excise is right or wrong, there can be no doubt that both those questions in all their aspects are in a high degree contentious. They are contentious both for historical and for practical reasons. In the first place, the moment you raise them, as we felt a year ago and as we see now, disturbance is certain to be created in the greatest of our export businesses, cotton manufactures with all the other trades and interests whose prosperity is dependent upon trade relations with India. In the next place, quite apart from the special interests of Lancashire, and I think it is most unfortunate that this should be represented as a case between Lancashire and India, most unfortunate, and I cannot deprecate too strongly that in a matter of this kind what may be described as a sectional interest, either of the United Kingdom as a whole or of one part of the United Kingdom, should be arrayed, as it were, against what may be the sectional or local interests of any of our Dominions or parts of the Empire. Although it is perfectly natural that the case for Lancashire should be presented, as it has been presented to-night with very great ability by my two hon. Friends, I am sure they would entirely agree with me that when it comes to the time when the fiscal policy of India and of the other parts of the Empire is to be determined, it must be determined on much larger and wider and broader interests than the interests of any particular locality or any particular industry, whether in India or whether at home.

Whatever be the revenue-producing effect of a rise in the Cotton Duties without any corresponding change in the Excise it must have, I do not say whether it is intended to have or not, a protective effect. I do not say for a moment—and here I agree with my right hon. Friend—that quite apart from cotton India is free from imposts which are at any rate incidentally protective, and in regard to which the Import Duty is not balanced by any countervailing Excise Duty. Some of the duties we sanctioned last year were I think, undoubtedly of that character, though of course none of them anything so wide-reaching in effect of affecting anything like the same number of interests as these particular Cotton Duties. The Cotton Duty which is now proposed, the Excise being left unchanged, is undoubtedly a distinct step in advance, and a step of a very challenging kind, because as my hon. Friend who has just spoken has pointed out, this is a case in which the protection, or increased protection, is given not as against the foreigner but as against the Mother Country and one of our Allies, namely, the Empire of Japan. That is another reason for regarding any change of this nature as very controversial.

And, lastly, it was certain that any proposal of this kind would arouse, as it has aroused, the most acute controversy as to who it is who is ultimately going to benefit by the increase in the duty. Is it the native consumer who, *prima facie* at any rate, has to pay a higher price for his clothing. Is it the workmen in the Indian mills ? Do they get any advance out of this duty upon the admittedly meagre wages which they receive ? Or is it the comparatively

small class of mill owners and capitalist manufacturers who would be *pro tanto* more sheltered than they were before against their most formidable competitor? I do not dogmatise on any of those points in the least. I recognise as fully as anybody can the enormous complexity and difficulty of the matter, and I adhere, as I have said a few moments ago, entirely to the principle which I appear to have laid down twenty years ago, that this is a matter in which the interests of India ought to be dominating to those who, like ourselves, are trustees for the prosperity, the happiness, and welfare of the Indian people. I recognise that. All I would say is that such considerations which weighed with the Government a year ago, and which I think might have weighed with us still, point to the conclusion that a consideration of a matter of this kind, so thorny, so fruitful, is possible, and indeed, in certain controversy, might well be reserved to the general view of our Imperial fiscal position which must be undertaken when the War comes to an end. Therefore, speaking for myseelf, I regret, and regret very much, that while the War is still going on the question should have been raised, with the result that in welcoming this magnificent contribution from our Indian fellow-subjects, there is in our acknowledgment to-day, and necessarily, a certain jarring and discordant note.

My right hon. Friend the Secretary of State in, if he will allow me to say so, a most cogent and able speech, with the tone and substance of which we shall all agree, and to which no one can take any reasonable exception, suggested that the situation was changed since last year, when the Cabinet came to the decision I have mentioned, by the fact that India, her financial position being assured, has offered this contribution to the expenditure of the War. I am afraid I do not see my way altogether to agree with him. He says when a gift of this kind is presented to you you must take it as it is offered, and not haggle over it. As a matter of fact, as everyone knows, as we all know, a matter of this kind is a matter that had to be considered before any final proposition was made, by friendly discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State I do not know exactly what has taken place, but I cannot see myself any reason for thinking that there would have been any insuperable difficulty in pointing out to the Government of India, as we pointed out to them last year, that as much as possible their contribution should be made in such a form that it could be welcomed here without any kind of controversy or note of discord, even if that should involve some diminution in the total amount. I really cannot see why that could not be made without any difficulty in a discussion, carried on as it would be in the most amicable spirit on one side and the other, as between the representatives of the Imperial Government and the Government of India. Indeed, in one sense, the appeal made by the Government of India last year was a more cogent and a more stringent one than it is this year, for they were then asking for permission to raise the Cotton Duties in India on the ground of financial necessity, and there, of course, it was very difficult to say, "You must not do it, because you are raising controversial issues which ought to be postponed until the conclusion of the War." It does not seem to me that the same difficulty arises, or at least it is not so acute, when you are discussing what should be the amount of the contribution made as a free gift from India, in a most generous, and, if I may say so, filial spirit towards the expenses of the Mother Country in this War. I, therefore, with all respect to the arguments of my right hon. Friend, do not think the fact that the question now arises, not in regard to India's financial exigencies of the revenue of the year, but in regard to this contribution makes any difference so far as the inexpediency of introducing into the measure this controversial element is concerned.

But having said that—I hope in a fair spirit—I must add this, that when the House is asked to accept the Amendment which has been so ably moved and seconded by hon. Friends, and which embodies, I am sure, a widespread, if not a universal, feeling in Lancashire and the surrounding parts of the country, there are one or two considerations to which I think I ought to call the attention of the House. In the first place, we have here in the House of Commons, strange as it may seem and unfamiliar as it is even to a great many Members here, no direct control of any sort or kind over the Indian Budget, and it is at least doubtful in my opinion—

and I am sure my right hon. Friend has consulted the authorities—whether his Resolution is necessary at all.

Mr. Chamberlain: I think not in point of law, but it was in point of Parliamentary honour, because of the statement made by the Under-Secretary.

Mr. Asquith: When I saw the Resolution I entertained very grave doubts, and I consulted my Friends, and I still entertain those doubts whether any such Resolution was necessary at all. I think it is extremely doubtful, but whether that is so or not, the House of Commons has no power whatever to alter or readjust the items of taxation in a scheme which has been approved in the legislative council by the Viceroy. We have no power whatever to do it, and the increased duty is, I understand, now law. I suppose it has been made retrospective. It is at this moment being levied and collected, and it can only be put an end to by a repeal or an Amendment of the Act which authorises it. I suppose I am correct in saying that. What follows from that? We must have regard—and I venture to say this to my hon. Friends who represent Lancashire, with whom I am in very great sympathy in this matter—to the effect which would be produced in India if this House or this Parliament were to direct such steps to be taken. Could any course more readily lend itself to every kind of misrepresentation—ingratitude to India, subordination of Indian to English or local interests—the kind of misrepresentation which, above all things, it is desirable to avoid when, as now, we and our Indian fellow-subjects are jointly engaged in the prosecution of the War? A quarrel at such a time and under such conditions, or what looked like a quarrel, between India and the United Kingdom would be, to put it at the lowest, a deplorable misadventure.

We have preserved hitherto—and if I may venture to say it myself, I think, without undue presumption, I have laboured continuously now for two and a half years—national and Imperial unity, unity not only of parties in this country and in the United Kingdom, but unity of sentiment, of interest, and of action throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. And with what magnificent results! Just look at what has been taking place during the last week or ten days, when a British Army, largely composed of our Indian fellow-subjects, but recruited from all parts of the Empire, after weeks and months of one of the most arduous campaigns in history, conducted on the part of the general with consummate skill and on the part of all officers and men who were with him with an endurance and fortitude which is beyond all praise, when this Army has entered the great historic city of Bagdad, which, second only to Constantinople itself, may be described as the key to the Eastern world. It would be indeed a sad thing at such a time if there was an avoidable appearance even of friction, or of misunderstanding, between India and this country. While, therefore, I am in the strongest sympathy, for the reasons which I have given, with those who hold that the exigencies of this War should not be taken advantage of—and they ought not to be taken advantage of—to prejudice or to compromise, as between us and India or as between us and any other part of the Empire, our future fiscal policy, and while I am as strongly of opinion as anybody in this House or out of it that it should be clearly understood, even in regard to the immediate question which is now in controversy, that it has not been closed down, I should be glad—and I throw out this suggestion to the Government, and I think it would make for unity and be in the interests of the Empire—if they would consent to add to their Resolution some such words as these:

> "This House at the same time declares its opinion that such changes as are proposed in the Indian Budget in the system of Indian Cotton Duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationships of the various parts of the Empire to one another and to the rest of the world come to be reviewed at the close of the War."

I think that will make it perfectly plain that, by the addition of those words at the end of the Resolution, what is beng done, though it is now an accomplished fact, will not in the faintest degree prejudice or compromise the future. I think and I hope we might thus maintain and preserve not only the appearance but the reality of unity, which is the paramount Imperial consideration.

Sir J. Randles : I am quite sure that, after the words which have been addressed to the House by the Leader of the Opposition, Lancashire itself will be able to rise to the height of accepting the suggestion that has been made. It goes without saying that so far as the particular issue for Lancashire was concerned, there could only be one opinion in that county, namely, that the change was not desirable. But that was not the whole of the question, and that does not finish the controversy, and I myself for one believe that there is no part of the population of these islands which is more determined that the one thing that we should do at this time should be to win the War and to regard these questions from the point of view of winning the War than is Lancashire. It is the backbone of the resistance in these islands. It has sacrificed itself alongside of troops from India in France and Flanders. Its blood and its treasure are freely at the disposal of the Empire ; and I am quite sure that Lancashire will be prepared, in view of what has transpired here to-day, to add one other to the sacrifices that it may think itself called upon to make in the interests of our nation and our Empire. The Mover and Seconder of the Amendment naturally desired to make a protest, and the deputation that waited upon the Secretary of State also desired to make a protest, but when we come to the terms of the Amendment that has been laid before the House, the Mover of it towards the latter part of his speech indicated pretty clearly that he cared little for his Amendments, and that he would be quite willing that it should not be passed, or that it should be passed, as the House might desire. The Seconder of the Amendment made it quite plain that the Amendment was not the point at which he was driving, but that he was trying to make a protest against what was being done ; and, having made their protest, they seemed to leave the Amendment and its terms for slight consideration if not for complete indifference.

I myself believe that Lancashire, like India, is capable of taking a higher line than that of the purely material. I have some slight knowledge of India myself. It is folly for any man, on slight occasions of visits to India, to pose in any degree as an authority on India. But I did find out that there were two questions capable of arousing in India such public opinion as there is in that country to a fine pitch of heat, if not of excitement. When I was last there, these two questions were to the fore. One was the treatment of Indian subjects in other parts of the British Empire. In this the wise and sympathetic action of Lord Hardinge allayed what might have been a very dangerous and hostile agitation. The other question on which, so far as there is any public opinion in India, the people of that country, native or European, were agreed upon, was this question of the Excise. It was, rightly or wrongly, regarded as an injustice done to India that these Excise duties were levied on cottons and on no other commodity ; that because of the strong voice of Lancashire they were obliged to defer to the vote of the House in this country, and not have equality of treatment in respect of the Excise duties. They may have been wrong in their surmise. They may have been wrong in their method of approach to this question. But that there was that opinion, and that so far as there is public opinion in India it was all one way, there is no shadow of doubt.

We have rejoiced time and again that greater deference was paid to the wishes of India in the Legislative Council, when native princes or persons in India have been added to that council, and that regard is being had to the desires of India as expressed through that Legislative Council. It was perfectly impossible with the unanimity there ; with all the force, weight, and authority from India backing it up, that the Secretary of State should have turn down this proposal and should not have sympathised with, at any rate, the marked expresson and desire of that great Empire to participate not only with their blood, but with their treasure in the sacrifice the Empire is expected to make. It is beside the question to bring in the points as to the protection or otherwise which will be afforded to their trade, and to their manufactures of cotton. The great point with the people of that continent will be that in time of stress they offered to shoulder the burden of this large sum of money which must seem to the people of India a very handsome contribution to the expenses of the War in which we are engaged. I

am quite sure that the speech to which we have listened to-day from the Secretary of State setting forth the services and the sacrifices of India, and those powerful words which have been addressed to us by the late Prime Minister, will make it clear, not only to this House, but certainly to Lancashire and to the whole Empire, that there is only one course which we can pursue at this time, that is gratefully to acknowledge the gift, adequately to express our appreciation of the sacrifices of India, and hopefully, from the practical standpoint of the future, so far as our local interests are concerned, to believe that Lancashire will still flourish, will still live, and will still find that India will be the best customer it has on the face of the globe.

The obligations of India to England are great. But they are great from this country to India, for we find there the most magnificent of markets in spite of all that has been said. In spite of what was said by the Mover of the Resolution on this point, there are large area of the cotton trade which are unprotected from the protective point of view, and of what is proposed to be done. The finer counts of cotton are unaffected whether by Import duties or Excise duties. The coarse counts and the very coarse qualities of cotton are not in competition. I do not think that it is beyond the bounds of possibility, pending the conclusion of the War, and the Imperial policy that has to be designed, that there might issue a Commission from this country, consisting of a few representatives of Lancashire and a few representatives of India, who might, with a desire to agree upon a line of policy which will eliminate the protective nature of their duties on cotton goods, make it possible that some scheme should be devised which would meet the requirements, not only of India, but of Lancashire. With good will on both sides present at that Imperial Conference a scheme might be devised which would in no way hurt, but which would be helpful to every person, whether at home or abroad, in this great Empire. At this time we are still, I am convinced, perhaps prone in the House of Commons to give way too much to sectional and particular issues on questions of the kind. There are some Members of this House who may find that they desire to protest strongly against a particular line of action. Others may feel similarly on the Irish question, and others on matters like the Dardanelles, or agriculture, or other diverse questions. If we in this House, however, push our various contentions to an extreme issue, we are doing what I regard at this time as a positive injury to the Government. The first business of this House of Commons is to contribute in every possible way to the strength of the War Ministry, and to regard all these other questions from the war point of view. I believe that if we divide on questions of this kind, some day we may find ourselves, without intending it, going into the Lobbies on some question that is of very trifling importance as compared with the whole issue of the War, and giving a vote which will be really injurious in the eyes not only of our own people at home, but of our Allies and our great Dominions overseas. I think that the Mover and Seconder will be wise to withdraw their Amendment and to allow on this question a unanimous vote. The House should be amply satisfied by the suggestion of the late Prime Minister, which suggestion, I understand, the Secretary of State is prepared to accept, and which, I am sure, will conduce to the advantage not only of Lancashire, but of the whole Empire and of the great cause in which we are engaged.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George): I am sure the House will recognise the courage of the speech of the hon. Gentleman who has just sat down, having regard to the fact that he represents an important constituency in an area which is the very centre of the protest against these particular duties. Before I come to the actual terms of the proposal suggested by my right hon. Friend opposite, I feel I must say one or two words about certain things which fell from him in the course of his very eloquent and, if I may say so, high-minded speech. But I should regret very much if anyone were to go away under the impression, whether they thought we were right or wrong in the course we have adopted, that this is a course which has been a wantonly pursued by the Government without due regard to all the considerations that ought to weigh with a Ministry which is conducting a great war. My right hon. Friend, in the course of his speech, stated, very fairly, that the first consideration when you come to weigh the

equities of this case must be the interests of the population of India. I should not have thought there was any doubt at all in the minds of anyone that the first consideration was the interests of the hundreds of millions of people in India of whom we are the guardians and the trustees. By every canon of justice, fair dealing, and liberty, their interests should be paramount when you come to consider any of the fiscal matters directly affecting them. Is there, however, any doubt in the minds of anyone who knows anything about the opinion of the people of India as to what they think about this proposal? Without exception of class, creed, race, or nationality they accept this proposal as a measure of justice. If there were such a thing as a plebescite possible for the whole population of India, I have absolutely now no doubt, nor has anyone who knows anything about the opinion of India, how their votes would go.

An Hon. Member: Try it!

The Prime Minister: Take all the great leaders of Indian opinion. Take the late Mr. Gokhale, who, I suppose, was the greatest Liberal reformer ever produced in India. He spoke repeatedly and strongly against these Excise duties. He made constant appeals to this country to repeal them. He was one of the very best friends that British rule ever had in India, and, speaking as a friend of Great Britain, and as one anxious that we should strengthen our hold upon the population of India, he never ceased to protest against the Excise Duty and to appeal for its abrogation. There was also a Member of this House who was himself an Indian, and who sat here for years. He was, I think, a Member for a London constituency. I have heard him repeatedly speak strongly on this subject in this House. Take other Indian representatives. Take the native representatives on the Council of India. Take the Indian National Congress. Take every shade of Indian opinion. It is perfectly unanimous in its condemnation of the Excise duties which have been imposed, and in its demand that they should be repealed. So that there can be no doubt as to the view India would take in regard to the proposal put forward by my right hon. Friend. I therefore welcome the declaration made by my right hon. Friend that the interests of the population of India must be paramount in the consideration of this question.

The next point I should like to say a word or two upon is this. My right hon. Friend rather suggested that there were no altered circumstances that justified us departing from the decision we came to last year. I was a party to that decision. I agree with him that at that time it was the only wise course to adopt. But the circumstances have changed very considerably—very considerably. There is no justification for embarking on this course unless it can be justified as a war measure. It may cause a good deal of mischief in a very important industry in this country, and there can be no justification for it except its urgency as a war measure. Let me tell the House in a very few sentences why the Government regarded this as an urgent war measure. We were inviting India, I will not say for the first time, to assist us to a special degree in the conduct of the War. We had, first of all, this great offer from India itself, which had a value much greater than the mere cash value, and that I will come to later on. There was the offer of £100,000,000, a substantial contribution when one considers the enormous burdens which this great War casts upon the shoulders of the people of this country. But it is a good deal more than that. My right hon. Friend the Member for Dundee (Mr. Churchill), in a series of speeches in this House, to some of which I have had the pleasure of listening, has constantly appealed to the present Government, and the late Government, to make a greater use of the manpower of India than they have done. There is absolutely no doubt that India could assist very materially in that respect, and we were making special arrangements with India from that point of view. We were also asking India to take a much larger share in the equipment and maintenance of our Armies. Here you have a great and gigantic Empire in the East. The Empire is fighting for its life, and no man who looks at the facts can say for a moment that we have made the most of the enormous resources in that great Empire. We were taking special steps to enlist the resources of India, and to enrol and to utilise them for the purpose of the

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War. As to the steps that we are taking, I am sure the House will realise that it is quite impossible for me to go into that, and it would be a mistake if I were to dwell in too much detail upon the subject. But here were the special considerations. We were specially anxious to get the good will, the sympathy, the zeal, the enthusiasm of India, particularly at this moment.

My right hon. Friend, in one of the most eloquent passages in his speech, has described the share which India had in that great and resounding triumph which we have witnessed in Mesopotamia. But, that is nothing to what India could do. More than that, it is nothing to what India is prepared to do. More than that, it is nothing to what India is anxious to do. I have met representatives from India who are in this country at the present moment, and I am assured that the House of Commons and the country have no idea of the eagerness of India to take part side by side with us and to do their share in this great struggle. We propose to offer an opportunity to India to make every effort to ensure the assistance of India, and we are taking special steps for that purpose. At this moment we thought, as a matter of policy as a war measure, it was desirable that this great act of justice should be extended to India. And what has been the result? There has been no doubt about it that it has sent a thrill of enthusiasm right through that great Empire. I have no doubt we shall reap in abundance the harvest of this piece of justice, fair play, and equity which we have extended to the population of India. That is why we chose this particular moment. Here is a grievance which the whole population of India has been feeling, and feeling acutely.

Mr. Dillon : You never thought of doing them justice before!

The Prime Minister : At any rate, here it is done now. It may be said it is a fact that the whole of the population of India has been demanding this measure of justice, and we have chosen this particular moment because we are anxious to ensure that the whole of the resources of the British Empire shall be mobilised for the purpose of winning a victory on which the life of the Empire depends. That is why we have chosen this moment to do it, and I thought it necessary, before I came to the suggestion put forward by my right hon. Friend, to make it clear that we have not provoked controversy in the middle of a great war. If we had done so, we should indeed have justified all the condemnation, all the criticism and censure which has been poured upon us; but we have done it because we thought as a war measure it was a real contribution to the effective prosecution of the War, and I think the House of Commons and the country will realise in a very short time what it does mean, what it portends, what it will lead to, and how it will help us materially in the prosecution of this great War. I cannot help thinking that the apprehensions of my hon. Friends the Members for Lancashire, who are naturally very anxious about the great industry upon which the prosperity of that country depends, are rather exaggerated, and I should rather like to call their attention to the fact that they expressed exactly the same fears when Sir Henry Fowler made his proposals in 1895.

Mr. S. MacNeill : When your Friends voted against them!

The Prime Minister : I was in the House on that occasion, and I certainly voted for Sir Henry Fowler's proposals. But I should rather like to read to the House of Commons, and especially to call the attention of my Lancashire friends, to what Sir Henry James, who was not very extravagant in his language, said on that occasion about the effect of Sir Henry Fowler's proposals :

> "There must be many loyal supporters of the Government who know how deep and true is the feeling in Lancashire on this question, and they can tell the Secretary of State for India that the demands they make upon him this evening are not the demands of capital working for the retention of inflated profits, or an attempt to secure great gains. On the contrary, they will tell him that this is a universal demand from the humblest men in Lancashire engaged in the trade whose prosperity is thus threatened, fearful of a time, perhaps not far remote, when the streets of busy Lancashire towns may be deserted, when mills may be closed and looms silent, and when they will search in vain for means to earn their daily bread."

That was what Sir Henry James gave as a picture of the result of Sir Henry Fowler's duties in 1895.

Mr. Pringle: But they only lasted a year!

The Prime Minister: My hon. Friend is quite wrong. The only thing that happened then was that there was a duty, it was true, for the poorest of the population. Surely no one means to suggest that is what made all the difference. Everybody knows that since then the trade of Lancashire with India has gone up by millions, and it has been going up steadily, and I am only quoting that in order to show that my hon. Friends may even now be exaggerating their fears with regard to what will happen in Lancashire. Should it turn out that they are correct, should it turn out that their apprehensions are realised, it is neither the interest of India nor of any part of the British Empire to destroy this great trade in Lancashire, which is one of the greatest assets of the Empire. It was the intention of the Government, and I said so yesterday when I had the pleasure of meeting a deputation of Lancashire Members, to consider the whole of the trade relations of the Empire, and, amongst others, the trade of India with Great Britain, and the trade of Great Britain with India, and the whole of these circumstances would have to be taken into review. That was the suggestion which I put before my hon. Friends yesterday, and my right hon. Friend has put that suggestion in the form of an Amendment. He has asked whether we would have any objection to the addition of these words:

> "This House at the same time declares its opinion that such changes as are proposed in the Indian Budget in the system of Indian Cotton Duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationships of the various parts of the Empire to one another and to the rest of the world come to be reviewed at the close of the War."

Certainly. Not only have we no objection to it, but it was exactly what I put before my hon. Friends yesterday. [HON. MEMBERS: "Hear, hear!"] I am glad that that gives such pleasure to my hon. Friends from Ireland. My right hon. Friend said so in his speech to-night. If, by putting these words at the end, by adding that proposal to the Motion which he has put before the House—if that will be acceptable, certainly we should not only have no objection, but should welcome the addition of these words. I do not know whether I should be in order, but I should certainly accept the responsibility of moving the addition of these words.

Captain A. Smith: No one regrets more than I do having to speak against the Government on this question. We have heard from the Prime Minister that what was wanted for India was justice and equity. We heard from the hon. Baronet opposite that we ought to lift this matter on to a high plane and not to discuss it from a material point of view. I agree with every word that the Secretary for India, the late Prime Minister, and the present Prime Minister have said with regard to the part played by India during this War. But how is this question affected now that we are at War? It has been truly said that this is not a Lancashire question and that it is a large question which effects the Empire as a whole. This is a question which effects not only Lancashire, but four or five counties adjacent to it as well as the West of Scotland. I want to place before the House the position of the cotton trade in Lancashire as it is now after two and a half years of war. The weaving sheds of Lancashire have been an open recruiting ground for the Army, and nearly the whole of the men of military age have been taken from the weaving looms. There has been no question of certified occupations, and although the women who have returned to work in addition to performing their household duties have worked magnificently there are thousands upon thousands of looms standing idle in Lancashire to-day, and all that is lost to those engaged in the trade.

In addition to that, there are freight charges, insurance, and war risks which, prior to the War, was 4 per cent. from Manchester to India and now it is 8 per cent., or 100 per cent. more than it was before the War. In addition to that there is the high price of cotton and all materials connected with the trade, and all this has to be taken into consideration. All these heavy

charges which the trade have to bear have had a detrimental result. Blackburn, which is represented by the Seconder of this Motion, is the centre of the Indian cotton trade. What happens in Blackburn ? There are at the present time eight weaving sheds in Blackburn which used to do nothing else but the Indian trade, and they are all standing idle at the present moment. In addition to this there are eleven or twelve mills standing idle in the same town, and 30 per cent. of the weaving machinery in Blackburn to-day is stopped not altogether for want of labour, but because they cannot see how they can get on with the increased charges that the employers have to pay owing to the War. Take the operatives' standpoint. They have received since the War began 10 per cent. increase in wages, but the cost of the necessities of life has increased more than 50 per cent., and they have recently been considering the desirability of asking for another increase of wages. There is 4 per cent. put on any increased war charges owing to freightage and insurance, and there is also an Indian duty of 4 per cent. upon all goods imported into India. Mill stores are higher by more than 100 per cent., and in some cases 200 per cent., than they were prior to the War, and if this new proposal is not going to injure the Lancashire cotton trade, I cannot see how it is going to do it any good.

At the first interview we had with the Secretary of State for India he attributed a great deal of ignorance upon Indian matters to the members of the deputation, but on that deputation I do not think there was a single man who had not been in the cotton trade the whole of his life. There was on the deputation a gentleman from India who was on one of his periodical visits to this country ; he has been in the Indian trade all his life, and he says the Bombay mills paid a dividend of over 50 per cent. last year, and in the jute trade they paid 130 per cent. dividend for the last year. They are flourishing now, while in Lancashire they are actually pulling down looms to be exported to India because the loom makers are not in a position to make new looms. Recently I have spoken to the chairman of a large loom-making concern, and he tells me that they have been obliged to refuse an order to make 2,000 looms for India. The men who have left the cotton trade have been promised their looms back again, and they have been told that every thing possible will be done for them when they return. I would like to know from the Secretary of State for India whether that promise was taken into consideration when the Government agreed to this 4 per cent. duty ? I should also like to know who were the more ignorant of the cotton trade, the Secretary for India or the members of the deputation to whom he referred ? It is no use telling as to make coarser yarn because that proposition will not work. It frequently happens that work is substituted of a better quality to the extent of a few counts every week in the cotton trade. The process of manufacture after the cotton leaves the grower and the spinning wheel before it becomes an article on the market is rather a delicate matter. Can anyone say that a 4 per cent. duty on the woven cloth is not going to have any effect on the market ? The position of Lacashire is getting worse every day, and this 4 per cent. duty will only accentuate the difficulty, while the position in Bombay is better than it has ever been before, so far as cotton is concerned.

I do not for the life of me see why the Lancashire cotton trade should be singled out in this way. We are opposing this in Lancashire not on account of any greediness or selfishness, and I do not want hon. Members to run away with that idea. If you can make the poor working man in India, referred to by the Prime Minister, richer by this 4 per cent. duty on Lancashire, or upon the whole cotton goods of the world and put it on to the coolies' wages, Lancashire will not say a word against it, because, if you increase the spending power of the poor of India, Lancashire would be satisfied, but the Indian Government are not going to get the whole benefit of this 4 per cent., because, first of all, the Bombay manufacturers and merchants are going to have something to say with regard to the allocation of the result of this 4 per cent. duty. It was stated to the deputation that an Excise Duty was being put on for the first time in India. If that is meant to recoup the Government for putting on a 4 per cent. duty they will be greatly mistaken, because it cannot be got through an Excise Duty, and it must be got through the ability to buy. If the native cannot buy a cheap quality he will have to buy less of a dearer

cloth, and that will mean that there will be less cloth going into the Indian market and less will have to be made.

It is assumed very lightly by a great body of people that it is very easy to change from one market to another in the cotton trade. There never was a greater mistake than that, because the people who have been brought up to one particular trade develop it to a very fine point, and they get so expert at it that anyone who tries to compete with them finds a very great task, and they must invariably lose a great amount of money before they can succeed. It has been stated that 4,500 members belonging to the Manchester Cotton Exchange voted against these duties. May I point out that yesterday the chairman of the Manchester Exchange, speaking at a meeting of the shareholders, said that the figure was wrong, and that there was 5,500 against 10,000 and not 4,500. He also stated the membership of the Exchange at Manchester was 1,800 less than it was last year on account of the War. We have tried to keep as many of these men in Lancashire as we possibly could, but if the exchange is losing these men at the rate of 1,800 in a year, if looms are standing idle in increasing numbers, and additional expense is going to be put upon the manufacturers, it is only common sense to conclude that the cotton trade cannot stand this kind of thing for ever. I am sure that they cannot stand much more of this kind of thing. What has been proposed is a great mistake; in fact, I might call it a blunder. My view is that the Government know they have made a blunder, and they did not think that such an agitation would have been aroused on a question of this character. I know the feeling of the cotton operatives on this question, and even Tariff Reformers and Protectionists cannot find any argument why anybody should attempt to put an impost of 4 per cent, on any trade in this country at the present time for the purpose of revenue. I suppose they will accept the suggestion made by the Prime Minister, and probably they will find various excuses and say "Well, it is on now, and it must remain." We would rather, however, go on as we are now. Why cannot an arrangement be made for the repayment of the contribution by so much less per year and let the tax stop as it is now ?

You cannot persuade the Lancashire workman otherwise than that this £100,000,000 has been accepted, and that he is going to pay for it. All the eloquence of the Prime Minister or of any other member of the Government will not convince him otherwise. After all that has happened in the last two and a half years I am as willing and as anxious as anybody to win this War, and nobody is prepared to make bigger sacrifices than I am, but I cannot and will not turn my back on those people whose husbands and whose boys have gone away from their looms and agree to this 4 per cent. duty or any scheme that can be devised to modify the imposition. I could not conscientiously do it. They do not deserve it. They have never asked for it. They were never consulted. If they had been consulted it would never have been imposed, and there would not have been this trouble. Those people have made sacrifices as splendidly as anyone. The way they have gone with all the Lancashire regiments to all the various fronts has been something which has never been exceeded in the history of this country. I will not turn my back on those who are left behind. I shall be there when they come back, and I shall do all I can to make them amends. I would not like one of the difficulties with which we shall have to contend to be a duty put on Lancashire during the time that they have been fighting for their country.

Mr. Snowden : I think my first word ought to be one of protest against the deserted condition of the Front Bench when an important matter like this is under discussion. I would have been quite content to have left the statement of the case after the speeches of the hon. Members who have spoken on its behalf were it not for the new phase that the discussion has taken after the speech of the late Prime Minister, ending, evidently, very much to the surprise of the Government, with the suggestion that he put forward. I rise for the purpose of saying a very few words about the extraordinary speech of the Prime Minister. If he and the Secretary of State for India had been present I would have suggested to them that it would have been well if they had taken counsel together as to the course each should follow in this Debate. If they

have time and take the trouble to read their respective speeches to-morrow morning they will find a complete mass of contradiction. The case was supported by the one Minister with arguments which were wholly destructive of those put forward by his colleague.

The Prime Minister began his speech with an observation with which I heartily agree. He said that in the consideration of this question the interests of India ought to be paramount. In one respect I am in an unfortunate position in taking part in this Debate, because I happen to represent a Lancashire constituency, and a constituency which is more vitally interested in this matter than any other town in the country. In normal times the town of Blackburn employs 42,000 people in its weaving sheds, and 75 per cent. of that trade is with the Indian market. Therefore I can quite understand that I naturally lay myself open to the suspicion that I am speaking as an interested representative. I want to assure the House that is not the case. If I believe that these new import duties would be beneficial to the people of India then I should not oppose them. I thoroughly endorse an appeal that was made in one of our leading London journals this morning to remember that India has not representative government, and that therefore we have a great responsibility for the well-being of the people of India. I look at this question mainly from the point of view of how this new impost is going to affect the countless millions of voiceless Indian people. I can quite consistently oppose these proposals on behalf of the people of India and on behalf of the cotton trade of Lancashire, because I believe that in this respect their interests are identical. I believe that in promoting the interests of Lancashire in this matter we are promoting the interests of the low-paid, poor, and poverty-stricken people of India.

What are the reasons put forward by the Prime Minister in support of these import duties ? We were reminded by my colleague who shares with me the representation of Blackburn (Sir H. Norman) that the Prime Minister stated to a deputation yesterday that the case of those who are opposing these duties is irrefutable. What did the Prime Minister say to us this afternoon ? He told us that the opinion of India, from the highest to the lowest, is unanimous in deprecating the continuance of the Excise Duties. The right hon. Gentleman talks about the voice of India and about the opinion of India. What does he mean by the opinion of India ? Why I venture to say that nine-tenths of the people of India have never heard of the Excise Duties. They know nothing of the Excise Duties. We have heard a great deal this afternoon about the benevolent results of British Government in India. I know that we have done something to improve the lot and condition of the Indian people, but what is their condition to-day ? Ninety-five per cent. of the Indian people are illiterate. If the Government had wanted to confer some benefit on the people of India, and if we had wanted to show our appreciation of the great services which India has rendered to the Empire in this time of crisis, then we might have done something to improve the education and the general social condition of the Indian people. When the Prime Minister talks about the voice of India, the opinion of India, and the people of India being united in opposition to the Excise Duties, which I may say I look upon as being a regrettable necessity, so long as the duties are continued upon imported cotton goods—I would like to see both the Excise Duties and the Import Duties on cotton swept away altogether, and I believe it would result in very great benefit to the people of India who have to consume these articles—he really means the Government of India, the ruling classes of India, the rich Bombay manufacturers and capitalists who are going to gain by this duty. The Secretary of State for India said that for many years these Excise duties upon cotton goods had been causing irritation in India. I believe it was the Prime Minister himself who said that they were a running sore. It is not proposed to repeal the Excise Duty. The Excise Duty of 3½ per cent. will still remain. The running sore will still be open. Indian opinion is not appeased by what the Government are now proposing to do. We are told that we ought not to look a gift-horse in the mouth, but I think we are justified in looking a gift horse in the mouth when we have a suspicion that it is useless and that if we accept it we are going to be put to the expense of keeping it.

I do not want to depreciate, or to appear to be lacking in gratitude for this magnificent offer India has made, but still, we must not be blind to all the conditions which are attached to it and to the circumstances which surround it. We must remember that for a long time there has been a powerful demand among the Indian cotton manufacturers for protection against Great Britain for their goods, and they have seized this opportunity. They have taken advantage of this gift of India in order to gain what the late Prime Minister told us in the opinion of the Government twelve months ago would be a disaster to India. What the present Prime Minister agreed twelve months ago would be a disaster to India is a war necessity to-day. It is an act of justice to-day. If it is an act of justice to-day it would have been an act of justice twelve months ago. Then it would have been a disaster to India to confer that act of justice upon them. That is not the only inconsistency in the Prime Minister's speech. He has accepted the suggestion of the late Prime Minister, and, if the forms of the House permit it, that suggestion will be added to the official Resolution. The whole thing is to be reconsidered after the War. That is one more pledge. Those who still attach the slightest value to any pledge made by the Government in these days may be quite content to attach value to it. But we do not know that this Government will be in office when the War is over. We do not know that they will have any responsibility or any power in connection with the arrangement of fiscal questions after the War.

The real reply to this suggested Amendment is this, that if we are to accept these import duties now, we are prejudicing the consideration of this question when the general question of Imperial fiscal policy comes to be decided. If there be one thing in the question of the imposition of duties which carries with it a strong lesson it is the experience that when once a protective duty has been given to any particular class of manufacturers it is extremely difficult to get rid of it. Of this we may be quite certain : if we agree to the imposition of these new duties now we shall not get them repealed when the War is over. The appetite of the Indian manufacturers will have been whetted, and they will demand, and they will probably be supported in that demand by other parts of the Empire as well as by certain political parties in this country, still further measures of protection. India already possesses considerable advantages in the matter of factory legislation. The right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for India referred to a deputation which waited on Lord Morley, a deputation which, he said, was ruled out of court because there was no connection between the questions of Cotton Duties and factory legislation for India. I beg to differ altogether from that view. I say there is a most intimate connection, and that the absence of factory legislation is a sort of negative protection for the Bombay manufacturer.

He has a good many advantages not enjoyed by Lancashire. He uses home-grown cotton, and therefore does not have to bear the cost of transport to and from India. And he has very great advantage in the absence of factory legislation. [An HON. MEMBER : "No, no !"] I mean factory legislation comparable with factory legislation in this country. Such legislation cannot be said to exist in India. I should be sorry if I conveyed an impression that there was no factory legislation in India. What I say is that factory legislation comparable with that which obtains in this country is practically non-existent in India. There the hours of labour are considerably longer, running from twelve to fifteen per day. The wages are very much lower—5s. to 7s. 6d. per week—and that would not be possible or economic were it not the fact that the Bombay cotton manufacturers have practically an unlimited supply of labour. In a country like this a policy of low wages and long hours, combined with the absence of factory legislation, would be self-destructive in the course of a generation. But these are advantages which India has, and that they are real advantages is proved by the profits which are made out of the Indian trade. The Hon. Member who preceded me spoke with a lifelong knowledge of the Lancashire cotton trade, and he told us that it is worked on a very small margin of profit. Why, a dividend of 10 per cent. in Lancashire mills is regarded as something quite extraordinary ! I am told that the Lancashire trade is probably worked at a lower profit than any other branch

of industry. But in India the profits made in this trade go up to 50 per cent., and in some cases 100 per cent.

Here is one thing which the Government of India can do to improve the lot of the Indian people. Instead of protecting the lot of the Bombay manufacturers still further, let them take some of these profits in order to improve working conditions. I said I supported the Amendment as much in the interests of India as in the interests of Lancashire, and I do it because I know that this means an increase in the cost of necessaries of life to the Indian people. The right hon. Gentleman was once identified with a movement which laid it down that it was the foreigner who had to pay import duties. But in this case Lancashire happens to be the foreigner. I am not a believer in that theory. I do not believe the foreigner will pay except in one respect. He will pay, of course, by the loss of his trade. But it is upon the Indian people that prices will be raised, and the Bombay manufacturers are going to get this additional advantage. What is going to happen under this arrangement is that you are going to swell the profits of the Bombay cotton manufacturer, and it means that in the home markets they will be able to raise their prices by 4 per cent., which is the equivalent of the duty that will be put on Lancashire goods entering India.

We have had a doleful picture painted of what is going to happen to Lancashire under these new duties. I frankly confess I do not agree with some of the extravagant statements which have been put forward. I think the case of Lancashire is sufficiently strong to be supported by real facts and that imagination is not necessary. We have always heard these tales when any fresh step is going to be taken in India. At the time the Ten Hours Bill was under discussion we were told by the late Sir Henry James that the reduction of hours in the cotton trade would ruin the industry. We were told the same thing during the agitation regarding the 12 o'clock stop. But there is a very real difference between reforms of that character affecting trade and such a proposal as this regarding the Customs Duty. After all, a reduction in the hours of labour means increased efficiency in labour, and that is real economy. The same thing cannot be said of the proposal to increase the Customs Duty. I am not one of those who say that the imposition of these duties will result in the closing down of mills, although it may affect branches of the trade and certain localities. There is no doubt about that. But I understand that what Lancashire fears is, not so much what will happen to-morrow or next month or next year, but what this change will ultimately lead to. They fear it is the beginning of a system of pretection for the benefit of the Bombay manufacturers to the detriment of the Indian people and to the disadvantage of Lancashire. An analogy has been drawn between the protective systems of our Colonies and Protection for India. But no real analogy is possible. If India had representative Government; if it were a democratically governed State and if it were to come to us and say, "We desire a protective duty on certain goods," as has been said by Canada and Australia, we might not like it, but we should bear with it.

The Labour party in this country and the great trade union movement has certain obligations in this matter. At the last Trade Union Congress a resolution was passed protesting against the importation of sweated goods into this country. Of course that referred mainly to sweated goods from other countries. But still they are opposed to the manufacture of goods under sweating conditions in any part of the Empire. Lancashire is not afraid of competition—indeed, it welcomes competition, but it likes that competition to be fair. I did not intend, when I rose, to make these observations. I rose mainly for the purpose of dealing with some of the strange contradictions in the speech of the Prime Minister. I attach not the least importance to the Amendment, or rather the suggested Amendment, which the Government is willing to accept. It seems to me there can be no compromise on this question. An impression has undoubtedly been created in the country that certain members of the Government formerly prominently identified with the Tariff Reform agitation have taken advantage of this opportunity in order to give effect to some scheme which they are anxious to see adopted. Whether

that be so or not, I do not know, but, at any rate, that is the impression. As far as I am concerned I am not moved by this new proposal. I shall not support the Amendment suggested by the Government, and if there be but one other Member of this House willing to go to a Division, a Division there will be. We may not succeed in turning out the Government.

Mr. Hogge : No such luck.

Mr. Snowden : There have been Governments before and there will be Governments after this. The Government will have the support of their well-disciplined followers in the Division Lobby this evening. But this question will not be decided to-day here by a Government victory on the Lobby. The agitation will be taken from the floor of this House to the country, and I know I am expressing the determination of practically the whole of Lancashire and of men of all political parties, of employers and of workmen alike, when I say that this agitation will be vigorously continued until a settlement is reached—a settlement which will do justice alike to this country and to the millions of Indians for whom we have a sacred responsibility.

Captain Lloyd : I feel that I must correct one or two of the remarks which have fallen from the hon. Member for Blackburn (Mr. Snowden). He has given the House a picture of the great profits made by the Bombay millowners, and he tried to show that profits of 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. were normal profits. I have some knowledge of, but no interest in, the Bombay cotton industry, and what he said is quite untrue. We must not take war profits only. If we did we might find industries in England making 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. profit. In a matter of this kind we do not want to mislead people, but to get at the facts. If you take the year preceding the War—I have obtained the figures in a hurry, but I am confident they are correct from my knowledge of the person who gave them to me—you will find that for 1912-13 the average profits made by the weaving mills in Bombay were 10 per cent., and by the spinning mills 6 per cent. The previous year they were 1 per cent. more than that. I believe that those figures are approximately accurate. We must remember that, in addition, the price of money is considerably higher in India than in England. By considering these facts you will get a truer picture of the profits made by the Bombay mills than that presented by the hon. Member for Blackburn, in good faith, I have no doubt. Anyone who knows the Indian cotton industry knows that while large profits are sometimes made, as they are in every industry, it is a very fluctuating trade indeed, often shattered by plague and ruined by famine, and that there have been as many large fortunes lost in the Bombay cotton industry as fortunes have been made. I have not had the pleasure of listening to the hon. Member for Blackburn for two and a half years. I usually disagree with him, but I always like to listen to him. I was surprised to hear him use the arguments he did with regard to the helplessness of India in deciding her own fiscal affairs. It is inconceivable that we in an Imperial Parliament should adopt the line he suggested. He said that if Canada wants to put on a duty against her imports, we bear it. Yes, because we have to bear it. And he says that in India, because we have the power and they have no representation except through the Secretary for State in this House and because the people of India are speechless, for that reason we are to do as we like, not as they like.

8-0 P.M.

Mr. Outhwaite : If they are speechless, how do you know their opinion ?

Captain Lloyd : The national speakers at National Congresses are not quite voiceless yet, although they are nearly voiceless. Apart from that point, we have to follow such trend of Indian popular opinion as we can snatch by listening to it rather than following the dictates of any one industry in England.

Mr. Montagu : I am only anxious to know how far the hon. Member carries his argument. Does he confine it to a motion on Customs and Excise Duties or extend it to all resolutions passed at Congresses ?

Captain Lloyd : I go a very long way. I am one who believes that India, in the very near future, will have a great deal more liberty of government. I wish to see it. I also agree with the hon. Member for Blackburn in saying that this is the beginning of a great change, but I am not against it for that reason. India is on the verge of a big industrial development. In the future, when she has acquired the power to do what she likes with regard to her own fiscal policy, as she will have before another twenty-five years are out, are you always going to say to India, when she has created a large industrial population, that she must be checked whenever it comes into conflict with any one industry in this country ? That is not a possible policy, and the sooner it is abandoned the better. Even if this duty—this objection I believe to be absolutely frivolous—is going to injure slightly or result in smaller profits for Lancashire, I should still take the same view. Where will you be led if you are going to follow the Manchester policy in this respect ? Millions of pounds have been spent on the steel industries in India, which have been of great value to us in this War. [AN HON. MEMBER : "No !"] They have been of great value to us in the War and will be of greater value in the future. If India wanted some protection for those steel industries, are we, because it would conflict with the interests of our steel industry in this country, to say "No," and allow her steel industry to be crushed ? History gives us no uncertain lessons of what happens when a country is governed solely on the basis of self-interests.

A far better conception of our duty with regard to India is to encourage, by every possible means, her industrial development on fair and sound lines. We shall be doing far better for our own industries in this country by taking such measures as we can to assist her industries before she has power herself to force us to accept the tariff which will then be hostile to our industries. If we to-day take a large and generous view of her future and industrial development, before long we shall share in that development, and in the riches India will create by her own genius and her own energies. In conclusion, I believe that, far from damaging the interests of Lancashire by taking this step, in two or three years time it will be shown that this was one of the most statesmanlike measures passed by this House, and we shall have a clearer vision than is possessed by a good many people of the consequences. I have often spoken to Indians who understand the question thoroughly, and they have told me that if we persist in our attitude and do nothing to allay the suspicions of our attitude they have in regard to this question, when the day comes and they possess the power to retaliate, we shall find that we shall share not at all in the advantages we might have had if we had chosen. No one who has seen what the Indian troops have done for us in this War, who have seen their gallantry and devotion and who know the sacrifices they have made, can consider this an inexpedient moment to give a proper and fitting reply and to make an advance towards Indian opinion. It will be found throughout the length and breadth of India that the step taken by the Government to-day will receive the most cordial welcome and assent.

Sir J. D. Rees : I am afraid that the people in Blackburn to-morrow will learn with some astonishment that their hon. Member, the representative of that democratic constituency, has dwelt in this House upon the great advantages the Indian mills have in being able to work for unconscionably long hours and in getting rid of those troublesome bodies, trade unions. For my part, I have been the servant of a bureaucracy for a quarter of a century, and I have never heard so autocratic a speech as that of the hon. Member (Mr. Snowden). I have never heard the law laid down by any official in the Council of India in the manner in which the hon. Member laid it down to-day. I did not rise to criticise the hon. Member, but I cannot help pointing out, when he denies that there is any representation of India or any public opinion in India that he is throwing overboard all the efforts made by all the Liberal statesmen here, including Lord Morley, to bring about a representation of India. He is also throwing over all the able representatives of public opinion there, who are very able men. He throws them all over, and says, "There is no representation whatsoever of India ; I am the representative of India. I, the hon. Member for Blackburn, can state what is the public opinion of India,

therefore I am in a position to vote upon this subject." I hope I shall not be saying anything that is unparliamentary, but the arrogance of that statement is extreme, and does not lead one to suppose that the hon. Member is as right as he says. He asks, " Are the people of India not to be the judges in this matter ? " By every representative they have, they have approved of this measure. They will not stand a further increase of the countervailing duties, and they are quite right. I occupy the unique position of being the only Member of this House who voted for these countervailing duties, so that if there is a white sheet to be worn, I must wear it.

Perhaps I may be allowed to explain the position. In 1906, in the Council of India practically constraint was put upon the official members to vote for the countervailing duties. I most regretfully voted for them, because India was a part of a fiscal system in an Empire, which, as a whole, professed the doctrine of free imports or Free Trade. It occurred to me that they must fall into line ; therefore the demand of Lancashire for a countervailing duty was not, in the circumstances, an unjust one. Not only do I regret having voted in that way, not only did I support strongly the present proposal, but I believe that every official member like myself—the Council then consisted of a few members representing vast constituencies and vast Presidencies—if he were here to-day, would explain that he voted as I did, practically under official constraint, and that he knew then, as all unprejudiced people must know now, that the duties were intensely unpopular in India, as they always have been. They regard it as a badge of inferiority that they should be imposed upon them ; they believe them to be unfair in principle, unfair in incidence, and they long for the day when they can be abolished. Therefore it is surely a great day in the history of India and a proud day for those who have fought for this to find that now that the Import Duties are raised, no corresponding increase in the countervailing duties has been made, by which, as I take it, the principle is admitted that the countervailing duties are not just or reasonable, and we may fairly look, I think, on the next occasion for their total disappearance, which I for one shall as heartily welcome as any of the representatives of public opinion in India. Then the hon. Member (Mr. Snowden) said why was not this done twelve months ago. For a very excellent reason. The finances of India did not admit of this subvention of £100,000,000, in connection with which the present measure is taken. The hon. Member dwelt upon the low wages which the millowners in India pay. Again the people of Blackburn will be surprised to hear what a great advantage it is to have low wages. So great an advantage is it to pay something less than a living wage that Lancashire cannot compete with manufacturers who possess that great advantage. So that low wages, long hours, and no trade unions are the most important factors in industrial competition. I think it is an amazing position for a Radical Member to take up. Again, he said there might be an Excess Profits Tax. I believe it is being imposed. I understand that at present a proposal is before the Legislative Council for the levying of an Excess Profits Tax, so that what the hon. Member says in that respect will shortly be corrected.

Then, in regard to the speech of the Prime Minister, I think he did not take into account that one result of this measure will be that the poor man in India will get his cloth cheaper than he did before. It is upon that ground that the leaders of public opinion in India chiefly welcome this. I believe it too. I believe they will be cheaper than before. There is no competition in regard to the coarser counts of cotton, of which alone clothes are made, and so far as I am capable of understanding the situation the result will be that the clothes worn by the millions of the country will be cheaper than they were before, and that is evidently the belief of all the leaders of the Congress, and of other leaders of native opinion because that is the ground upon which they have always protested against countervailing duties. I am perfectly well aware that it is difficult to dogmatise on a matter like that, and many opinions are held as to the result of the duties, but evidently the opinion which I am expressing is that which is held by the leaders of the Congress and the other leaders of public opinion in India. Then, even as regards Lancashire, is opinion so unanimous as it is represented to be ? What about the makers of cotton machinery ? Will they not profit ? They are a very great factor in Lancashire. Will

they not largely profit by the extension of the cotton industry to the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere ? I think they will. We have not heard anyone speak for them to-day, and I cannot claim to do so, but I should like to have an answer to that question. I doubt whether they would agree with the position put forward by the representatives of Lancashire. The practical effect of the Amendment is "let us take the money, but let us not allow the Government of India to provide for the necessary charges in order to give us the money." It says it regrets that provision for making the charges is made by an alteration in the established system of duties on the cotton goods. But the hon. Member did not say what alternative he proposed. It is extraordinarily difficult to find alternative taxation in India. I was on the Council of the Governor-General for four years, and it was allowed by men of all schools to be a matter of the utmost difficulty to find any method of raising taxation. I believe they have adopted the best, probably the only method open to them, and surely they are better judges of what is or is not an unnecessary burden on the people of India and whether it is a burden on them, than the hon. Member from Lancashire who moved the Amendment.

A good deal has been said about the use that is to be made of India in future. I sincerely hope that opportunities will occur and means will be devised of making use of the superabundant loyalty of India, and turning to greater account the population we have there. That it will be a very easy matter I do not believe but the desirability of associating all classes, castes, and peoples in India with us to the utmost extent at present requires, I think, no proof from anyone. I was speaking just now of the effect of this new tariff on the coarse cloths. One effect it will have will be to put a spoke in the industrial wheel of Japan, which has come in to supply these coarse cloths which Lancashire does not. If the result of the action taken is to preserve to India trade which is being taken by Japan, I shall not regret that, although Japan is an honoured Ally. My right hon. Friend (Mr. Montagu) looks as if he is going to demolish my contention as to what the future price of these cloths will be, and how this measure will affect it. I shall be glad if he will also deal with the effect of the measure upon the great and increasing competition of Japan in these very coarse counts which are not affected by competition with Lancashire. Any argument in detail is practically unnecessary, because the ground has already been covered, but one point which has not been mentioned is the consideration whether some difference in the foreign made or foreign exported goods should not be imported into an arrangement like this, and that, I hope, will receive attention when the settlement comes after the War of this and other connected questions. It has been stoutly denied by several speakers that the cotton trade had any advantage in India over the other trades of England, but not one hon. Member who has made that statement has referred to any single trade for the benefit of which a countervailing duty has been imposed in India, and until that is done I really think statements to that effect must be regarded as merely academic in character. Neither jute nor wool has ever received a countervailing duty. I really do not know what there is in the cotton industry, except that it is a greater one, which should make justifiable in respect of it any totally different principle.

I see the argument put forward that the whole effect of the Excise duty is to put the Indian cotton manufacturer on an equality with his Lancashire competitor. That is a very bold and extraordinary statement. The answer to arguments of that character is that the world is not one market any more than India is identical with England. This tariff at the higher rate of 7½ per cent. is a revenue tariff and not a protective tariff. I do not know on what ground it is suggested that the Bombay millowner is going to get anything out of this extra 4 per cent. The money will be collected by the servants of the State in India and I do not think they will be inclined to share anything with the Bombay millowner. I quite understand that the Bombay millowner will be able to make such arrangements as he can to affect himself; nevertheless, this duty remains as a pure revenue duty. I do not think it will be protective in its incidence. The only protection is the protection of the countervailing duty, and I think we should be glad, in the interests of India, that it is to remain for the present at 3½ per cent. and

is not to rise proportionately with the rise now sanctioned in the Import duty, and that there is every prospect that at no long-distant time, when the War is over, we shall see the countervailing duties disappear altogether. There were many points raised by the hon. Member for Blackburn. He raised the whole question of Indian administration, and if they were relevant it would be interesting to answer them or rebut them. I do not think he gave any grounds for his statement that the Government of India wanted countervailing duties. Notoriously the case is to the contrary. They never wanted countervailing duties; they protested against them, but they were forced to vote for them when they were asked to put them on. The Government of India and the people of India have been of one mind and now, thank Heaven, the Government at home and the Government of India are of one mind, and it is a joyful day for India that this change has been made.

Mr. Needham : I am one of those who regret exceedingly that we have had to discuss the question of Cotton Duties at the time when this wonderful and splendid gift of India has been announced in this country. I share to the utmost the feeling of regret that we should be in any way put in a false position, as if we in Lancashire were in opposition to the general spirit and the general desire of India to support us in this great War. This is a matter upon which we feel the very greatest regret. I cast my mind back to the day, at a very early part of the War, when the hon. Member for Lincoln (Mr. C. Roberts), who was then Under-Secretary of State for India, announced the very wonderful gifts and offers of help by large numbers of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in India. It seemed to me that it was an occasion of tremendous importance for the unity of the Empire that they should come forward voluntarily and offer their help in the way that was told to us by the hon. Member for Lincoln. Not only that, but we cannot help remembering the aid which has been afforded by the Indian soldiers. They came in the very early days of the War to help us on the Western Front, and they have fought with our men in every field of action. These things are ever present in our minds. We rejoice with the Secretary of State at their splendid success in Mesopotamia, and, therefore, having in mind all these wonderful feats on behalf of the Empire and the fact that this gift has been offered, tendered, and accepted, we regret very much indeed that we have to discuss such questions as Cotton Duties.

I happen to be a Member for Manchester, but I do not wish it to be thought that I am speaking for Manchester pure and simple. The last speaker talked about Manchester and Manchester profits. He also spoke about the cost of cotton cloths, and as to whether the action of the increased 4 per cent. duty would or would not affect Lancashire. On the point as to how it will affect Lancashire I do not want to put matters too high. I do not say that the streets of Oldham, Blackburn, Burnley, Padiham, Clitheroe, and the rest of the towns will get grass-grown because this duty is put on. Lancashire is not at the moment, as I understand the position, complaining of the effect of these duties on trade here and now, but Lancashire has it in its mind the effect which this policy will have in future. Lancashire believes that this duty which is now being put on is the beginning of a very considerable duty against Lancashire trade. It not only believes that the duty may in the future be increased, but it also believes that it is probable, not very far from the present time, that the present rate of Excise will also be taken off. We see a suggestion of that in the speech made last year by Sir William Meyer in introducing the Indian Budget, because he very definitely refers to the taking off of the Excise. This afternoon the Secretary of State has also referred to the question of the retention of the Excise as being a running sore in India. The action of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General does not seem to me to have quite definitely attempted to cure that running sore. On their own showing they have left the Excise in existence, although they have put up the duty. I can only read into the words of the Secretary of State that if he has it in mind that this is a running sore of so serious a character that it must be cured, it will not be very long before the Excise is removed from the list of Indian revenues. In that case I believe that Lancashire is quite amply justified in looking carefully at what they believe will be the effect of this 7½ per cent. duty in regard to imported cotton goods.

The Secretary of State told us there was only a very limited area—he was rather controversial as to the width of that area—as to which there was competition. May I draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the fact that the more you increase the protective tariffs of India the greater, obviously, the area will become, and the more, therefore, you react upon Lancashire trade. This is a very great industry in Lancashire. Practically speaking, I believe I am right in saying that every two complete days in every week the production of the cotton mills throughout the whole cotton trade is exported to India. I do not mean to say that two days' work out of every mill is exported to India, but taking the total production of cotton in the whole country the production of two days out of every week goes from this country to India. That is a very good reason why Lancashire should examine this question closely. Lancashire complains very much about the way this question has been brought forward and decided. They think that this question should have been one of those left for determination at the end of the War, and they regard it as entirely inopportune to bring this highly contentious and vexed question up for discussion at this moment. At the present time we have our minds fixed on winning the War. I do not want to repeat platitudes, but we are concerned to keep out of existence if we possibly can matters which are apt to set us one against the other. The right hon. Gentleman himself on Monday practically admitted that he had been surprised at what he termed the passion which had been aroused by this question. But if they had taken the trouble to consult Lancashire in the matter they need not have been surprised at the passion which has been aroused. The majority of people connected with the cotton trade in Lancashire could have told them that this was a question which would be highly contentious, and would arouse considerable passion.

In support of my statement I may refer to the resolution which was passed by all the Chambers of Commerce concerned in Lancashire :

> "That this Chamber is of opinion that His Majesty's Government should take immediate steps to postpone such a controversial measure until after the War."

That is sufficient quotation to show that this is a very highly controversial question, and one which the large bulk of the people of Lancashire think should not be brought forward at the present time. In one of yesterday's London papers I read the statement that Lancashire is divided. I can only answer that by saying that I was on 'Change last Tuesday on the Manchester Exchange, and the one subject of discussion was the new tax suggested by the right hon. Gentleman, and it had got no friends at all. That that is the case was shown when a vote was taken on the Manchester Royal Exchange, when, without any speech in favour of or against it, the resolution which I have already quoted, which was passed by the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Oldham, Blackburn and other places, was passed by some 5,000 votes in favour of it, while those who opposed it amounted only to the large number of ten. Those 5,000 people do not represent any one shade of political opinion. They do not come from any one party in Manchester. I imagine, though I have never counted them, that more members come to the Manchester Royal Exchange from outside Manchester than from Manchester itself. Those who know Manchester business life know that on Tuesdays and Fridays the exchange, which holds several thousand people, and at this moment is in process of being extended, is crowded, and that those people come from outside Manchester, from Blackburn, Oldham, Bolton, Nelson, Bury, and all the rest of it. Therefore, that audience who listened to the resolution when it was put on the Manchester Royal Exchange is a very effective answer to any suggestion that Lancashire is divided on this point. If it is divided, then it is in a proportion something like that by which the resolution was voted in the Royal Exchange on Friday last.

I do not quite understand the exact significance of the suggestion made by the late Prime Minister except that it is an advantage to have on record that the House of Commons does not completely agree with the resolution that has been passed and that it is a matter which ought to be considered later on. That expression of opinion I think is useful as far as it goes,

but it cannot in any sense bind the House of Commons to discuss this matter in future. I do not suppose that the House of Commons could be bound to discuss it in future by any form of words. Therefore the question is how are we to record our protest against this imposition ? What practical step can we take ? It is true that we can make speeches. We can say that we agree or disagree with the resolution, but the House of Commons, after all, provides only two Lobbies, and if we are to put on record our objection to this proposal, much as we regret it on such an occasion, when the right hon. Gentleman who has the warm congratulations of every Member in this House on being able to find such a splendid gift from India, how can we voice our opinion on these particular duties ? It is with the greatest regret that I shall find myself voting against as it were, even criticising, even with the least breath, this splendid gift from India. But I do not know how by any form of Parliamentary procedure one can do other than put on record one's vote as to his opinion in regard to the duties which are being imposed.

Mr. Charles Roberts : If it were not for what has been said after the Government have signified their willingness to accept the appeal which was made in a very great speech by the ex-Prime Minister I certainly should not have intervened in the discussion. It would have been a far happier ending to this Debate if this conflict of interests, as it is capable of being represented, even if it is not a real conflict, should not be on record, and if Lancashire Members had been satisfied with the chance of making their case at the Imperial Conference, and later on in the general discussion of fiscal questions which will come at the end of the War. They have not thought fit, I understand, to adopt that course. In those circumstances I think that it would be desirable briefly, as far as I can, to say how this matter appeals to my own mind. I regret that here is a great moment at which we might have responded without any jarring note to the most generous, even princely, gift which has come from India, but if the matter has to be argued, and, still more, if the discussion is going to be carried on after this Debate, then I think that I must very briefly explain why I am unable to follow the Lancashire Members. I agree with them, so far as their criticism goes, as to the manner in which this change has been made, and I regret with them the fact that a controversial issue has been raised at the present time. I think that with defter management and more foresight my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State might have avoided the collision between these two respective parties which has now taken place. I have no desire to criticise my right hon. Friend or bring any charge against him except it may be in regard to another matter to which I shall refer later on. What I wish to do is to draw attention to the fact that we are dealing with a proposal that has created an intense local storm of opposition. One point which strikes me very strongly is that the Lancashire Members have not strongly disputed the statement of the Secretary of State as to the small area of competition between the goods imported into India and the goods produced in India. The " Manchester Guardian " to-day makes the statement that the Lancashire leaders do not question the accuracy of the Secretary of State's estimate of the small area of competition immediately affected, and the whole of the question is now shifted to the ground of what will be the future effect of what is regarded as a protective duty which, as they very rightly say, though it begins in a small way, grows as time goes on. What is the objection in regard to the Excise Duty in India, which affects coarse cottons and the finer cottons ? The Lancashire cottons imported into India is, by admission of the Lancashire Members, of the finer qualities, and it only to a limited degree conflicts at present with the home-produced Indian cotton.

I do not think it is possible for me to represent the views which I find expressed by Indian speakers in the debates in India, or in literature, on this subject, but I have tried to acquaint myself with them. In the last Debate, some years ago, there was an Indian speaker here of the name of Mr. Naoroji, who represented the feelings of the Indians on the subject at the time. All of us feel that we are under limitations in trying to get views which we cannot express at first hand ; but the point which strikes me in reading the literature about these Excise Duties is the way in which Indian speaker after Indian speaker refers to those duties as self-evident monsters

of inequity. Why is that? That is a point which requires historical explanation. Long ago we forgave ourselves for the selfish policy of the eighteenth century, which crushed out beautiful fabrics from India by fiscal prohibitions; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that those who have lost have long memories. Indian speakers lay great stress on the anomalies of our unscientific excise policy in India. It is only on a single trade that the Excise Duty is imposed, but it is impossible to deny that there may not be a protective flavour in some others. Where Excise Duty is limited to a particular trade they allege, rightly or wrongly, that it is not a consistent or coherent application of the policy of Free Trade, and for this and other extraneous reasons they regard as anomalous such a system of Excise Duties. If the Excise Duties had remained as Sir Henry Fowler had proposed, an Excise Duty levied on that class of goods with which Lancashire cotton really competes, you might have defended it from the point of view of Free Trade; but it is not the same article on which the Excise Duty is levied. In levying the Excise Duty on cottons it is also imposed on the coarser cottons with which the English exported cotton does not compete, and admittedly does not compete.

It was admitted to-night in the "Manchester Guardian" that the area of competition is very small, and, if that be the case, I would ask hon. Members who are prepared to support this Amendment to be a little careful, otherwise the Finance Minister in India might possibly put an interpretation upon it which they do not intend. The hon. Member for Blackburn said that a burden upon the consumer in India was the result of these duties, but it is an import duty on cotton levied, not on the poor consumers in India, but on those better off and more well-to-do individuals who buy the finer and more expensive cotton that comes from Manchester. Nobody is going to say that in time of war the Indian Finance Minister is to be debarred from asking the better-to-do class in India to contribute to what the Executive specifically say is a war tax by means of Import Duties. You ask him, by the Amendment, to take away the duty which falls upon the poorest of the poor. It has been said that when time of peace and prosperity is again restored we may have to reconsider the taxation which has been imposed in the years 1916 and 1917, but the only indication which the right hon. Gentleman gave us was that he would take off taxes which fall upon the poorest classes of the community. There, I think, we will be with him. If you vote for this Amendment, if any appreciable body of Members of this House vote for the Amendment, I think the Finance Minister of India may say, "I am invited by an appreciable body of the House of Commons to relieve the consumers of cotton from imposts which fall upon them." In that case I think he would be more likely to take off the Excise Duty on the trade that is not in competition with Lancashire than remove the Import Duties, and in that case I think you would not be carrying out the object you have at heart.

My hon. Friends had, I think, two points in their minds, especially those hon. Members who may, perhaps, be attracted by this Amendment and who are not connected with Lancashire, but are looking at the matter from the point of view of Free Trade. One is that they feel that here is an arrangement under which the mill-owners and wealthy capitalists in Bombay and other parts of India, who have been prosperous under war conditions, paying on an average, I believe, 10 per cent., according to the Official Returns, are going to get some great advantage out of this. I do not think if they had the offer of the whole of this taxation which has been imposed in those two Budgets that they would have said "Thank you" to the Government of India. After all, an additional Income Tax and Super-tax of 3s. 9d. in the £ will take a good deal of the profit which any Parsee or Bombay millowner may secure. I think that ought to be borne in mind. The other point I wish to put before my hon. Friends is this. I admit that the raising of the Import Duties last year in a considerable range of articles—Manchester getting a special exemption from the general rise on all the Import Duties, which special exemption is taken off this year—has left the Import Duties, put on ostensibly, and I believe honestly, for the purposes of Revenue, with a certain protective element there; but is it wise to treat

that as an admission of the principle that there has been a departure from Free Trade ? That is not the way in which these duties were commended by the Finance Minister in India. He said, referring to the taxation last year and this year :

> " Our present measures arise only through the participation of India in the greatest War in which the whole future of the Empire is at stake."

That is the object for which the Government of India imposes these taxes. I only hope, in the interests of Free Trade, that my hon. Friends will not think it necessary to make the Excise Duty a part of the battle-ground of Free Trade. I am quite ready to point out when the time comes in any battle for Free Trade, and I think it would be criminal and unpatriotic to raise that controversial issue now. [HON. MEMBER : " It has been already raised."] I think not. I think these duties were imposed for war purposes. I personally am in favour of Free Trade for India, partly on economic grounds, partly believing that the industries of India can be best built up under a Free Trade system. I am also anxious to preserve the present Free Trade arrangements between this country and India on political grounds, because where we have not got the tie of race to hold great communities together in an Empire like ours, which trancends the tie of race, then the more ties of trade and commerce we can get, the better for good relationship between ourselves and the other parts of the Empire. If my hon. Friends are going to make this a battle-ground of Free Trade, then they must either be logical and consistent by an Excise policy affecting the whole of this duty, which means a cause of unpopularlty, or else they must be willing to abandon the advance of a particular impost which is quite illogical, which is quite anomalous, and which presents features which, when you look at them, are absolutely indefensible. I can only say this, my hon. Friends criticise my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State on the ground of the time and method in which he has proposed this reform. I will ask them, in their turn, not to make similar mistakes of time and method in the way in which they propose to get a remedy, for certainly the House of Commons would make a terrible blunder if it thought that it could intervene to strike out of an Indian Budget which has been presented any particular tax. It has never done so. It is quite open to it to lay down principles on which the finances of India should be governed, but clearly to pass this Resolution, or vote for it, would be to put the House of Commons absolutely into a wrong position.

9.0 P.M.

Let us consider how this matter cannot but appeal to the Indian nation. The Indians at the beginning of the War were in a state of glowing expectation of some great and generous act of statesmanship, which was going almost immediately to extend their liberties. They have waited long with a patience which is remarkable, but the strain of the prolongation of the War is great, and the record of Parliament, at all events, whatever may be the record of the Government of India, is not wholly happy. There was one small measure to which they attached some importance perhaps two years ago, which proposed council government in one of the Provinces. That was torn up and rejected in another place. Now, I think Indian opinion would say, " Whether this question has come up at the right time, or in the right method, is a matter on which we have no opinion, but here is something that we have asked for for a long time, and it is before the House of Commons." Is any large or appreciable body of Members of this House going to vote for the rejection of the first measure to which Indian opinion attaches great importance ? Frankly, I think that that would be deplorable and that it would have a lamentable effect upon public opinion in India.

My right hon. Friend (Mr. Chamberlain) has not hesitated to deal with a controversial question in a feeling that this was one of the measures which it was necessary to deal with. Hitherto, India has been told that it was impossible to deal with any question of Indian reform in the midst of a great war, because it was unwise to raise controversial questions. It is impossible, I think, to use that argument any longer, and there are other points, some of them controversial, some of them non-controversial, which have been postponed hitherto until the

end of the War, which it will be difficult in future to postpone. If you can deal with one controversial question, you may be able to deal with another. If the right hon. Gentleman is prepared to meet with so much courage attacks which have been made on his policy, he might meet attacks which might be made from another quarter in a similar way. What of the question of the colour-bar which prevents the granting of commissions in the Army? What of taking some step forward along the lines of the Commission on the Public Services in India? What of the measures which are asked for the extension and the reform of council government, and of some extension of liberty by these means? Those will all be urged. Some people have said in the Press and elsewhere, that tariffs of this kind are to be no substitute for civil and political liberties, and I do not believe that my right hon. Friend intends them to be so. As he has broken down the rule which has hitherto barred out the treatment of controversial Indian questions, I think he must be prepared for greater pressure now to deal with other Indian questions which may raise controversy, which in mind cannot be delayed longer, and for which certainly the present reforms are no substitute.

I have said nothing of appreciation of the spirit in which the money which is proposed to be granted under the Resolution has been offered us by India. I am glad to see that the Amendment expresses full appreciation of that. I think in Indian literature I have noticed that the refusal of gifts proffered is regarded as a signal act of discourtesy, and to argu over the gifts would, I think, come under the same condemnation of Indian opinion. One reads of material assistance from India, forces of combatants which have been supplied to us, the visible power of arms, the long catalogue of all the material and financial help which has come from India princely gifts of rajahs and maharajahs, and so on. But I think there is something else which we should recognise from India. The late Viceroy(Lord Hardinge) has said proudly that though India had never sent more than 18,000 troops away from her shores in any previous war, on this occasion she has sent some 300,000, and there was one period in the early stages of the War when, having assured himself of the loyalty of India's leaders, he was ready to risk the practical evacuation of India by the British forces, and for some weeks a sub-continent with a territory as large as all Europe, apart from Russia, was held by a force of from ten to fifteen thousand white troops. That seems to me one of the moments which ought to be for us an indelible memory. It is eloquent of the real hold by which we secure to the Empire the loyalty of India, and that justification of our rule seems to me one of the facts which we should bear in mind.

Sir J. Rutherford: I would like to say at the outside that when the Lancashire Members met they had arranged an Amendment to this Motion, but it appeared that the right hon. Member for Rushcliffe (Mr. Leif Jones) had got an Amendment in before it, and as I did not exactly approve of the words of it, thinking it raised a more political question than the Lancashire question, I did not see my way to second the Amendment. I join with those who regret that we are discussing the Cotton Duties at this time. No one more than I do appreciates the great gift that India has contributed to the War, nor can anyone appreciate more than do my Constituents and myself the great services that India has rendered in this War. My Constituency, I suppose, comprises within its area more looms than any other constituency in Lancashire. I believe that either the Clitheroe or the Darwen Division is the largest, and there is no constituency which these duties will affect more than the people who live in that particular district. We all want to see justice done to India, and it is to the interests particularly of Lancashire to promote the welfare and prosperity of India, but a time comes when one must look after one's own Constituents, and I think this is an occasion when I am obliged to take the view my Constituents take on this question, namely, that they are opposed strongly to the imposition of these duties. I believe it is a fact that many people in that district will be thrown out of employment, and, if I believe that, there is no alternative for me but to go into the Lobby with the Lancashire Members, although I do not commit myself to all the terms of this Amendment.

Why do the Lancashire Members propose to go to a division on this question ? They proposed to go to a Division on this question to emphasise their opposition to these duties, and more especially because these duties were sprung upon Lancashire and because the cotton trade was not consulted before they were imposed. I may say at once, I am not myself engaged in the cotton trade, nor can I enter into the technicalities of it, but I thought it was only right that I should explain why I did not second this Resolution, and why I am going into the Lobby to support my Lancashire colleagues. There is one other point : when we go to a Division on this Amendment we shall emphasise our position. When that Amendment is disposed of, and when the main Motion is put, with the addition of the words suggested by the late Prime Minister, I would suggest to the Lancashire Members that they should accept them, after having entered their protest in the previous Amendment.

Mr. Tootill : I would not have intervened in this Debate but for the fact that I fully realise the vast urgency and importance of the subject which is now before the House, and as it affects my own Constituency. I think it would not be denied by hon. Members that they are here to represent, as far as possible, what they believe to be the organised, matured, and well-considered opinion of those they have been sent to represent. If I understood the Secretary of State for India, when we met him on Monday, he put forward as his case the state of public opinion as he discovered it existing in India itself. I may say at once that he received us most cordially, and he was very frank and candid in the expression of his opinion. He stated then that the burden of his claim for consideration for India were as I have just said. I would, however, like to hear from him on what principles and by what methods and means he has discovered the real opinion in this matter of the Indian population ? I attach very great importance to this. The ex-Prime Minister gave us a magnificent speech, to which we all listened with rapt attention. In regard to the speech of the Secretary of State, it may be that I have not been in this House very long, but I have never seen himself with such vigour and enthusiasm. It suggested to me, at any rate, that he felt that this threatened opposition to his Motion must be met with the greatest possible vigour that he could command. I do not, as one of the Lancashire Labour representatives, want to treat this subject merely from its labour aspect. I want to treat it in a manner and spirit which I hope will be appreciated by the Secretary of State himself. We will not, I say, as Lancashire Members, be held responsible either now or in the future for having provoked this controversy at a time like the present.

If the patriotic feeling, as the right hon. Gentleman suggested, and as this magnificent gift shows, is an actuality in India, all I can say is that we appreciate whole-heartedly the spirit, and motive that prompted the gift. But will the right hon. Gentleman explain further to the House this attempt to pacify the people of India and the trading interest of India ? It may be that it represents only 2 per cent. A small thing to him. But that 2 per cent. represents a great and fundamental principle which will operate not only now, but in days to come. He himself cannot define its limit. The operatives of Lancashire and the working classes of that great county were never more solidly determined, so far as in them lies, not only to protest in this matter, but to take every means in their power, by every possible legitimate means, to help the people of Lancashire to realise how this thing—it may be unintentionally—is going to prejudice their interests now and in the future. We would have been glad and have rejoiced if the Secretary of State and the Indian Government had spared us the undesirable position in which we to-day find ourselves. Some of us have been labouring night and day to reserve the unity and strength of the working classes for the prosecution of the War. There can be no denial of the passionate feeling represented by that vote in the Manchester Exchange last Friday. It was not a vote of working men, but of employers and traders, of all political interests and parties in the county Palatine of Lancashire.

Now what can we do ? If we were to set about to get mass meetings of the people in Manchester and district, their thoughts and interests and feeling would be turned from the War and the purpose we all have in view to bring about a decisive victory in this War. We do not

want to pursue any such course. The ex-Prime Minister this afternoon, I believe, made a great impression on the Secretary of State for India when he pointed out that it was practically unbelievable that such a thing could have been brought forward at such an inopportune moment. I have always contended that you cannot play ducks and drakes with great commercial interests as effecting labour and capital in this country, and that you cannot disturb them without inflicting injury upon both those great interests. We are here, I suppose, to represent and to uphold those great principles which contribute to the welfare and to the livelihood of the great mass of the working classes of this country. Now those who have been responsible for forcing this issue at this great crisis—the greatest crisis that ever this House has had to deal with—cannot, in my opinion, exempt themselves from the view and from the consideration that they have been seriously lacking in that beautiful quality, the sense of proportion, which should be exhibited by statesmen, even far more, I think, than by the ordinary Member. However great was the pressure from India, however great the pressure of public opinion in India, it cannot be held on any grounds of logic and reason, and even the Prime Minister himself, when he met us, said that in ordinary times our position was absolutely irrefutable.

This is said to be an emergency measure, but in any other emergency measure that we have had submitted to this House has there been incorporated any serious, provocative, disturbing principle such as is incorporated in this ? I say again, that if that patriotic feeling which is represented to exit in India—and I do not for a moment doubt it—there was nothing to prevent some principle of negotiation by which to prevail upon India to bear, what they had borne for the last twenty-two years, a little longer until they had finished this great war. There was nothing to prevent that being done except the admission that the resources of statesmanship and civilisation were exhausted. I do not want to prolong this Debate. I realise the position that, unless we as Lancashire Members go to the extent of voting against the Government, unless we follow up our protest in that manner, we have not justified the position that we have assumed on this question, and, so far as I am concerned, if I was going in the Lobby alone, I should go there to register my protest against the inopportuneness on the one hand, of this thing being brought forward in this manner. The Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, and the ex-Prime Minister seem to centre their views and thoughts in the direction that India demanded this, and that this great gift of theirs could not be brought to a successful consummation, without injury to the employing class, I fear, rather than to the population of India. I conclude by saying that I hope the Lancashire Members as a whole will take their courage in both hands and go into the Lobby, whatever may be the consequence, and register their vote against what I regard as this pernicious principle being introduced at this very serious and inopportune moment.

Mr. Theodore Taylor : My hon. Friend the Member for Lincoln seemed to think just now that the Lancashire Members, of whom I have the honour to be one, did not dispute the smallness of the present area of competition. I do not know whether he can endorse the statement made by the Secretary of State for India the other day, and I think repeated or enlarged to-day, as to the total area of competition being about 2 per cent., but I think my hon. Friend could not have heard the speech of the hon. Member for Oldham, who did make clear, as I thought, that we do dispute that the area of competition is only 2 per cent. of the total trade to India. If for no other reason, I should dispute it in the same ground that he disputed it, namely, that, although the cloths made in India are different from those made here, this border line of 2 per cent. is elastic, and, as a matter of fact, all cloths practically compete with all other cloths by the process of substitution in the same market. My hon. Friend also seemed to minimise the value to the Bombay mill-owners of the 4 per cent. duty, supposing it all went to them. I will tell the House why it is not so much to them. It is because thay are getting such enourmous profits already. They have been getting dividends of from 50 to 80 per cent. in Bombay recently. [An Hon. Member : " And more."] I have been told a good deal more,

and they are setting profits aside by way of reserve, and so on. But I like to make my statements as moderate as possible, and, to my mind, a profit of from 50 to 80 per cent, is quite enough. I wish the Lancashire millowners were all getting one-tenth of that. Then my hon. Friend said that these Import duties on cotton goods into India were raised for war reasons—to raise money, I suppose.

If these duties were put on simply to raise revenue, why was not the Excise put on to raise money. We know why it was. I made a proposal that these duties, instead of being 7½ and 3½ per cent., should be 6 per cent. all round, but we were told that that would not do. What is the objection to it? It would not concede the principle of Protection. That is really what is wanted and that is what makes this thing acceptable to Indian opinion. I am sorry that the Secretary of State for India is not here, because he stated that a lot of the Indian trade is in 24's to 28's. I have some figures that are very striking, and they are actual figures from the Board of Trade returns of the amount of yarn in 40's, 50's, 60's, 70's, and 80's sent from this country to India during 1914, 1915, and 1916. In 1914 the total amount of yarn sent from this country of these high counts, about 40's to 80's totalled 5,483,000 lbs. In the first eight months from April to November, 1916, India herself spun 3,000,000 lbs. weight of yarn of 40's and upwards. Take that as 4,500,000 lbs., and add that to the 5,500,000 lbs., and you get a total weight being sent to India and spun in India of 10,000,000 lbs. weight over 40's in counts. Of course, 80's yarn would be of great value. These are finer counts, and the weight counts for much more.

The Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister spoke much in the same sense and described this matter as an open and running sore. The Prime Minister, speaking on this raising of Import duties without an equivalent raising of Excise duties, said there was no justification for this measure except as a war measure, and as a war measure this great act of justice to India was only fairplay and equitable. May I point out that justice and equity to India are not based on the circumstances of the moment, and if it is so to-day it would be so a year or two hence, and it could be done when negotiations take place at the end of the War, when we are going to reconstruct the Empire on a new basis. This means that the Prime Minister regards the present state of things clearly as a wrong to India. If I regarded it as a wrong to India, I could not stand up here in the interests of Lancashire or any other county and vote for inflicting any wrong, or continuing any wrong that exists, upon India. To the extent to which India refuses to take our goods, to that extent will she be able to send us less of her goods, because imports and exports pay for each other. One of my great reasons for objecting to the introduction of Protection into India is that it will have a sectional effect upon the Empire. I maintain instead of being an Imperial policy, it is a sectional policy and it is not Imperial at all. I believe the interests of this Empire are best served by having a free interchange of products between one part of the Empire and another. It is good for India and ourselves that we should take India's cotton and jute and other goods and that we should send her in return our cotton manufactures. I think the Secretary for India told us that £9,750,000 of the goods made annually of products of India were made chiefly from Indian cotton of a poor, short quality. That is quite true, but I would remind hon. Members and the right hon. Gentleman that last year alone the cotton of American length introduced here was produced in India to the extent of 250,000 bales, and if the recommendations of the Board of Trade Textiles Committee are carried out, instead of 250,000 bales, we shall have grown in India some 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

One of the reasons alleged against the great expense of promoting the growth of superior cotton in India, which is now being done so successfully, was that the cotton might be used by the cotton manufacturers of India in competition with us. Now I wish to promote the growth of that cotton in India and that competition. Some writers in the London Press have been alleging that Lancashire is now asking for a special privilege for herself, but all we want is a

fair field and no favour, and we are demanding that now because we have had it in the past. I am deeply sorry to have to vote against the Government. I am prepared to support this or any other Government during the War, but in this matter there is a great principle at stake. I know that during this War we have had all sorts of things presented to us in the name of patriotism, proposals that we consider are great reversals of policy, and it is said that we are not patriotic if we do not vote for everything that is proposed. If, however, we were to vote for this proposal, it would be to abdicate our functions as representatives of the people.

I represent a certain corner of Lancashire which is deeply interested in this trade, but I would not advocate even the interests of my own Constituency if I thought I was inflicting a wrong upon India. I recognise that we are all trustees for India, and we are responsible for what we do in the sight of the unvocal millions of India. The Prime Minister spoke of this great gift from India as if it were a great surprise sprung upon the India Office, but these are matters of negotiations backward and forward. This is a piece of Government policy for which the Cabinet in Downing Street and the India Office are as much responsible, and, in fact, more responsible, than the Head-quarters at Delhi, in India. There is no reality in this kind of surprise packet, presented as such a wonderful thing that we ought to be very grateful for. If we take that present in the way it is given we shall be doing a wrong to the consumer in India and the producer in Lancashire at a time when the millowners in India are making money remarkably quickly, and at a time when the operatives in Lancashire have not enough work. We have not only the general hindrance of the War in our trade with India, but we have a particular hindrance. I am told to-day that the freight to India is 240s. a ton. We know that it is correspondingly high to bring cotton here from the United States. We know that the difficulties are very great and serious and are increasing, and it is by reason of them that the Indian manufacturers are enjoying additional protection as compared with the Lancashire manufacturers. There is the extra cost of the carriage on the raw material across the Atlantic, and there is the extra cost of doing business in India, because of carriage, insurance, and so on. These considerations give sufficient protection for an industry that is already getting extravagant and exorbitant profits at the expense of the Lancashire people, in speaking for whom I feel that I am not doing any wrong but a service to the people of India.

Mr. Dennlss: I rise as one of the Lancashire Members to enter my strongest protest against the imposition of this tax in India, and I am more serious because in the course of this Debate we have learned that the Imperial Legislative Council of India can impose protectionist duties without the consent of this House. If that is the state of things, it is high time that the Government took the matter into their consideration and altered the law. If it is a tax which is deliberately imposed for the purpose of protecting the Indian industry and crushing the English industry, then the law should be altered and this House should have some control. I am fully convinced that this tax was imposed purely as a protectionist measure. This is an extract from the "Calcutta Statesman," which appeared on 13th May last year:

> "The aim of the Indian Imperial Legislative Council and the Indian Government, as now constituted, is to exclude Lancashire cotton goods, and if England claims the right to frame tariffs in her own interests, it will be impossible to deny to India the equitable right to construct such tariffs as she thinks fit and proper. These tariffs, it is now abundantly clear, will impose increasing burdens upon British exports, and especially on Lancashire goods."

They therefore know the whole situation over there.

> "Indian politicians—not the Indian people—backed by the Indian Government, will do their utmost to penalise Lancashire goods for the benefit of the Bombay cotton industry."

That was the position when my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State moved this Resolution to-night. It is quite clear that the tax is not imposed for revenues, strictly speaking, but that the intention and spirit of it is protectionist. They have been trying to do this

for the last twenty years. They have found an opportunity, and they have at last got it. If the duty were intended to be permanent and were made permanent by the Resolution to-night, I should certainly vote against the Government, because even in time of war one is justified in voting against the Government if they introduce a permanent tax and put on record a permanent principle which is contrary to all the principles one professes and which one believes is injurious to his own country and in the long run to India itself, the country on whose behalf it is proposed. The original motion provided for the payment of £1,000,000 per year, interest and sinking fund, on the loan and for it to be obtained from the cotton trade. It meant that this would be an extra tax of 4 per cent. imposed upon Lancashire goods until the year 1947. That is nearly a generation. It was originally intended to impose it for protectionist purposes, and being for a generation there would have been no chance whatever of its ever being taken off again. Now the original Motion is to be materially altered by an Amendment suggested by the late Prime Minister to the effect that the tax shall be considered afresh and reviewed as a whole after the War at the Imperial Conference. It is now, therefore, a tax only for the period of the War, and it is put forward as a matter of war urgency and of the greatest possible Imperial importance. The Government hope by it to get such a spirit that they will be able to mobilise all the forces of India for our assistance. If it is an urgent matter and it is only for the period of the War, I do not see my way to oppose the Government. The fact that this Amendment of the late Prime Minister is to be added to the Resolution is of itself notice to the Indian Government that at the end of the War, they must be prepared to drop the tax if the Imperial Conference so dictates. [HON. MEMBERS: "No, no!"]

Mr. Dillon: Is that the way you treat justice?

Mr. Denniss: The words mean either something or nothing.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: They mean nothing.

Mr. Denniss: My hon. Friends seem to think that they mean nothing, but I think they are a pledge by the Government that the matter will be reconsidered at the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Raffan: Will you ask the Secretary of State for India if he means what you say?

Mr. Denniss: I have no doubt that the hon. Member has already asked that question, and my right hon. Friend no doubt will answer it if he thinks necessary. If it had been originally the intention of the Government that the matter should be reviewed as a whole at the end of the War, I should certainly not have opposed the Resolution, and, although I think the tax is a very bad tax, I cannot vote against the Government in a time of War on an urgent Government measure when the tax is a temporary one for the purposes of the War. I regard the imposition of this tax as one purely for Protectionist purposes. I say it is not necessary in any way for revenue. That is perfectly clear, because it is for an extraordinary purpose—the raising of this money for a contribution to this War. I put down a notice—hon. Members may have read it; it is the first Amendment on the Paper—to the following effect:

> "This House, whilst warmly appreciating the devotion and generosity of India throughout the War and welcoming the munificent contribution to the cost of its operations, would prefer that the portion of the contribution which is to be met by the allocation of the increased Customs Duty on imported cotton goods should not be paid until such time after the War as the finances of India are able to bear the repayment without recourse to the aforesaid duty, and that in the meanwhile the increased duty be abandoned."

The right hon. Gentleman the Secretary for India said the other day he never expected that the contribution of India would be fixed until the end of the War, and he never expected either that it would be paid until the end of the War. But the contribution has been fixed now

and six millions of money are required every year to pay the interest on the Sinking Fund for the redemption of India's portion of one hundred millions of our debt. One of the six millions is to be provided by this Cotton Duty. Is there any reason why, even now, the Government should not say to India, " You need not pay that one million a year towards the redemption of the fund which is represented by the Cotton Duty. You can postpone the payment of that money and begin to pay the five millions a year now, and you can pay the other million with arrears of interest when the finances of India are in such a state that India will be able to pay it out of her ordinary surplus in a time of prosperity, or by some tax other than this tax, which in this time of war is particularly objectionable " ? Does not the right hon. Gentleman think, even now, that that would be the best way of meeting this question ? The tax could be dropped at once. The British Government really does not want this million a year, seeing that it is spending five millions a day,and if the course I suggest were adopted, then Lancashire would be satisfied. If the right hon. Gentleman does not take some course of that kind, I am afraid the trouble will not be ended here to-night. There will be persistent agitation during the rest of the War until this question is absolutely settled. This is a very serious matter, because this 4 per cent. really means a great deal more. Lancashire manufacturers, I am told, turn their money over four times in a year, and therefore the duty really means 16 per cent. The people who will feel the tax the most will be the operatives. When they ask for an increase of wages, the employers will say, "We cannot give it you,because the effect of this tax is to deprive us of the power of paying a higher wage." Again the tax must reduce the output and sale of cotton goods for India. Further than that, employers in the cotton industry are under a pledge to the men who have gone to the front to reinstate them in their former posts when they come home, and one effect of this duty may be that they will not be able to carry out either their wish or their pledge in this matter. I regret very much that the Government have brought this Resolution before the House. I protest very strongly against the way in which it has been sprung on the country without giving the Government time to advise themselves of the feeling of the country. It is nothing but the emergency of the War that prevents me voting against the Government.

10.0 P.M.

Sir J. Simon : No one who was present in the House this afternoon, and who heard the two speeches made from the Government Bench, can fail to have been struck by the very great difference between the lines of argument presented by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for India and later on by the Prime Minister. They spoke in joint defence of the view which the Government recommends to the House, but they spoke as it seems to me with very different voices, and, indeed, the argument which the Prime Minister used appears, in some most material respects, to be quite destructive of the argument put forward earlier in the Debate by the Secretary of State for India. Let me just remind the House—I will do it very briefly—what was the argument of the Secretary for India. He came here and, in the course of a speech which everybody who heard it recognised to be powerful and persuasive to a degree, he pointed out that, in his view, we were faced by a generous freewill offering tendered to us by the people of India as a proof of their patriotic determination to share in the common burden of the War and that it would be ungracious and, in the circumstances, impossible, to refuse the boon which they offered to us. There is no Member in the House of Commons, wherever he sits, who does not feel the compelling force of that appeal. Whatever views we may take in this Debate we have no difference about this that we sympathise with fully and without reserve and we recognise without qualification the generosity there is behind the offer which has just been explained to us. That is the view of the Secretary of State for India, and if I may presume to say so, he appears to me to have taken much the more persuasive ground for justifying this proposal.

But what is the position of the Prime Minister ? That right hon. Gentleman in the same Debate has told us that the acceptance of the Government plan is necessary, because it is only by accepting the Government proposal that we can render an act of justice to India, and

anyone who does not adopt the recommendation is thereby denying to India that to which India has a right. These two propositions are mutually destructive, they have no possible relation one to the other. If it were really the case that the Prime Minister was justified in arguing that the acceptance of the offer which India makes is the only way in which we can render to India that which has long been her due, then it is absurd to profess that the offer is, in itself, a boon proffered by India to us. I much prefer to accept the view advanced by the Secretary of State for India. I did not think the Debate should close without that most astonishing contradiction being pointed out, and an explanation being asked for as to which is really the accepted and authoritative view.

The mystery does not stop there. The Prime Minister, having told us that we must adopt the proposal of the Government, because it was an act of justice to India, went on to say that, of course, it was only an act of justice during the period of the War. I do not understand how such a limitation as that can be an honourable discharge of an act of justice. If anything could complete the state of mystery and muddle into which the argument ultimately leads us, it would be this: We are told by responsible authorities—it is not denied by the Prime Minister—that so recently as yesterday he asserted to the deputation which waited upon him that, if it had not been for the War, those who oppose the Government suggestion would have an irrefragable case. How can anybody, even so recently as yesterday, have an irrefragable case against an act of justice? How can an act of justice, a long-delayed act of justice, be an act of justice which it is well understood is going to be revised as soon as the War is over? I really do think that in a matter of this great importance, straining, as it obviously does, almost to breaking point, the feelings of a large section of the community, that I am entitled to ask the question, which of these two mutually destructive views is the view we are invited to adopt?

The matter does not stop there. There is a second but equally fundamental difference between the speech of the Prime Minister and that of the Secretary of State for India on a second point. As I listened to the Prime Minister, as we all listened to him, it was surely quite obvious that he was pressing this proposal upon this House as being a decision of the Government, which the House in the circumstances ought to accept and to ratify. Indeed he told us not only that it was so, but that it was, as a war measure, one of the war measures of this War Government that he recommended us to adopt it. I must be excused for saying that that is not quite the view which the Secretary of State for India put forward. I rather understood from him that he had been engaged, on the one side, in considering on behalf of the British Government an offer which had come to the British Government from the Government of India. Is that quite so? Is that either practically or constitutionally the position? I could not help being reminded, when I heard my right hon. Friend describing that conversation which, so to speak, passed between him on the one hand and the Government of India on the other, of the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," who felt himself greatly disturbed, because he had to decide whether he could grant his own application to marry his own ward. When I look at the Government of India Act, 1915—I have no doubt it has been strictly observed—it becomes perfectly obvious that the proposal which the Government of India made was a proposal which was made with the assent of the Secretary of State and which could not be made unless he and his Council approved of it. Section 21 of the Government of India Act, 1915, runs as follows—I would ask the House to observe the language:

> "The expenditure of the revenues of India, both in British India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council——"

that is my right hon. Friend—

> "and no grant or appropriation of any part of those revenues, or of any other property coming into the possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of the

> Government of India Act, 1858, or this Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India."

Do I misunderstand when I suggest that the Council of India meets in London and that the Secretary of State, seated opposite me, is the chairman of that body ? Therefore we can hardly treat this as though there had dropped at the feet of the Secretary of State one fine day from the clouds an offer, with certain conditions attached, which he felt he must either return to the destination from which it had come or accept without qualification. Surely that is not either constitutionally or practically what happens here. Everybody desires to attach proper weight to what is the strong and widespread feeling of different classes and sections of our fellow-subjects in India. I have no doubt that it is true—I accept it quite unreservedly—that there is in India and that there has been for years a very deep and widespread desire to see a change in the system of the Indian Cotton Duties. I have no doubt of that. But I am not quite certain that when we say of ourselves in this House of Commons that we regard ourselves as trustees for the people of India, that the trustees discharge their duty merely because they at once agree to anything which the *cestui que* trust wants. We have to consider what is the real effect and operation of the proposal now made. So far as this proposal does anything to raise revenue, it is, according to the Statute, a proposal which can only be adopted, an appropriation which can only be made, a gift which can only be given if the right hon. Gentleman and the majority of his Council here in London approve.

If it is a question of raising revenue, I suppose it is not disputed that if you increase an Excise Duty at the same time that you increase an Import Duty you will raise more revenue than if you only increase one without the other. Is the question to be regarded from the point of view of those who have to purchase cotton fabrics in India ? I notice that the right hon. Gentleman interposed in the course of this Debate when it was said by one hon. Member that the effect of this new proposal would be to increase the price of the cotton fabrics in India. The right hon. Gentleman interposed to say, " If the price of cotton goods is going up as a result of this proposal, what on earth is there for the manufacturers of cotton fabrics in Lancashire to grumble about ? " Is that really a conclusive argument ? If, at the end of the War, there is imposed a high tariff of goods imported from Germany, with the result that the prices of those goods are higher than they were before, would that be an encouragement to German trade ? If it will not be an encouragement to German trade to put on high tariffs or any tariffs on their goods coming into this country, even though it raises the price of the fabrics what is the good of meeting the argument here put forward on behalf of the manufacturers and others in this country by saying that a rise in the price of cotton fabrics in India cannot do any harm to those who manufacture cotton goods ? Profits do not depend so much upon high prices as they depend upon abundant production. The margin of profits in the case of cotton manufactures is a particularly narrow one. Consequently, you must look at this matter from the point of view of the Indian consumer. The House of Commons does not discharge the whole of its duty merely by saying that there has been for many years—as I do not doubt there has been—a wide, deep, and very general desire, I will not say throughout the peoples of India but throughout that small section of them that is vocal and can be heard, with regard to the duties. There must be hundreds of millions of people in India who never heard of the Cotton Duties. You really do not dispose of the matter by referring to this demand.

But my real difficulty in this Debate, and the difficulty which many of us feel about it, is that the matter, which was brought as it seemed to me, very near to a better understanding by the speech of the late Prime Minister was subsequently presented to the House in an entirely new aspect by his successor. No one can reproach the present Secretary of State for India with having changed his mind on this subject. He has been perfectly consistent right through. We were told by my right hon. Friend on this bench that last year this very same proposal in principle was pressed upon the then Government, and that my right hon. Friend, speaking as Secretary of State for India, pressed it upon his colleagues by the very argument which is used

to-day. He has been quite consistent. It is not the Secretary of State for India who has changed. It is the Prime Minister who has changed and he has changed in this way. He comes and tells the House of Commons, as he tells the country, not that this is a generous offer which in the circumstances we must accept in the spirit in which it is offered, not that we have reached a stage when we must not examine even in matters of this great commercial importance a proposal of this sort from a commercial point of view, not that we must try and take a wider and broader view and remember the importance of meeting Indian opinion—not that, but he comes and says to his fellow-countrymen " For years you have been doing India an injustice, and now at length you must do equity." I deny altogether that the policy which has hitherto been followed by this country was a policy of injustice. I deny altogether that it was an inequitable policy in the circumstances at all. It appears to me to be lamentable that such a question should be raised now, and I would remind my right hon. Friend who leads the House that whatever may be said of other controversies this is not a controversy which the critics of the Government have raised, and if we are to avoid in the times which are coming and to come upon us a repetition of controversies of this sort, not provoked by critics of the Government at all but brought upon the country by the Government's own action, we are entitled to have a plain answer to this plain question. What is the situation you are going to be met with next time ? Supposing there is an Imperial Conference. Supposing that there is confidential consultation between the Government and representatives of our great Dominions overseas, are we going to have the Government coming down after the Conference is over and saying, " We have to announce to you an accomplished fact. We have made bargains in the name of this country, and we call upon the House of Commons to ratify these bargains." I say deliberately, if they do that they will be repeating, on a larger scale, the essential unfairness of what they have done on this occasion. Let no one say if such a situation as that arises that we continue to live under Parliamentary Government. The people of this country have no reason to be ashamed of the part which they have taken in this War, and the House of Commons has no reason to be ashamed—none at all. They have spent themselves liberally and freely and they have preserved their unity, which will always remain one of the most remarkable landmarks of a remarkable occasion. I would appeal to them to realise in the light of the controversy which this incident has aroused which my right hon. Friend admits is much greater than anything he had anticipated—let them realise after that event, but before they take the next step, how impossible it is, even in time of war, to put that kind of strain upon a liberty-loving people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Bonar Law) : I had not intended to take any part in this Debate, but as I know the House wishes to come to a decision on the Amendment, and it would be impossible to move the addition of the proposal of my right hon. Friend if they wait till 11 o'clock I am sure the House will desire to come to an early decision. I would not, however, like the speech of my right hon. Friend to pass without any remark, unprepared as I am to deal with the subject to which he has addressed himself. The first part of his speech was very interesting and very amusing. It was good logic, and it was, if I may say so, the best type of that kind of discussion. My right hon. Friend drew a distinction between the attitude taken by the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister. I do not think the distinction was so plain or so obvious as he made out. The Secretary of State for India put this view : " An offer has been made by the Government of India. It has come spontaneously from the Government of India——"

Mr. J. M. Robertson : Is that so ?

Mr. Bonar Law : Yes, absolutely. I am very glad my right hon. Friend made that observation. There was no suggestion of any kind from the Government of this country.

Mr. Robertson : The Prime Minister told us in the course of his explanation that this was part of a series of measures which we are taking. He spoke of a number of war measures which we are taking which are on all fours with this.

Mr. Bonar Law : The right hon. Gentleman entirely misunderstood what the Prime Minister said. He was speaking of those efforts which we are making to use to a greater extent the resources of India in connection with the War. Those were the other measures we were taking to which the Prime Minister referred. I do not think that the distinction between the attitude of the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister is quite so great as my right hon. Friend (Sir J. Simon) made out. The Prime Minister put it in this way, and I think everyone will agree with him—" Whatever view we may take of this matter there is no question whatever that the opinion in India in every quarter is in favour of this change, and doing away with the Excise Duty." I heard, for instance, talk of this being a question of the Bombay millowners and the great mass of the people not wishing it. I remember three or four years ago when we were engaged in fiscal controversy, and I was busy amongst it, a meeting of the Legislative Council was held in India. This subject was discussed there, and every Indian representative on the Legislative Council, without exception, voted in favour of the repeal of the Excise Duty, and nearly every one of them spoke in favour of that. There was not a vote on the other side given by anybody except by the official members, and that vote was given, of course, as it had to be, in order to carry out the views of the Government. What my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister says is that this is something which, to the Indian people appears to be an act of injustice, and from that point of view it ought to be remedied. Is there any contradiction in that, from what was said by the Secretary of State for India, when he said, " Here is an offer made, and we had to accept it or reject it ?" My right hon. Friend (Sir J. Simon) made another remark. He said that the Secretary of State for India really controls these matters.

Sir J. Simon : If I said that I went beyond what I intended to say. I did intend to suggest, or rather to inquire, whether my right hon. Friend was not a party to the offer. I did not say he controls these matters.

Mr. Bonar Law : The right hon. Gentleman was perfectly right in the legal position. The offer could only be made with the consent of the Council in London, of which the Secretary of State for India is the head. But that is not a point ; it is really a technicality. The offer to which he referred was made and was discussed in the Legislative Council in India. They made the offer. They suggested it to the Council here. It was from them the offer came, and if my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for India had begun to bargain about it, it would in reality, if not technically, have been just as much a case of haggling by the Government as if it was done by the Prime Minister or any other member. I do not think we are interested much in these aspects of the question. My right hon. Friend stated that the Prime Minister had mentioned to the deputation yesterday that were it not for the War the deputation would be right in the view which they took. I am not at all sure that he is wrong in that view. If he regarded it from the point of view of the justice and the merits of the case he would have been wrong, but if it were regarded from the point of view—and I think that it is the strongest point made against it—that during the War we ought not to have done anything which was likely to raise controversy, then his answer meant this only, and I agree with it, that it was the necessities of the War and regard for opinion in India which alone justified us in taking this position.

My right hon. Friend said, speaking of the statement of the Prime Minister, that while the Secretary of State for India had been consistent the Prime Minister had been inconsistent. He really is wrong. I forget whether he was a member of the Cabinet at the time, but at that time I was opposed to its being brought forward, and I was not opposed to its being brought forward now. I will tell the House why. There was a great change in the situation. Last year the Government of India wished to raise these duties on cotton as on other things. They were not allowed to do so. What happened only shows the strength of Indian opinion. They raised the other duties, but as they could not force Indian opinion to the extent of increasing the Excise at the same time they had to abandon the Excise Duty on cotton altogether, though

it was from that source that the largest part of the revenue was to be derived. We knew, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, that we were in hope of getting even greater help from India. They came forward and made us this offer. The Viceroy, in putting it forward, made it perfectly plain that it would be almost impossible, and certainly absolutely impossible with the good will of India, to get this loan of £100,000,000 unless this change was made. This was the position with which we were faced. We knew that there would be trouble in Lancashire, though we certainly did not anticipate that it would be as great as it has been, but we were certain that if we did not take this course there would be trouble in India, and what we had to decide this year was simply this : From the point of view of the War is there likely to be more trouble at home or in India ? That was the question which we had to decide, and it was on that basis we gave our decision. I say this, speaking for myself, that during the War that is the point of view from which I regard all these things. I recognise that anything which divides the nation, whatever some hon. Member opposite may think, is one of the worst things which we can have from the point of view of carrying on the War.

Mr. Dillon : Wherever there is the most trouble you give in.

Mr. Bonar Law : That is another way of putting it.

Mr. Dillon : That is the true way.

Mr. Bonar Law : It is not so inconsistent as the hon. Member thinks, because whatever does give trouble during the War is a source of weakness to the nation, and that is to be avoided if it can be. But developing the point of view which I took in this matter, we did not expect so much trouble from Lancashire, and I will tell the House why. Hon. Members have spoken as if this were the thin edge with regard to Tariff Reform, as if it were Tariff Reform which was making us do this. Why this proposal, if it were to be final, is as much opposed to the views of Tariff Reformers, to all the views which they have ever put forward in regard to the cotton trade in India as well as anything else, as it can possibly be to the views of Free Traders. I have always taken the view, for instance, in regard to India, and it is worth keeping in mind, that while it is perfectly true that we have the control of India, we have no right to look at India from that point of view, but from the point of view of the interests of India. I have always thought, in view of the unanimous feeling of India, that, whatever change may be made, in my belief, in the interests of Lancashire as much as that of Great Britain, nothing can be worse than to give to India the impression that it is local and particular interests that are interfering with the carrying out of what is manifestly desired in India. I think the Secretary of State for India was right when he said that India is the best market for Lancashire. One of the worst things Lancashire could do is to create ill will in India towards its markets. I am convinced that system could not have gone on indefinitely, and I am sure that when the time comes to review fiscal policy— of course the House knows my views—the best chance of Lancashire having a good market in India is by arrangement between the two and by looking at these fiscal questions with fair play to India as well as to Lancashire ; that when proposals are made in India they should consider not merely what the effect will be in India, but what the effect will be in Lancashire and so arrange their fiscal system that it will do good to India and as little harm as possible to a particular industry at home. That is my view. Let me put the position as I see it. What we have done in my view does not settle the principle which we have fought about so long. It does not settle and obviously it cannot settle it, for this reason, that neither political party in this country is satisfied with that arrangement. Free Traders will try to establish an Excise Duty corresponding to the Import Duty. Fiscal Reformers will certainly, and, if they have control in the matter, will certainly insist that there shall be a system of Preference. It is obvious that is, for either of the political parties, a final arrangement. It is perfectly true that the theory and view of Free Traders has always been that an Import Duty should be accompanied by a corresponding Excise Duty. I remember a speech of the late

Professor Fawcett on this particular subject of India, in which he said that to impose a theoretic view of economics under all circumstances is not Free Trade nor statesmanship, but simply pedantry. What has happened ? Import Duties have been imposed in India without the corresponding Excise Duties, and they have been imposed by Free Trade Governments. Why ? Because the duties were revenue duties pure and simple, and they were willing to submit to the little measure of Protection that was involved, rather than impose the inconvenience and annoyance which a system of Excise inevitably brings about.

My right hon. Friend the late Prime Minister showed not only Parliamentary skill, which I always envy, but a real determination not to allow this question to become an impediment to the carrying on of the War. My right hon. Friend, in referring to the old speech which he made, gave an account of it which completely satisfied the House, but it does not alter this fact—that on the merits of this question he is against the views of those who are now pressing it as representing Lancashire. He said in that speech that anything which gives any particular trade or industry special treatment cannot be defended. This does give special treatment to the cotton trade in India, while all other trades have to submit to this Import Duty without corresponding Excise. I put it to the House, I put it to Lancashire, if I may, they cannot really be afraid of this 4 per cent. for the purposes of revenue. That is not what they are afraid of. What they are afraid of is that the principle is given away, that it means that India may be permitted to put on duties designed for the express purpose of keeping out Lancashire goods. If that were the result I should not have approved of it. I did not consider that this settled the question for all time for the reason I have given that it satisfies the views of no party. I am convinced of this, that though the people of Lancashire are convinced that this is going to do them harm, they are greatly exaggerating the amount of harm it will do them. I am convinced of this, that they are in precisely the same position in which the merchants of Bristol were when they refused to allow Edmund Burke to stand again for that city. They will find that this does not mean ruin to them, that this does not settle the principle which is involved, and that in the long run they will get more value out of the Indian market by showing good will to India by trying to get an arrangement with India than by creating the impression, however false the impression is, that political influence is being used in the interests of Lancashire against the interests of our great Indian Dominion. That is all I wish to say, and I suggest to the House since there is to be a Division, that it is just as well that it should take place, if possible, now.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The House divided: Ayes, 265; Noes, 125.

The Prime Minister: I beg to move, at the end of the Question, to add the words:

"This House at the same time declares its opinion that such changes as are proposed in the Indian Budget in the system of Indian Cotton Duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationships of the various parts of the Empire to one another and to the rest of the world come to be reviewed at the close of the War."

Question, "that those words be there added," put, and agreed to.

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to.

Resolved, "That, whereas the Government of India, deeming the well-being and interests of the Indian Empire to be vitally concerned in the successful prosecution of the War, have recommended that a Contribution charged on the Revenues of India should be made towards the expenses of the same, such contribution to consist of the sum of £100,000,000 to be provided in part from the proceeds of a loan to be raised in India and the remainder by assuming liability

for interest on British War Loan of the required amount, and whereas this Contribution has been offered to His Majesty's Government and gratefully accepted by them, and the Government of India have now made provision by legislation and in their Revenue and Expenditure Estimates for meeting, by means of increased taxation and otherwise, the annual charge for interest and sinking fund in respect of the Contribution as aforesaid, this House consents that a Contribution of £100,000,000 charged on the Revenues of India shall be made towards the cost of the War. This House at the same time declares its opinion that such changes as are proposed in the Indian Budget in the system of Indian Cotton Duties should be considered afresh when the fiscal relationship of the various parts of the Empire to one another and to the rest of the world come to be reviewed at the close of the War."

STATISTICS.

STATEMENT of Imports of Piece-Goods of British Manufacture (Grey, Bleached, Coloured and Printed) and of Yarns (Grey and Dyed) from Great Britain into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, from the years 1856 *to* 1916, *both inclusive.*

Year.	Piece-Goods.			Yarns.		
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Madras.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1856	130,459,853	275,016,345	4,517,561	4,559,670	15,224,557	1,923,999
1857	137,761,636	235,190,273	9,375,347	2,838,644	10,691,863	2,370,741
1858	281,836,364	416,362,074	15,431,647	8,744,517	18,369,490	4,036,325
1859	307,086,509	520,899,016	20,425,632	12,899,875	20,043,485	5,741,441
1860	267,443,986	403,351,123	20,648,072	4,571,134	16,641,847	5,656,930
1861	272,573,717	418,671,687	14,628,188	5,578,828	13,933,256	3,694,985
1862	178,803,604	295,508,637	9,748,215	4,811,384	9,594,896	1,675,239
1863	232,321,038	234,645,916	16,352,677	5,592,995	10,394,931	3,702,562
1864	189,812,984	223,036,538	14,787,062	4,268,662	8,742,699	3,447,635
1865	175,486,677	319,047,954	17,291,103	4,078,811	6,981,809	2,232,948
1866	243,476,368	351,572,331	22,081,805	6,877,968	10,795,517	4,629,986
1867	316,784,109	528,434,956	23,258,498	6,568,619	13,006,019	4,684,638
1868	555,337,050	619,101,683	31,793,397	7,780,033	13,236,453	6,873,398
1869	296,158,439	518,741,346	29,683,469	7,981,949	11,858,210	7,773,636
1870	272,898,226	687,639,911	45,750,099	9,946,299	16,816,936	6,649,598
1871	305,416,233	684,926,367	47,560,133	6,097,531	12,041,848	8,876,841
1872	262,849,273	657,123,291	48,177,871	6,163,813	11,490,636	8,616,040
1873	349,631,830	664,987,114	57,666,809	8,667,090	11,192,248	8,918,841
1874	292,843,697	765,762,164	49,878,834	8,867,978	14,041,520	10,510,639
1875	305,917,934	744,439,224	44,683,288	6,863,763	12,945,102	10,104,020
1876	356,940,508	733,913,330	54,875,423	8,246,211	12,090,167	9,664,609
1877	354,779,192	885,688,850	39,106,318	10,624,710	14,364,841	8,683,595
1878	344,068,807	749,233,431	47,038,579	7,754,005	13,967,396	8,373,916
1879	343,811,233	788,759,250	61,375,691	7,469,113	10,580,436	9,581,363
1880	531,050,559	1,007,531,497	77,010,037	13,024,923	16,446,089	12,108,002
1881	544,890,697	947,329,460	82,451,852	12,326,706	13,597,371	11,099,762
1882	500,248,293	883,611,784	106,615,818	12,019,123	14,780,667	13,069,871
1883	572,738,196	878,949,353	107,868,579	16,220,463	13,478,764	11,033,824
1884	568,220,318	908,294,475	120,841,003	14,299,380	15,313,840	13,114,875
1885	547,773,459	911,987,148	93,757,204	14,132,372	13,473,067	99,597,197
1886	700,061,881	1,159,407,968	143,318,736	17,087,709	14,177,149	13,937,810
1887	585,502,258	988,370,500	117,502,619	14,990,151	14,040,137	13,432,638
1888	652,344,548	1,045,951,384	138,271,060	16,595,176	14,778,545	14,570,258
1889	634,608,171	1,031,000,980	144,140,943	13,011,348	11,836,681	13,393,848
1890	665,550,786	1,037,911,379	115,224,797	15,805,515	12,455,601	13,284,690
1891	572,065,309	961,686,226	108,083,576	15,526,869	12,484,617	14,666,189
1892	548,944,867	1,013,742,658	93,892,712	12,427,053	10,108,327	10,390,439
1893	604,439,138	1,009,441,511	106,086,291	10,466,233	13,124,097	11,387,889
1894	719,324,449	1,161,138,343	140,749,235	11,723,808	10,529,734	12,547,763
1895	484,780,087	925,203,136	99,427,366	10,857,586	10,689,066	10,188,466
1896	574,410,316	1,163,967,702	86,265,292	11,649,977	13,403,663	15,402,931
1897	472,597,133	932,328,974	121,396,515	11,788,246	13,299,211	13,650,022
1898	557,557,951	1,202,254,978	91,950,978	10,238,969	11,412,068	11,673,878
1899	611,556,220	1,266,926,546	93,492,746	10,441,484	10,729,842	11,532,812
1900	461,938,302	1,086,463,274	120,383,837	5,892,081	9,435,371	9,496,085
1901	629,976,200	1,127,753,500	129,392,500	7,911,750	11,050,890	9,564,200
1902	475,541,800	1,176,051,500	119,878,000	6,299,820	7,411,640	9,438,560
1903	520,373,400	1,119,542,300	129,898,800	5,300,460	6,442,050	6,699,580
1904	593,591,100	1,193,265,900	145,618,800	6,221,400	6,613,460	8,056,710
1905	637,039,600	1,292,516,900	119,829,700	11,368,420	11,443,550	10,175,810
1906	611,705,100	1,189,552,900	142,636,200	10,548,720	10,300,210	10,260,270
1907	646,598,400	1,298,662,500	131,107,800	10,419,750	9,921,670	7,601,280
1908	470,956,400	1,005,027,600	200,636,400	10,894,540	9,019,320	10,432,380
1909	481,389,100	1,180,586,000	108,497,400	16,251,580	8,448,010	6,169,190
1910	624,859,600	1,129,898,600	109,976,800	8,410,140	6,384,450	6,891,410
1911	622,516,400	1,226,065,400	138,414,300	12,842,440	9,179,460	8,364,340
1912	658,026,700	1,451,819,200	173,698,700	13,298,110	11,913,170	10,745,130
1913	804,333,100	1,547,872,400	210,797,700	13,628,700	7,519,860	9,497,740
1914	617,498,700	1,378,930,300	160,552,000	13,538,110	9,985,330	8,280,700
1915	354,966,900	1,052,246,400	106,332,200	15,423,650	8,974,950	10,801,200
1916	481,857,500	1,035,437,900	88,153,700	8,931,510	5,922,490	7,583,020

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS, &c., FROM EUROPE DURING THE YEARS 1907 TO 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.
GREY GOODS.										
36 in. & under × 37/9 yds. Shirtings	Pcs. 5,80,805	Pcs. 2,44,383	Pcs. 3,22,931	Pcs. 5,47,293	Pcs. 4,01,855	Pcs. 5,69,243	Pcs. 5,86,118	Pcs. 3,97,526	Pcs. 1,57,376	Pcs. 1,58,976
37/9 „ do. do. 5½ lbs. & under ...	„ 665	„	„ 282	„ 843	„ 1,166	„ 6,515	„ 3,856	„ 622	„ 250	„ 560
„ „ do. do. 6½ lbs. do. ...	„ 26,425	„ 7,055	„ 3,507	„ 52,578	„ 14,318	„ 31,225	„ 58,406	„ 43,860	„ 4,049	„ 3,004
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 64,521	„ 28,439	„ 40,788	„ 1,39,246	„ 95,263	„ 1,46,135	„ 1,94,774	„ 1,38,118	„ 27,605	„ 29,612
„ „ do. do. 7½ lbs. do. ...	„ 1,18,832	„ 76,062	„ 94,349	„ 1,58,864	„ 75,630	„ 94,271	„ 1,01,725	„ 93,300	„ 21,960	„ 5,090
„ „ do. do. 8½ lbs. do. ...	„ 5,43,025	„ 3,24,785	„ 5,47,992	„ 3,30,413	„ 2,67,901	„ 4,38,053	„ 3,96,605	„ 3,39,184	„ 2,90,824	„ 1,38,901
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,07,083	„ 1,98,814	„ 3,22,174	„ 2,63,906	„ 2,07,449	„ 1,66,462	„ 1,66,625	„ 1,64,302	„ 63,606	„ 31,900
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 1,19,664	„ 1,04,147	„ 1,31,179	„ 94,501	„ 1,50,439	„ 1,30,539	„ 1,57,569	„ 1,46,519	„ 1,85,506	„ 59,362
40/5 „ do. do. 6 lbs. & under ...	„ 41,812	„ 32,120	„ 16,492	„ 79,809	„ 33,999	„ 86,513	„ 82,660	„ 12,322	„ 22,914	„ 46,117
„ „ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 84,717	„ 39,970	„ 32,148	„ 62,024	„ 16,554	„ 65,810	„ 42,179	„ 14,309	„ 8,953	„ 14,629
„ „ do. do. 8 lbs. do. ...	„ 1,62,399	„ 1,09,666	„ 86,159	„ 1,28,723	„ 95,077	„ 1,65,428	„ 2,41,363	„ 1,67,718	„ 36,139	„ 15,550
„ „ do. do. 9 lbs. do. ...	„ 2,99,967	„ 2,41,211	„ 2,64,469	„ 3,05,811	„ 2,96,586	„ 4,16,916	„ 4,84,933	„ 3,90,823	„ 1,46,008	„ 66,170
„ „ do. do. above 9 lbs.	„ 5,42,044	„ 5,06,164	„ 5,84,352	„ 4,36,164	„ 5,07,233	„ 6,52,963	„ 4,75,976	„ 8,28,091	„ 4,44,943	„ 1,34,094
46/49 „ do. do. all weights ...	„ 1,53,071	„ 1,37,747	„ 1,56,420	„ 90,376	„ 1,36,976	„ 1,73,861	„ 1,39,532	„ 1,98,575	„ 1,09,456	„ 56,694
50/52 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,08,819	„ 39,525	„ 1,04,611	„ 49,327	„ 80,770	„ 1,11,093	„ 1,31,455	„ 95,084	„ 60,889	„ 31,777
53/60 „ do. do. do. ...	„ 1,57,095	„ 1,11,231	„ 1,46,326	„ 1,43,066	„ 1,60,776	„ 1,58,915	„ 2,13,011	„ 74,867	„ 35,260	„ 15,482
All widths × 23/24 yds. T. Cloths 4 lbs. & under ...	„ 1,050	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 5 lbs. do. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 6 lbs. do. ...	„ 19,290	„ 5,918	„ 200	„ 7,573	„	„	„	„	„	„ 11
„ do. do. 7 lbs. do. ...	„ 90,225	„ 54,894	„ 19,993	„ 14,465	„ 11,736	„ 7,564	„ 301	„ 2,417	„ 857	„ .....
„ do. do. above 7 lbs.	„ 3,891	„ 9,496	„ 5,037	„ 1,018	„ 1,600	„ 2,472	„ 3,344	„ 2,900	„ 1,200	„ .....
29 in. & under × 22/24 yds. Madapollams 2½ lbs. & under	„ 83,784	„ 11,536	„ 2,000	„ 35,756	„ 17,158	„ 41,944	„ 42,182	„ 9,856	„ 10,936	„ 38,611
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 65,273	„ 9,075	„ 3,200	„ 807	„ 3,013	„ 3,400	„ 3,001	„ 3,068	„	„ .....
30/32 in. do. do. 2½ lbs. & under.	„ 1,011	„	„	„	„	„ 2,000	„	„	„	„ .....
„ do. do. 2¾ lbs. & over.	„ 4,866	„ 18,180	„ 4,454	„	„ 1,200	„ 7,060	„ 8,989	„ 7,650	„ 5,481	„ 12,671
38/42 in. do. do. 3 to 4½ lbs. ...	„ 1,892	„ 1,304	„ 15	„	„	„ 16	„ 1,410	„ 240	„	„ 1,280
43 in. & over do. do. 4½ to 6¼ lbs. ...	„ 1,32,937	„ 1,25,389	„ 41,078	„ 84,584	„ 1,19,381	„ 82,955	„ 58,660	„ 43,401	„ 25,333	„ 30,104
18/24 in. × 28/30 yds.* Printers 2 to 3 lbs.	„ 10,584	„ 375	„	„ 3,033	„ 1,710	„	„	„ 900	„ 1,531	„ .....
Above 24 in. × do. do. above 3 lbs.	„	„ 4,887	„ 8,627	„	„ 4,000	„ 12,570	„ 5,250	„	„	„ .....
34 to 45 in. × 18/20 yds. Jacconets, all weights	„ 1,83,429	„ 1,19,978	„ 51,659	„ 1,74,208	„ 1,52,484	„ 91,491	„ 1,55,212	„ 1,35,102	„ 40,390	„ 91,223
44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 11,71,692	„ 7,41,737	„ 7,86,758	„ 11,55,475	„ 8,34,103	„ 8,80,239	„ 12,24,331	„ 6,54,518	„ 5,19,235	„ 4,21,354
Above 44 in. × 22 yds. do. do.	„ 1,73,023	„ 1,36,672	„ 1,68,056	„ 1,30,341	„ 1,39,338	„ 1,67,347	„ 1,97,525	„ 1,41,576	„ 1,38,381	„ 89,410
36/9 in. × 18 to 22 yds. Mulls do.	„ 5,10,423	„ 2,56,967	„ 1,51,118	„ 2,88,233	„ 3,21,529	„ 2,30,158	„ 2,03,149	„ 2,14,005	„ 1,14,096	„ 2,01,788
40/42 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 30,845	„ 28,510	„ 21,708	„ 8,078	„ 13,515	„ 25,201	„ 10,348	„ 27,881	„	„ 18,172
Above 43 in. × 19/20 yds. do. do.	„ 41,278	„ 1,17,622	„ 80,155	„ 1,17,602	„ 1,76,274	„ 60,305	„ 1,33,410	„ 1,95,790	„ 57,782	„ 50,715
Twills and Drills	„ 2,74,682	„ 2,37,416	„ 3,27,205	„ 2,69,720	„ 2,72,563	„ 3,81,730	„ 2,77,385	„ 2,47,571	„ 1,64,876	„ 2,15,822
Total for 12 Months	Ps. 60,09,119	Ps. 40,74,225	Ps. 45,25,442	Ps. 51,73,837	Ps. 46,11,596	Ps. 54,03,394	Ps. 57,92,234	Ps. 47,91,484	Ps. 26,95,681	Ps. 19,73,979

* Printers of 60 yds. are entered in the equivalent of 30-yd.-pieces, and similarly with T. Cloths of 48, 72 and 96 yards.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.
WHITE GOODS.										
25/36 in. × 39/42 yds. Shirtings and Longcloths	Pcs. 11,09,425	Pcs. 9,12,865	Pcs. 7,45,278	Pcs. 7,30,667	Pcs. 11,59,785	Pcs. 14,34,311	Pcs. 8,71,407	Pcs. 9,82,547	Pcs. 8,86,376	Pcs. 8,78,850
18/39 in. × 18/20 yds. Jaconets ...	„ 1,80,496	„ 1,94,794	„ 1,77,292	„ 1,77,615	„ 2,45,998	„ 2,80,723	„ 2,61,126	„ 2,84,730	„ 98,156	„ 1,54,292
40 in. & wider „ do.										
36/39 in. × „ Mulls and Nainsooks	„ 43,47,247	„ 34,17,183	„ 27,47,456	„ 45,57,329	„ 36,79,530	„ 40,10,011	„ 47,71,733	„ 30,94,660	„ 17,26,386	„ 28,19,782
40/45 in. × „ do. do.	„ 11,49,512	„ 8,47,017	„ 7,01,298	„ 8,98,005	„ 8,45,492	„ 8,29,258	„ 10,35,995	„ 10,55,076	„ 4,88,846	„ 4,87,266
46 in. and upwards do. do.	„ 13,62,870	„ 11,73,952	„ 11,74,297	„ 15,04,877	„ 13,06,547	„ 16,07,956	„ 20,85,996	„ 21,45,402	„ 10,85,643	„ 11,85,766
32 to 42 in. × 12 to 18 yds. Cambrics	„ 18,782	„ 10,596	„ 12,106	„ 7,990	„ 12,351	„ 15,581	„ 16,601	„ 18,164	„ 10,404	„ 20,389
Twills and Drills	„ 71,762	„ 56,531	„ 45,997	„ 51,237	„ 1,01,580	„ 91,428	„ 98,529	„ 87,588	„ 82,305	„ 1,38,166
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 82,40,044	Pcs. 66,12,938	Pcs. 56,03,724	Pcs. 79,27,720	Pcs. 73,51,283	Pcs. 82,69,268	Pcs. 91,41,387	Pcs. 76,68,167	Pcs. 43,78,066	Pcs 51,79,461
TURKEY RED AND SCARLET GOODS.										
24 in. × 28 yds. Cambrics	Pcs. 3,96,952	Pcs. 2,14,515	Pcs. 1,87,159	Pcs. 3,87,510	Pcs. 4,78,430	Pcs. 3,72,056	Pcs. 6,24,040	Pcs. 4,14,352	Pcs. 1,64,224	Pcs. 57,992
32 in. × 24 yds. do.	„ 10,231	„ 2,475	„ 693	„	„ 130	„ 310	„ 220	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Shirtings	„ 2,98,028	„ 3,68,650	„ 3,38,123	„ 3,37,604	„ 4,89,333	„ 4,48,652	„ 7,57,059	„ 5,86,010	„ 1,61,039	„ 1,61,221
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mulls	„ 62,415	„ 33,660	„ 13,590	„ 12,365	„ 14,433	„ 11,693	„ 13,044	„ 13,371	„ 7,886	„ 8,245
Do. do. Jaconets	„ 1,498	„ 3,454	„ 14,442	„ 6,429	„ 10,651	„ 9,301	„ 25,988	„ 24,587	„ 8,403	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Twills and Dimities	„ 38,707	„ 34,777	„ 27,296	„ 33,226	„ 48,842	„ 28,522	„ 29,731	„ 51,494	„ 9,064	„ 8,390
30 in. and over × 19/20 yds. Mull Stripes	„ 108	„ 498	„ 824	„	„	„	„	„	„	„ .....
All widths and lengths, Prints and Chintz	„ 4,42,895	„ 2,96,647	„ 3,36,796	„ 4,32,766	„ 3,44,053	„ 3,28,862	„ 3,71,489	„ 4,48,979	„ 2,99,316	„ 1,97,708
30 in. & over × 20 yds. Printed Jacconets	„ 2,18,850	„ 1,70,557	„ 1,55,698	„ 2,36,244	„ 1,70,829	„ 2,27,472	„ 2,59,321	„ 1,98,885	„ 1,52,931	„ 1,88,382
Scarfs and Sarries	„ 17,49,482	„ 11,38,835	„ 12,49,359	„ 13,02,418	„ 16,75,138	„ 10,67,725	„ 11,10,706	„ 13,76,358	„ 8,06,987	„ 3,14,326
Bandanas or Handkerchiefs ...	„ 3,64,898	„ 4,80,065	„ 2,93,874	„ 5,04,628	„ 85,171	„ 2,14,732	„ 10,02,828	„ 4,57,644	„ 1,41,665	„ 4,85,191
Total for 12 months ...	Pcs. 35,84,064	Pcs. 27,44,133	Pcs. 26,17,854	Pcs. 32,53,188	Pcs. 33,15,010	Pcs. 27,09,325	Pcs. 41,94,366	Pcs. 35,71,630	Pcs. 17,51,515	Pcs. 14,21,455
WOOLLENS.										
Army Cloth	Yds. 2,23,168	Yds. 1,26,530	Yds. 1,54,939	Yds. 2,20,223	Yds. 1,96,411	Yds. 1,21,200	Yds. 1,74,470	Yds. 1,22,135	Yds. 40,111	Yds. 84,329
Spanish Stripes or Ladies' Cloth	„ 1,37,426	„ 46,161	„ 61,254	„ 1,78,796	„ 2,27,163	„ 81,180	„ 79,938	„ 21,939	„ 3,115	„ .....
Flannels	„ 24,85,837	„ 29,90,746	„ 24,86,232	„ 36,95,683	„ 34,16,356	„ 25,66,104	„ 36,42,856	„ 16,95,415	„ 6,68,844	„ 21,75,520
Broad Cloth	„ 2,32,411	„ 1,85,894	„ 1,44,930	„ 1,78,824	„ 3,10,055	„ 2,43,206	„ 2,42,008	„ 97,776	„ 39,571	„ 25,196
Alpacca, Merino, Italian, &c.	„ 9,53,259	„ 13,26,302	„ 8,70,441	„ 13,49,265	„ 14,36,770	„ 12,66,683	„ 15,04,020	„ 8,93,965	„ 3,39,460	„ 5,62,178
Union Cloth	„ 36,135	„ 39,977	„ 31,800	„ 56,786	„ 35,919	„ 46,255	„ 37,980	„ 48,361	„ 26,912	„ 12,508
Cashmere and Coatings	„ 26,27,378	„ 31,63,979	„ 22,36,232	„ 32,54,888	„ 34,75,741	„ 30,00,523	„ 32,63,659	„ 16,70,139	„ 4,27,734	„ 6,35,440
All other Sorts	„ 25,51,727	„ 17,32,044	„ 22,98,171	„ 43,89,441	„ 30,47,783	„ 26,82,523	„ 48,68,593	„ 23,56,760	„ 6,64,587	„ 7,72,838
Total for 12 months ...	Yds. 93,47,341	Yds. 96,11,683	Yds. 82,78,999	Yds. 1,33,18,906	Yds. 1,21,46,198	Yds. 1,00,07,674	Yds. 1,38,18,524	Yds. 69,06,480	Yds. 22,09,334	Yds. 42,67,509

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.
FANCY GOODS.										
Dyed Shirtings and Umbrella Cloth	Pcs. 3,75,721	Pcs. 3,05,088	Pcs. 2,08,418	Pcs. 3,39,267	Pcs. 4,10,620	Pcs. 3,89,840	Pcs. 4,71,118	Pcs. 4,13,210	Pcs. 2,14,817	Pcs. 2,21,321
„ Madapollams and Cambrics	„ 1,75,465	„ 1,70,671	„ 1,82,178	„ 2,74,285	„ 1,50,463	„ 1,17,680	„ 1,42,434	„ 1,30,313	„ 35,279	„ 97,160
„ Jacconets	„ 3,470	„ 2,925	„ 4,338	„ 1,214	„ 100	„ 4,019	„	„	„	„ .....
Prints and Chintz, all Widths and Lengths	„ 20,75,062	„ 14,21,961	„ 14,05,572	„ 23,33,115	„ 22,25,644	„ 23,84,723	„ 31,41,482	„ 22,63,948	„ 11,24,456	„ 16,57,625
Printed Muslins and Jacconets, all Widths and Lengths	„ 3,00,737	„ 4,38,803	„ 2,99,500	„ 4,49,517	„ 4,21,085	„ 4,26,832	„ 5,60,907	„ 7,22,183	„ 2,75,052	„ 3,46,885
Lappets, White	„ 1,90,586	„ 1,49,279	„ 1,14,968	„ 1,69,806	„ 1,61,137	„ 1,49,658	„ 2,31,587	„ 1,48,162	„ 1,16,086	„ 1,01,175
„ Coloured	„ 44,964	„ 38,122	„ 23,386	„ 41,384	„ 41,795	„ 54,721	„ 34,899	„ 22,814	„ 17,417	„ 18,379
Lappet and Lace Scarfs	„ 49,052	„ 38,197	„ 41,705	„ 85,318	„ 33,038	„ 43,251	„ 19,894	„ 2,100	„ 5,078	„ 9,481
Dhoties, Grey	„ 29,09,056	„ 25,40,174	„ 25,58,366	„ 32,18,260	„ 35,64,636	„ 30,04,918	„ 31,54,075	„ 40,22,615	„ 14,49,753	„ 10,45,243
„ Bleached	„ 9,03,567	„ 12,20,976	„ 5,85,816	„ 9,00,001	„ 14,18,072	„ 13,65,889	„ 23,40,884	„ 29,68,588	„ 10,53,865	„ 10,76,404
Scarfs and Sarries, Grey	„ 91,065	„ 26,239	„ 53,123	„ 43,479	„ 35,983	„ 39,313	„ 49,120	„ 34,053	„ 34,927	„ 27,645
„ „ Bleached	„ 3,62,418	„ 2,78,338	„ 1,63,897	„ 2,71,052	„ 2,13,698	„ 88,042	„ 1,47,427	„ 1,76,291	„ 72,029	„ 1,03,680
„ „ Colored and Printed	„ 16,05,420	„ 13,80,099	„ 8,56,579	„ 14,16,544	„ 21,33,528	„ 20,36,402	„ 37,08,522	„ 32,13,889	„ 10,98,306	„ 12,99,904
Book Muslins and Lawns	„ 3,88,616	„ 3,73,214	„ 2,59,639	„ 4,56,425	„ 5,45,557	„ 5,57,036	„ 9,47,585	„ 5,58,352	„ 4,63,427	„ 5,28,649
Gauze, Plain, Figured, Striped and Checked	„ 6,71,698	„ 2,93,785	„ 2,11,270	„ 2,64,330	„ 3,55,409	„ 4,18,933	„ 2,97,126	„ 2,99,899	„ 1,60,454	„ 1,90,035
Doria and Mull Stripes	„ 7,55,342	„ 6,49,796	„ 4,01,032	„ 5,95,861	„ 6,79,491	„ 5,37,389	„ 6,43,800	„ 5,32,361	„ 2,86,727	„ 4,30,496
Cotton and Linen Ticks	„ 2,904	„ 4,301	„ 3,086	„ 2,778	„ 3,764	„ 5,641	„ 3,451	„ 2,259	„ 2,915	„ 2,403
Twills & Drills, and Denims, Cold.	„ 1,09,907	„ 1,07,373	„ 95,129	„ 1,24,436	„ 1,24,848	„ 1,24,684	„ 1,59,830	„ 1,22,772	„ 1,47,668	„ 2,08,029
Imitation Linen Dhoties and Sarries	„ 53,892	„ 78,083	„ 69,840	„ 64,536	„ 63,973	„ 61,648	„ 56,445	„ 68,259	„ 16,481	„ 28,224
Embd. Muslins, Jacconets, and Scarfs (White)	„ 2,40,640	„ 2,34,024	„ 2,42,350	„ 2,84,961	„ 2,56,957	„ 2,56,214	„ 2,47,642	„ 1,50,202	„ 1,68,835	„ 1,89,459
Nainsooks, Colored, 12 yds.	„ 2,932	„ 3,274	„ 2,869	„ 1,715	„ 1,712	„ 2,378	„ 238	„ 724	„ 1,387	„ 446
Trouserings and Washing Checks	„ 42,792	„ 25,710	„ 25,162	„ 33,805	„ 25,635	„ 39,423	„ 1,49,335	„ 1,14,422	„ 68,899	„ 48,029
Merod.-Tussore Suitings	„ 36,812	„ 49,225	„ 34,931	„ 79,564	„ 1,08,045	„ 72,522	„ 1,52,594	„ 1,03,121	„ 61,564	„ 1,59,441
Harwards, Oxfords and Zephyrs	„ 41,723	„ 41,907	„ 34,942	„ 53,645	„ 55,957	„ 77,248	„ 2,03,003	„ 1,30,090	„ 74,989	„ 1,83,136
Satin	„ 1,26,822	„ 1,39,244	„ 87,945	„ 1,51,601	„ 1,89,915	„ 1,36,358	„ 1,81,314	„ 1,02,980	„ 69,778	„ 60,610
Coatings and Tweeds.	„ 86,084	„ 79,370	„ 60,220	„ 1,04,362	„ 1,25,705	„ 1,36,400	„ 2,08,460	„ 1,10,194	„ 92,560	„ 1,82,294
Italians and Poplins	„ 77,623	„ 77,036	„ 32,950	„ 70,480	„ 81,631	„ 75,072	„ 1,10,848	„ 81,375	„ 68,078	„ 1,22,528
Dimities, Brocades or Brilliants	„ 1,84,853	„ 2,34,140	„ 1,33,601	„ 2,55,442	„ 2,48,800	„ 3,13,788	„ 5,41,739	„ 2,68,234	„ 1,34,774	„ 1,87,428
Velvets, Cotton	Not recorded.				§ 40,171		1,07,012	58,005	5,962	19,809
Grenadines, Cotton (Silk Flowered)					§ 27,440	55,090	35,863	26,052	34,557	49,595
Total for 12 months	Pcs. 1,24,09,223	Pcs. 1,04,01,854	Pcs. 81,92,812	Pcs. 1,20,87,183	Pcs. 1,37,44,809	Pcs. 1,30,09,996	Pcs. 1,80,48,584	Pcs. 1,68,46,967	Pcs 73,50,060	Pcs. 85,35,458
Flannels, cotton Total for 12 months	yds. 72,04,731	yds. 42,37,072	yds. 19,55,928	yds. 37,01,768	yds. 44,52,550	yds. 52,57,561	yds. 55,15,183	yds. 14,86,624	yds. 7,13,520	yds. 14,11,137
Nets Do.	„ 14,45,722	„ 16,74,243	„ 11,31,729	„ 15,80,801	„ 16,44,734	„ 15,50,484	„ 18,24,690	„ 12,25,330	„ 17,89,302	„ 19,05,481
Handkerchiefs, White Do.	doz. 2,50,965	doz. 1,16,435	doz. 2,03,534	doz. 1,39,952	doz. 1,76,168	doz. 1,44,517	doz. 1,83,527	doz. 1,14,588	doz. 3,04,100	doz. 3,74,761
„ Printed Do.	„ 6,17,243	„ 3,34,529	„ 2,79,769	„ 6,14,151	„ 10,54,069	„ 8,17,033	„ 12,65,605	„ 7,33,763	„ 1,33,987	„ 2,51,744
Blankets, Cotton	Pcs§14,76,106	Pcs. 7,69,320	Pcs. 7,56,482	Pcs. 10,05,373	Pcs. 18,03,197	Pcs. 27,84,115	Pcs. 39,27,749	Pcs. 8,05,303	Pcs. 2,51,888	Pcs. 1,07,795

§ From 1st March.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1907.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1908.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1909.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1910.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1911.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1912.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1913.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1914.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1915.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1916.
YARNS.										
Grey Mule and Medio, 10/24's say 20's	lbs. 27,207	lbs. 31,071	lbs. 16,755	lbs. 22,251	lbs. 11,137	lbs. 2,43,656	lbs. 4,83,200	lbs. 1,17,765	lbs. 2,031	lbs. 600
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 6,77,636	" 4,77,785	" 5,45,643	" 2,16,947	" 5,35,577	" 4,62,408	" 9,02,512	" 26,84,144	" 11,82,396	" 1,31,582
" " 34/42's " 40's	" 15,16,763	" 20,33,637	" 26,58,981	" 10,39,071	" 19,90,918	" 21,14,438	" 26,30,806	" 21,83,698	" 24,29,058	" 14,39,944
" " 44/52's " 50's	" 5,74,751	" 9,01,323	" 11,73,587	" 6,15,374	" 10,41,126	" 11,38,675	" 11,70,464	" 10,97,391	" 9,07,738	" 8,42,809
" " 54/60's " 60's	" 4,11,235	" 5,02,964	" 12,92,232	" 5,88,575	" 5,71,639	" 6,30,657	" 7,10,537	" 5,78,247	" 4,12,512	" 3,01,245
" " above 60's	" 2,93,214	" 4,99,742	" 11,65,305	" 5,51,509	" 6,93,577	" 6,95,176	" 11,13,849	" 7,44,340	" 6,86,189	" 6,38,764
Grey Water and Mock, 16/24's say 20's	" 17,205	" 14,651	" 3,000	" 4,435	" 10,519	" 4,88,057	" 1,68,573	" 12,000	" 18,750	" 287
" " 26/32's " 30's	" 18,92,880	" 11,16,867	" 28,39,255	" 9,72,305	" 23,80,644	" 21,98,967	" 14,74,166	" 15,45,216	" 30,75,268	" 9,28,844
" " 40's	" 7,85,156	" 11,05,374	" 14,58,968	" 4,21,479	" 15,96,268	" 11,03,090	" 7,80,783	" 9,08,224	" 14,55,927	" 3,11,178
" " above 40's	" 64,136	" 17,700	" 65,790	" 9,000	" 79,575	" 1,00,482	" 1,02,696	" 1,14,919	" 1,59,877	" 32,405
Total for 12 months Grey Yarns	lbs. 82,60,183	lbs. 67,01,114	lbs. 1,12,19,516	lbs. 44,40,946	lbs. 88,10,980	lbs. 92,25,586	lbs. 95,37,586	lbs. 99,80,944	lbs1,03,29,691	lbs. 46,27,653
Bleached	lbs. 15,15,636	lbs. 9,92,470	lbs. 15,46,638	lbs. 12,25,193	lbs. 16,13,446	lbs. 16,82,998	lbs. 17,27,873	lbs. 13,93,495	lbs. 14,53,836	lbs. 10,25,457
Turkey Red	lbs. 15,46,619	lbs. 15,46,999	lbs. 15,37,805	lbs. 8,94,671	lbs 11,07,091	lbs. 11,60,737	lbs. 14,50,348	lbs. 10,43,300	lbs. 13,96,434	lbs. 9,70,039
Orange and Yellow	" 4,25,050	" 6,09,657	" 7,67,408	" 3,84,650	" 6,75,273	" 8,09,200	" 5,18,683	" 7,71,490	" 6,13,893	" 7,04,171
Green	" 1,00,000	" 1,01,590	" 1,53,326	" 1,22,000	" 1,66,100	" 2,18,710	" 1,62,700	" 2,22,763	" 1,18,400	" 2,13,400
Other Colours	" *11,21,328	" *13,19,325	" *14,05,465	" *11,23,107	" *9,96,480	" *12,66,384	" *12,97,550	" *10,35,477	" *9,46,142	" *7,17,504
Total for 12 months Coloured Yarns...	lbs. 31,92,997	lbs. 35,77,571	lbs. 38,64,004	lbs. 25,24,428	lbs. 29,44,944	lbs. 34,55,031	lbs. 34,29,281	lbs. 30,73,030	lbs. 30,74,869	lbs. 26,95,114
Total all Yarns...	lbs. 1,09,68,816	lbs. 1,12,71,155	lbs. 1,66,30,158	lbs. 81,90,567	lbs. 1,33,69,370	lbs. 1,43,63,615	lbs1,46,94,740	lbs. 1,44,47,469	lbs.1,48,58,396	lbs. 82,58,224
COAL AND COKE.										
Coal (from Europe and Australia). Private ...	Tons 1,83,609	Tons 2,28,349	Tons 2,74,963	Tons. 2,22,543	Tons 2,24,785	Tons 2,04,482	Tons 2,03,122	Tons 1,81,452	Tons 40,709	Tons 9,384
" (" Japan) Do. ...	" 2,581	.....	" 10	" 6,653	" 6,975	" 33,824	" 11,547	" 15,105	" 10,739	" .....
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	" 8,952	" 56,611	" 34,324	" 15,161	" 18,362	" 1,48,001	" 1,78,687	" 1,22,030	" 47,783	" 14,120
" (" Bengal) Do. ...	" 7,48,470	" 5,80,718	" 5,25,076	" 6,50,368	" 6,23,237	" 6,31,670	" 4,70,298	" 4,17,495	" 1,77,695	" 1,444
Coke (" Europe) Do. ...	" 5,501	" 6,341	" 5,347	" 1,000	" 3,341	" 1,438	" 5,024	" 2,271	" 913	" 987
" (" Bengal) Do. ...	" 1,798	" 619	" 651	" 364	" 629	" 55	" 94	107	.....	.....
" (" Europe) By State Rys. ..	" 3,502	" 3,770	" 1,709	" 471	" 1,840	.....	" 552	.....	.....	.....
Coal (" Europe and Australia) Do. ...	" 10,682	" 16,406	" 35,587	" 10,253	" 22,027	" 30,123	" 37,594	" 6,980	.....	.....
" (" other Foreign Ports) Do. ...	" 8,150	" 7,697	" 33,832	.....	.....	" 61,914	" 1,03,270	" 14,084	" 46,528	.....
" (" Bengal) Do. ...	" 2,15,149	" 2,72,986	" 1,56,470	" 2,00,724	" 1,80,852	" 1,54,086	" 1,60,551	" 2,16,316	" 52,966	.....

* This—includes mercerised yarn.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1916.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Grey and White Piece-Goods.			Coloured Piece-Goods.		Total.		Twist.	
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Lbs.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Bales.	Lbs.
BENGAL	1,841	27,44,083	8,02,806	415	5,76,388	2,256	33,20,471	3,549	13,59,350
MALABAR AND COROMANDEL COASTS	168	3,25,335	1,16,088	383	6,01,832	551	9,27,167	3,937	13,83,387
KUTCH AND KATTYAWAR ...	438	9,38,515	3,66,846	78	1,87,220	516	11,75,735	6,459	25,57,271
BRITISH CONCAN & GUZERAT ...	416	8,43,272	2,63,520	832	17,25,336	1,248	25,68,608	589	1,96,490
FOREIGN CONCAN	38	60,452	18,479	60	1,04,446	98	1,64,898	33	11,395
MARMAGOA	347	7,34,815	2,06,030	157	3,17,681	504	10,52,496	83	28,650
SIND	45,579	8,74,38,535	2,96,83,042	38,346	6,28,90,950	83,925	15,03,29,485	14,173	54,96,133
BRITISH BURMAH	8,666	1,40,08,609	44,05,992	10,349	1,60,21,471	19,015	3,00,30,080	17,935	66,59,132
CEYLON...	84	1,05,685	34,309	843	17,34,128	927	18,39,813	371	1,15,297
CHINA	25	30,000	10,500	1	1,320	26	31,320	1,45,227	5,80,79,540
CHINA	160	2,30,400	48,000	1	696	161	2,31,096	1,58,493	6,33,97,200
CHINA	.....	.....	.....	13	21,628	13	21,628	.....	.....
JAPAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	742	13,88,259	3,45,921	579	11,36,675	1,321	25,24,934	11,523	43,73,151
PERSIA	9,225	1,63,37,431	43,34,458	12,851	2,01,37,905	22,076	3,64,75,336	10,932	41,13,190
ARABIA...	7,322	92,48,777	24,52,361	2,994	74,91,843	10,316	1,67,40,620	3,406	12,81,400
TURKEY IN ASIA...	8,384	1,50,29,436	36,80,348	5,784	1,04,81,133	14,168	2,55,10,569	338	1,34,000
ADEN	47,801	4,92,01,625	1,26,42,176	2,519	48,57,028	50,320	5,40,58,653	2,967	10,81,360
AFRICA	1,065	19,87,394	4,49,230	947	17,56,065	2,012	37,43,459	6	2,100
AFRICA	24,648	2,36,04,530	55,72,229	2,629	37,24,716	27,277	2,67,29,246	151	57,230
AFRICA	1,674	28,33,578	5,68,024	385	6,89,406	2,059	35,72,984	2	800
AFRICA	2,582	33,66,337	7,59,286	424	6,91,351	3,006	40,57,688	.....	.....
AFRICA	2,117	38,97,900	6,65,391	74	1,92,875	2,191	40,90,775	135	47,700
AFRICA	788	10,28,167	2,60,172	511	8,19,886	1,299	18,48,053	.....	.....
AFRICA	6	6,575	1,625	3	3,915	9	10,490	.....	.....
AFRICA	395	4,72,886	1,25,922	26	96,900	421	5,69,786	2	800
AFRICA	9,447	93,42,092	22,55,940	645	14,21,785	10,092	1,07,63,877	309	1,16,160
AFRICA	150	2,46,690	61,323	43	70,390	193	3,17,080	17,887	72,62,100
SUMATRA AND BORNEO	1	1,440	360	2	4,700	3	6,140	.....	.....
JAVA	.....	.....	.....	1	445	1	445	912	3,51,800
SIAM	1,778	33,26,852	8,11,141	887	17,95,380	2,665	51,22,232	2,797	11,18,700
EAST INDIAN & PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	42,000
EUROPE...	1	500	150	13	9,510	14	10,010	8,398	33,48,644
AUSTRALIA	30	30,920	9,560	2	2,400	32	33,320	32	6,340
LACCADIVES AND MALDIVES ...	5	15,355	5,285	18	43,701	23	59,056	6	1,900
MALACCA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOCOTRA	.....	.....	.....	3	5,427	3	5,427	10	4,080
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1916	1,75,923	24,83,26,445	7,09,56,464	82,818	13,96,16,532	2,58,741	38,79,42,977	4,10,872	16,26,27,300
Exported same time 1915 ...	1,08,956	19,99,68,079	5,83,50,926	61,045	10,30,38,333	1,70,001	30,30,06,412	4,71,895	18,66,85,698
Do. do. 1914 ...	91,837	16,95,15,937	4,93,61,518	42,084	7,26,02,270	1,33,921	24,21,18,207	4,37,159	17,31,72,953
Do. do. 1913 ...	97,005	17,72,39,570	5,05,27,978	55,071	9,24,67,657	1,52,076	26,97,07,227	5,18,230	20,52,97,962
Do. do. 1912 ...	1,26,681	23,19,76,527	6,60,09,051	64,169	10,72,89,828	1,90,850	33,92,66,455	5,79,281	22,87,59,617
Do. do. 1911 ...	1,22,601	22,44,38,698	6,35,24,949	54,000	8,94,11,376	1,76,601	31,38,50,074	4,03,214	15,85,82,640
Do. do. 1910 ...	1,36,972	25,04,89,940	6,83,12,314	45,333	7,56,73,845	1,82,305	32,61,63,785	5,65,999	22,37,58,970
Do. do. 1909 ...	1,41,920	25,29,92,500	7,00,93,139	39,326	6,67,51,717	1,81,246	31,97,44,217	6,36,329	25,24,60,745
Do. do. 1908 ...	1,20,300	21,56,98,687	6,08,62,003	30,997	5,07,92,342	1,51,297	26,64,91,029	5,98,621	23,44,84,640
Do. do. 1907 ...	1,23,957	22,23,06,983	6,06,17,174	31,486	5,16,05,269	1,55,453	27,39,12,252	6,08,980	24,16,85,786
Do. do. 1906 ...	1,07,675	18,60,18,348	4,87,19,629	24,545	4,26,35,922	1,32,220	22,86,54,270	7,03,006	27,88,21,792
Do. do. 1905 ...	1,13,474	18,92,98,879	4,94,06,422	24,847	4,12,85,870	1,38,321	23,05,84,749	7,50,639	29,73,89,184

EXPORTS OF EUROPE MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY.

BY STEAMERS, SHIPS, AND NATIVE CRAFT.

From 1st January to 31st December 1916.

As per Export General Manifests.

TO	Piece-Goods.								Total.		Twist.	
	Grey.		White.		Colored and Printed.		Country Dyed.					
	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Yards.	Pckgs.	Lbs.
Bengal	...	.....	...	.....	110	1,02,228	...	.....	110	1,02,228	2	300
Malabar and Coromandel Coasts.	1,100	22,10,151	959	21,42,227	675	13,65,456	...	.....	2,734	57,17,834	154	48,959
Kutch and Kattyawar ...	2,986	59,95,084	2,258	49,58,963	3,596	77,23,860	..	.....	8,790	1,86,77,907	150	40,884
British Concan and Guzerat.	601	12,40,662	291	5,83,594	285	6,14,053	...	.....	1,177	24,38,309	146	44,625
Foreign Concan	21	27,771	6	6,410	11	13,766	1	2,160	39	50,107	10	3,000
Marmagoa	321	6,34,464	242	4,47,164	501	9,92,979	71	1,08,096	1,135	21,82,703	3	710
Sind	11,997	2,14,50,533	2,278	54,27,833	6,271	1,28,27,760	1	573	20,547	3,97,06,699	518	1,64,248
British Burmah	882	6,96,583	548	10,84,738	1,154	21,41,643	19	36,540	2,103	39,59,504	124	32,850
Ceylon	544	4,99,146	269	6,08,625	766	14,74,456	9	20,200	1,588	26,02,427	9	3,000
China	...	.....	9	6,983	15	14,579	...	.....	24	21,562	...	.....
China	...	.....	1	1,200	1	250	...	.....	2	1,450	...	.....
China	...	.....	4	5,168	15	15,757	...	.....	19	20,925	...	.....
Japan	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Straits Settlements ...	1	800	109	2,38,715	117	2,26,799	4	8,900	231	4,75,214	5	1,200
Persia	466	9,94,447	1,698	36,57,419	2,008	30,91,001	7,458	1,13,85,043	11,630	1,91,27,910	4,607	12,87,600
Arabia	912	9,84,988	1,384	34,54,322	1,427	30,30,586	2,404	64,15,496	6,127	1,39,35,392	94	28,200
Turkey in Asia	185	1,79,105	349	10,14,813	688	14,04,884	120	2,05,140	1,292	28,02,942	5	2,000
Aden	3,079	32,71,238	712	15,48,804	792	17,07,232	434	11,11,277	5,017	76,38,551	26	8,000
Africa	119	1,85,886	76	1,47,175	440	6,59,107	81	1,34,932	716	11,27,100	...	.....
Africa	2,794	28,86,614	711	14,62,478	1,064	22,62,279	1,434	24,93,060	6,003	91,04,431	12	3,500
Africa	104	1,81,581	86	1,67,610	98	1,61,554	302	3,92,536	590	8,53,281	...	.....
Africa	90	1,18,950	85	1,49,950	92	1,35,112	284	3,37,483	551	7,41,495	...	.....
Africa	46	48,400	14	24,200	18	31,140	14	33,700	92	1,37,440	15	4,500
Africa	17	29,320	25	43,012	208	4,08,668	19	26,850	269	5,07,850	...	.....
Africa	1	1,200	23	52,714	25	72,794	...	.....	49	1,26,708	...	.....
Africa	5	10,640	1	1,600	20	41,905	3	24,000	29	78,145	...	.....
Africa	72	67,290	36	94,425	31	82,888	7	24,800	146	2,69,403	...	.....
Africa	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,500	22	55,720	23	58,220	...	.....
Sumatra and Borneo ...	...	.....	2	3,714	10	15,237	...	.....	12	18,951	...	.....
Java	...	.....	4	4,110	15	19,262	...	.....	19	23,372	...	.....
Siam	10	8,100	26	43 859	63	84,089	28	59,700	127	1,95,748	...	.....
East Indian and Philippine Islands.	...	.....	...	... ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Europe	...	.....	6	9,300	26	31,420	...	.....	32	40,720	...	.....
Australia	2	813	...	.....	2	1,256	...	.....	4	2,069	...	.....
Laccadives and Maldives ...	5	9,570	4	7,770	8	21,620	1	3,000	18	41,960	11	3,300
Malacca	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,460	...	.....	1	1,460	...	.....
Socotra	...	.....	1	600	1	216	4	8,200	6	9,016	...	.....
Total Exports from 1st January to 31st December 1916.	25,760	4,16,83,336	12,217	2,73,98,995	20,555	4,08,29,296	12,720	2,28,87,406	71,252	13,27,99,033	5,391	16,76,876
Exported same time 1915 ...	11,754	2,40,92,000	10,905	2,43,68,466	20,863	4,39,20,266	6,850	1,30,89,431	50,372	10,54,70,163	4,616	14,14,995
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,068	3,39,61,118	12,182	2,74,59,214	15,196	3,27,42,440	9,032	1,76,50,154	53,478	11,18,12,921	3,312	10,26,675
Do. do. 1913 ...	20,276	4,07,21,654	16,768	3,96,37,303	19,995	4,65,80,580	14,197	2,57,70,281	71,236	15,27,09,818	4,414	13,39,188
Do. do. 1912 ...	19,907	3,99,53,234	19,737	4,61,94,153	19,758	4,39,01,599	15,893	3,37,53,974	75,295	16,38,02,960	4,845	15,04,859
Do. do. 1911 ...	20,122	4,17,36,487	21,644	5,10,33,980	18,961	4,31,65,278	17,135	3,60,04,146	77,862	17,19,39,890	4,078	12,08,489
Do. do. 1910 ...	22,153	4,29,95,012	23,706	5,65,97,072	16,463	3,92,11,866	17,098	3,38,24,917	79,417	17,26,28,867	5,466	16,48,049
Do. do. 1909 ...	22,740	4,32,75,539	17,465	4,18,89,302	14,640	3,27,41,944	14,504	2,43,52,036	69,349	14,22,58,821	4,642	13,93,769
Do. do. 1908 ...	22,186	4,60,77,680	16,750	4,16,87,726	13,024	3,11,80,035	14,130	2,54,89,378	66,090	14,44,34,819	2,960	8,99,160
Do. do. 1907 ...	23,805	4,86,30,296	20,636	5,30,49,060	15,513	3,60,53,650	16,905	2,92,34,211	76,859	16,89,67,219	4,688	14,04,700
Do. do. 1906 ...	23,558	4,93,30,635	19,399	5,10,16,453	14,925	3,65,76,027	17,910	2,98,85,769	75,792	16,68,38,884	3,405	10,27,630
Do. do. 1905 ...	23,000	4,90,23,774	19,972	5,23,29,126	14,093	3,49,63,700	20,394	3,34,53,477	77,459	16,97,70,077	4,967	14,74,759

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

From 1st January to 31st December 1916.

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
BOMBAY TO NASIK, EXCLUDING NASIK	20	1	...	
NASIK	44	...	28	
NASIK TO MANMAD	86	...	313	
MANMAD TO BHUSAVAL	80	...	261	
BHUSAVAL TO AKOLA, EXCLUDING AKOLA AND KHAMGAON	25	...	...	
AKOLA	130	...	22	
AKOLA TO BADNERA	2	...	...	
BADNERA TO WARDHA, EXCLUDING WARDHA	68	2	1	
WARDHA	65	4	...	
WARDHA TO ITWARI BAZAR, EXCLUDING NAGPUR	...	...	4	
NAGPUR	48	...	4	
BHUSAVAL TO KHANDWA, EXCLUDING KHANDWA	66	...	8	
KHANDWA	109	5	73	
KHANDWA TO ITARSI	14	...	11	
ITARSI TO NAGPUR	18	...	2	
ITARSI TO GADARVADA	3	...	...	
GADARVADA TO JUBBULPORE, EXCLUDING JUBBULPORE	2	4	...	
JUBBULPORE	119	1	2	
G. I. P. RAILWAY.—BRANCH LINES.				
DHOND-MANMAD RAILWAY.				
MANMAD TO DHOND, EXCLUDING AHMEDNAGAR	6	...	3	
AHMEDNAGAR	31	2	2	
CHALISGAON-DHULIA LINE	7	...	44	
JALGAON—AMALNER do.	19	...	60	
JALAMB TO KHAMGAON	37	1	4	
BADNERA TO AMRAOTI	23	...	1	
WARDHA COAL RAILWAY.				
WARDHA TO BALLARSHAH, EXCLUDING WARORA	1	...	...	
WARORA	...	...	...	
MOHPANI VIA GADARVADA	...	...	...	
INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY via ITARSI.				
ITARSI TO BHOPAL INCLUSIVE	63	...	6	
BHOPAL TO UJJAIN SECTION AND VIA	4	...	...	
BHOPAL TO BINA	2	...	1	
BINA TO KATNI AND VIA	145	4	155	
BINA TO BARAN AND VIA	23	...	1	
BINA TO JHANSI	55	4	5	
JHANSI TO CAWNPORE, EXCLUDING CAWNPORE	...	...	...	
CAWNPORE AND VIA	427	120	79	
STATIONS BETWEEN JHANSI AND MANIKPUR AND VIA	2,577	15	38	
JHANSI TO GWALIOR, EXCLUDING GWALIOR	...	...	...	
GWALIOR AND VIA GWALIOR	12	3	7	
GWALIOR TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	1	...	...	
AGRA AND VIA	321	4	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND ALIGARH	48	...	...	
ALIGARH	3	1	...	
VIA ALIGARH, OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY	53	5	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND DELHI	34	...	...	
ALIGARH TO SAHARANPUR VIA GHAZIABAD AND CHANDOUSI	...	...	...	
GHAZIABAD TO MORADABAD	...	...	2	
DELHI	...	...	...	
DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY	4	...	...	
STATIONS BETWEEN SAHARANPUR AND LAHORE, EXCLUDING AMRITSAR AND LAHORE	...	...	...	
AMRITSAR	...	...	...	
LAHORE	...	...	...	
STATIONS BEYOND LAHORE	...	...	...	
SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY AND VIA	...	...	...	
Carried forward	4,795	176	1,137	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward	4,795	176	1,137	
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY via JUBBULPORE.				
JUBBULPORE TO KATNI	6	.....	1	
KATNI TO MANIKPUR	17	.....	.....	
MANIKPUR TO ALLAHABAD...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS EAST OF ALLAHABAD, EXCLUDING CALCUTTA ...	7	.....	.....	
CALCUTTA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND ALLAHABAD	.....	.....	.....	
ALLAHABAD	1	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BEYOND LUCKNOW	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND AGRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN AGRA AND HATHRAS	.....	...	.....	
HATHRAS	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
MUTTRA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN HATHRAS AND DELHI...	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI...	.....	.....	.....	
DELHI TO BHATINDA	.....	.....	.....	
BHATINDA TO LAHORE AND BEYOND	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY via MURTAJAPUR	1	.....	.....	
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY via NAGPUR.				
NAGPUR TO RAIPUR, EXCLUDING RAIPUR	157	28	61	
RAIPUR	821	2	61	
RAIPUR TO BILASPUR...	157	34	83	
STATIONS EAST OF BILASPUR (EXCLUDING ARMENIAN GHAT, HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA)...	4,659	13	2,948	
HOWRAH AND CALCUTTA	4	.....	.....	
ARMENIAN GHAT...	14,604	56	11,690	
BILASPUR TO KATNI, EXCLUDING KATNI	80	.....	2	
KATNI AND VIA	1	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY VIA JUBBULPORE ...	.....	.....	.....	
Do. do. do. VIA ITWARI BAZAR ...	93	19	18	
HYDERABAD-GODAVARY VALLEY RY.				
MANMAD TO SECUNDERABAD AND VIA, EXCLUDING AURANGABAD AND JALNA	.....	.....	.....	
AURANGABAD	.....	.....	.....	
JALNA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY via KHANDWA	2	.....	1	
STATIONS ON TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY via AMALNER ...	.....	.....	.....	
SOUTHERN SECTION.				
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.				
STATIONS BETWEEN KALYAN AND POONA	4	2	10	
POONA...	1	.....	6	
POONA TO DHOND	1	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN DHOND AND KURDUWADI	.....	.....	.....	
KURDUWADI...	.....	.....	.....	
KURDUWADI TO HOTGI, EXCLUDING SHOLAPUR	1	.....	.....	
SHOLAPUR	6	.....	1	
HOTGI TO WADI	.....	.....	11	
WADI TO RAICHUR	4	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON DHOND BARAMATI RAILWAY VIA DHOND... ...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS ON MATHERAN STEAM LIGHT TRAMWAY via NERAL	.....	.....	.....	
Carried forward ...	25,422	330	16,030	

G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS—*continued.*

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
Brought forward ...	25,422	330	16,030	
NIZAM'S RAILWAY.				
WADI TO BEGAMPAT	.....	.....	.....	
HYDERABAD	.....	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD	.....	.....	.....	
SECUNDERABAD TO WARANGAL	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN WARANGAL AND BEZWADA	.....	.....	.....	
BEZWADA AND VIA	.....	.....	.....	
VIA SECUNDERABAD (H. G. V. RY.)	.....	.....	.....	
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.				
RAICHUR TO GUNTAKAL	2	.....	666	
STATIONS BETWEEN GUNTAKAL AND MADRAS	19	.....	1,418	
MADRAS	201	14	448	
STATIONS EAST OF BANGALORE, EXCLUDING BANGALORE...	7	6	27	
BANGALORE CITY...	.....	.....	.....	
HOTGI TO BIJAPUR	.....	.....	10	
BIJAPUR TO BAGALKOT	.....	.....	.....	
BAGALKOT TO GADAG	.....	.....	3	
POONA TO MIRAJ	.....	6	.....	
MIRAJ TO KOLHAPUR	.. ...	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN MIRAJ AND BELGAUM	... ..	.....	.....	
BELGAUM	.....	.....	... ..	
BELGAUM TO LONDA	.....	.....	.....	
LONDA TO MORMUGAO...	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN LONDA AND HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI	.....	.....	.....	
HUBLI TO BIRUR	.....	.....	.....	
BIRUR TO SHIMOGA	.....	.....	.....	
STATIONS BETWEEN BIRUR AND BANGALORE	.....	.....	4	
BANGALORE...	2	.....	208	
BANGALORE TO NANJANGUD	1	.....	4	
STATIONS BETWEEN HUBLI AND GADAG	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG...	.....	.....	.....	
GADAG TO BELLARY	.....	.....	8	
BELLARY	5	24	498	
BELLARY TO GUNTAKAL	.....	.....	.....	
GUNTAKAL TO BEZVADA AND BEYOND	4	68	120	
GUNTAKAL TO DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	.....	
DHARMAVARAM TO BANGALORE	.....	.....	32	
STATIONS SOUTH-EAST OF DHARMAVARAM	.....	.....	3	
TOTAL EXPORTS BY G. I. P. & CONNECTED RYS. IN 1916...	25,663	448	19,479	
Do. do. do. 1915...	19,322	644	15,672	
Do. do. do. 1914...	12,033	231	7,059	
Do. do. do. 1913...	4,512	435	1,226	
Do. do. do 1912...	4,841	383	1,820	
Do. do. do. 1911...	6,253	266	2,724	
Do. do. do. 1910...	8,377	264	2,924	
Do. do. do. 1909...	8,251	2,976	1,723	
Do. do. do. 1908...	3,822	123	2,263	
Do. do. do. 1907...	3,037	197	2,135	

Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway
(INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

	TO	Country Piece-Goods. Bales.	Country Piece-Goods. Boxes.	Country Twist. Bales.	Remarks.
	BROAD-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
	BOMBAY TO SURAT, EXCLUDING SURAT	484	16	762	
	SURAT	121	4	1,840	
	SURAT TO BROACH, EXCLUDING BROACH	8	...	117	
	BROACH	4	...	198	
	BROACH TO JAMBUSAR	...	...	5	
	BROACH TO BARODA, EXCLUDING BARODA	...	...	3	
	BARODA	96	...	374	
	BARODA TO ANAND, EXCLUDING ANAND	...	...	134	
	ANAND	7	...	106	
	ANAND TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING GODHRA	...	...	43	
	BARODA TO GODHRA, EXCLUDING BARODA AND GODHRA.	1	...	2	
	GODHRA	4	...	14	
	ANAND TO AHMEDABAD, EXCLUDING AHMEDABAD	6	...	430	
	AHMEDABAD	198	7	7,032	
	AHMEDABAD TO KHARAGHODA	26	...	61	
	GODHRA TO RUTLAM	21	...	916	
	RUTLAM TO UJJAIN	14	...	69	
	NAGDA TO MUTTRA JUNCTION	18	...	403	
	VIA KANKRAKHARI	...	...	576	
	„ KOSAMBA	...	...	8	
	„ ANKLESVAR	7	...	22	
	„ BROACH	...	...	...	
	„ MIYAGAM AND VISHVAMITRI	9	...	943	
	„ CHAMPANER	...	...	...	
	„ GODHRA	1	...	41	
	„ ANAND	5	...	784	
	„ AHMEDABAD	6	...	83	
	„ SABARMATI (A. D. RY.)	...	...	3	
	„ UJJAIN (G. I. P. RY.)	...	...	...	
	„ KOTAH	...	...	2	
	„ SIWAI MADHOPUR	1	...	...	
	„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ BILIMORA	2	...	9	
	„ MUTTRA (EXCLUDING DELHI SADAR AND DELHI JUNCTION) *VIA*	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA TO DELHI SADAR STATION	...	...	151	
	„ „ TO *VIA* DELHI	...	...	...	
	„ NADIAD	5	...	2	
	METRE-GAUGE SYSTEM.				
VIA RUTLAM.	RUTLAM TO KHANDWA	144	48	961	
	RUTLAM TO CHITORGARH	59	1	529	
	VIA CHITORGARH	282	2	42	
	CHITORGARH TO AJMER, EXCLUDING AJMER	71	1	54	
	AJMER *VIA* SABARMATI	27	...	10	
VIA SABARMATI.	AHMEDABAD TO MARWAR RY. JUNCTION	8	...	280	
	MARWAR RY. JUNCTION TO AJMER	15	...	314	
	AJMER TO PHULERA	1	...	...	
	PHULERA TO KUCHAMAN ROAD	...	...	3	
	REWARI-PHULERA CHORD LINE	1	...	2	
	PHULERA TO JEYPUR	41	...	34	
	JEYPUR TO BANDIKUI	...	...	1	
	BANDIKUI TO ACHNERA	...	...	...	
	ACHNERA TO AGRA, EXCLUDING AGRA	...	...	...	
	AGRA *VIA* BAYANA	14	2	3	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE *VIA* BHARATPUR	70	1	37	
	ACHNERA TO CAWNPORE	...	...	2	
	BANDIKUI TO DELHI, EXCLUDING DELHI	33	...	...	
	DELHI	187	...	176	
	REWARI TO FAZILKA AND BEYOND	2,629	12	1,341	
	VIA KALOL	2	...	69	
	„ *MEHSANA*	12	...	483	
	„ PALANPUR	...	...	...	
	„ MARWAR RAILWAY JUNCTION	65	...	860	
	„ *KUCHAMAN ROAD*	2	...	20	
	„ SANGANER	...	...	...	
	„ BHARATPUR	...	...	...	
	„ AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ IDGAH AGRA	...	...	...	
	„ MUTTRA	...	...	...	
	„ HATHRAS	...	...	...	
	„ HATHRAS *VIA* BHARATPUR	13	...	2	
	„ KASGANJ Do.	81	1	1	
	„ CAWNPORE Do.	...	...	...	
	„ KASGANJ	1	...	...	
	VIRAMGAM TO WADHWAN	6	...	1	
	VIA WADHWAN (B.-G.-J.-P. RY. & MORVI RY.)	116	9	60	
	TOTAL EXPORTS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. IN 1916.	4,924	104	20,418	
	Do. do. 1915.	3,856	181	29,720	
	Do. do. 1914.	5,812	451	24,044	
	Do. do. 1913.	6,467	558	15,352	
	Do. do. 1912.	9,482	952	14,023	
	Do. do. 1911.	*10,814	*642	*14,413	
	Do. do. 1910.	12,181	1,577	16,400	
	Do. do. 1909.	13,474	1,568	16,768	
	Do. do. 1908.	12,695	1,340	17,588	
	Do. do. 1907.	18,810	4,814	17,238	

* Revised.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS BY ALL RAILWAYS.

TO	Country Piece-Goods.		Country Twist.	Remarks.
	Bales.	Boxes.	Bales.	
G. I. P. AND CONNECTED RAILWAYS	25,663	448	19,479	
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY (INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).	4,924	104	20,418	
TOTAL EXPORTS, 1916 ...	30,587	552	39,897	
Do. do. 1915 ...	23,178	825	45,392	
Do. do. 1914 ...	17,845	682	31,103	
Do. do. 1913 ...	10,979	993	16,578	
Do. do. 1912 ...	14,323	1,335	15,843	
Do. do. 1911 ...	*17,067	*908	*17,137	
Do. do. 1910 ...	20,558	1,641	19,324	
Do. do. 1909 ...	21,725	4,544	18,491	
Do. do. 1908 ...	16,517	1,463	19,851	
Do. do. 1907 ...	21,847	5,011	19,373	

* Revised.

ANNUAL PROGRESS OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA SINCE THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.	Year.	Total Mileage.
1853	20	1869	4,255	1885	12,283	1901	25,363
1854	71	1870	4,771	1886	12,892	1902	25,931
1855	169	1871	5,074	1887	14,103	1903	26,956
1856	272	1872	5,369	1888	14,576	1904	27,565
1857	287	1873	5,697	1889	15,887	1905	28,295
1858	427	1874	6,226	1890	16,401	1906	29,097
1859	625	1875	6,541	1891	17,308	1907	30,010
1860	838	1876	6,860	1892	17,815	1908	30,576
1861	1,587	1877	7,320	1893	18,504	1909	31,490
1862	2,333	1878	8,217	1894	18,900	1910	32,099
1863	2,507	1879	8,494	1895	19,547	1911	32,839
1864	2,958	1880	9,162	1896	20,254	1912	33,484
1865	3,363	1881	9,890	1897	21,115	1913	34,656
1866	3,563	1882	10,149	1898	22,040	* 1913-14	34,656
1867	3,929	1883	10,458	1899	23,523	* 1914-15	35,285
1868	4,008	1884	11,631	1900	24,752	* 1915-16	35,833

* Official year ending 31st March.

Statement showing the Exports of Indian Manufactured Piece-Goods and Yarns by Sea and Rail from Bombay during the years 1907 to 1916.

Year.	Piece-Goods		Total (Piece-Goods.)	Yarns				Total. (Yarns.)		Remarks.
	By Sea.	By Rail.		By Sea.		By Rail.				
	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	Packages.	lbs.	
1907	1,55,453	26,858	1,82,311	6,08,980	24,10,85,783	19,373	76,87,172	6,28,353	24,87,72,952	
1908	1,51,297	17,980	1,69,277	5,98,621	23,44,84,640	19,851	73,33,714	6,18,472	24,18,18,354	
1909	1,81,246	26,369	2,07,615	6,36,329	25,24,60,745	18,491	77,20,704	6,54,820	26,01,81,449	
1910	1,82,305	22,199	2,04,504	5,65,999	22,37,58,970	19,324	76,41,536	5,85,323	23,14,00,506	
1911	1,76,601	17,975	1,94,576	4,03,214	15,85,82,640	17,137	75,70,779	4,20,351	16,61,53,419	
1912	1,90,850	15,658	2,06,508	5,79,281	22,87,59,617	15,843	53,60,256	5,95,124	23,41,19,873	
1913	1,52,076	11,972	1,64,048	5,18,230	20,52,07,962	16,578	60,04,425	5,34,808	21,12,12,387	
1914	1,38,921	18,527	1,52,448	4,37,159	17,31,72,953	31,103	1,23,82,683	4,68,262	18,55,55,636	
1915	1,70,001	24,003	1,94,004	4,71,895	18,65,85,698	45,392	1,76,76,781	5,17,287	20,42,62,479	
1916	2,58,741	31,139	2,89,880	4,10,872	16,26,27,300	39,897	1,51,38,432	4,50,769	17,77,65,732	

Statement showing the arrivals of Cotton into Bombay by Sea and Rail during the years 1907 to 1916.

By	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Steamers and Country Craft	17,52,604	12,30,107	14,12,960	16,57,925	16,40,586	20,30,983	19,69,363	17,79,926	15,72,322	12,44,544
B. B. & C. I. Railway	27,71,951	16,70,434	21,42,445	27,76,925	21,07,749	19,91,482	34,33,305	35,53,077	30,28,746	26,35,251
G. I. P. Railway	58,20,671	41,18,135	56,23,478	55,74,754	43,00,247	*51,91,333	*54,48,841	54,82,935	67,76,326	60,95,915
B. P. T. Ry. (*via* G. I. P.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,79,109	6,18,768
Do. (*via* B. B. & C. I. Ry.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,571	1,36,615
Total Cwts...	1,03,45,226	70,18,676	91,78,883	1,00,09,604	80,48,582	92,13,798	1,09,01,509	1,08,09,938	1,15,68,074	1,07,31,093
Total F.-P. Bales of 3½ Cwts. each...	29,55,779	20,05,336	26,22,538	28,59,887	22,99,595	*26,32,514	*31,14,717	30,88,554	33,05,164	30,66,027

Statement showing the Exports of Cotton to Europe, China, Japan, Calcutta, &c., from Bombay during the years 1907 to 1916.

To	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Europe	11,26,376	6,59,822	6,72,247	11,53,233	7,76,417	4,36,208	7,36,262	11,13,016	4,03,322	2,93,876
China	41,374	43,874	66,320	80,493	13,331	38,850	59,187	32,676	93,735	1,07,453
Japan	6,06,525	4,23,894	6,82,101	8,04,554	6,10,704	7,81,294	10,83,194	12,44,812	15,69,144	15,42,589
America	.....	100	2,265	797	450	200	100	25	250	.....
Calcutta and other Ports	60,982	33,930	29,516	32,682	38,266	20,226	31,166	19,310	13,572	12,798
Total Balances ...	18,35,257	11,61,620	14,52,449	20,71,759	14,39,168	12,76,778	19,03,909	24,09,839	20,80,023	19,56,716

* Corrected.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS FROM BOMBAY PORT ONLY.

(*From Official Returns.*) 1915-1916. (*Year ending 31st March* 1916.)

EXPORTED TO	LENGTH AND WEIGHT.							VALUE.					
	Piece-Goods. Millions of [0000's omitted.]		Yarns. Millions of [0000's omitted.]	Percentage of Total Weight. Goods.	Yarns.	Total Weight. Millions of lbs. [0000's omitted.]	Percentage.	Lakhs of Rupees. (000's omitted.)		Percentage of Goods.	Yarns.	Total Value in Lakhs of Rupees. [000's omitted.]	Percentage.
	Yards.	lbs.	lbs.	%	%		%	Goods.	Yarns.	%	%		%
Foreign Ports	84·14	*21·03	151·73	21·97	78·07	172·76	59·56	†1,84·43	6,56·68	20·99	79·88	‡7,91·11	54·09
Indian Ports	221·60	*55·40	22·23	57·87	11·44	77·63	26·76	(a) 3,95·33	91·45	61·72	11·12	(b) 4,86·78	33·28
Interior by Rail	*77·20	19·30	20·38	20·16	10·49	39·68	13·68	§1,10·78	§73·87	17·29	9·00	§1,84·65	12·63
Total Indian	298·80	74·70	42·61	78·03	21·93	117·31	40·44	5,06·11	1,65·32	79·01	20·12	6,71·43	45·91
GRAND TOTAL	382·94	95·73	194·34	100·00	100·00	290·07	100·00	6,40·54	8,22·00	100·00	100·00	14,62·54	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 141·42 lakhs.
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 798·11 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 400·51 lakhs.
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 491·97 lakhs.

1914-1915.

Foreign Ports	45·38	*11·34	127·83	15·17	77·37	139·17	58·00	†79·88	6,03·74	15·79	79·53	‡6,83·62	54·04
Indian Ports	204·90	*51·23	25·07	68·55	15·17	76·30	31·80	(a) 3,59·17	1,11·07	70·99	14·63	(b) 4,70·24	37·17
Interior by Rail	*48·70	12·17	12·32	16·28	7·46	24·49	10·20	§66·90	§44·36	13·22	5·84	§1,11·26	8·79
Total Indian	253·60	63·40	37·39	84·83	22·63	100·79	42·00	4,26·07	1,55·43	84·21	20·47	5,81·50	45·96
GRAND TOTAL	298·98	74·74	165·22	100·00	100·00	239·96	100·00	5,05·95	7,59·17	100·00	100·00	12,65·12	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 84·49 lakhs.
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 6,83·23 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the value of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 3,63·85 lakhs.
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 4,74·91 lakhs.

1913-1914.

Foreign Ports	61·22	*15·30	185·92	21·11	83·87	201·22	68·41	†1,11·67	9,21·00	21·05	83·96	‡10,32·67	63·45
Indian Ports	206·67	*51·67	27·06	71·31	12·21	78·73	26·76	(a) 3,84·22	1,39·20	72·42	12·69	(b) 5,23·42	32·16
Interior by Rail	*21·97	5·49	8·70	7·58	3·92	14·19	4·83	§34·65	§36·74	6·53	3·35	§71·39	4·39
Total Indian	228·64	57·16	35·76	78·89	16·13	92·92	31·59	4,18·87	1,75·94	78·95	16·04	5,94·81	36·55
GRAND TOTAL	289·86	72·46	221·68	100·00	100·00	294·14	100·00	5,30·54	10,96·94	100·00	100·00	16,27·48	100·00

* Assuming 4 yards to be the equivalent of 1 lb. and *vice versa*.
† Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 117·97 lakhs.
‡ Inclusive of Yarns Rs. 1,038·97 lakhs.
§ Estimated, Government having discontinued the publication of the values of Indian Manufactured Goods despatched to "Other Provinces" from Bombay Port.
(*a*) Piece-Goods only: value *including all other sorts* (Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.) Rs. 389·69 lakhs.
(*b*) Inclusive of Yarns, Rs. 528·89 lakhs.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN SPUN TWIST BY SEA AND RAIL FROM BOMBAY CONVERTED INTO BALES OF 400 lbs. EACH.

JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST.	To China.	To Japan.	Total to China and Japan.	Total to other Ports.	Total Exports by Sea.	Total Exports by Rail.	Total Exports by Sea and Rail.
1880	63,194	4,527	67,721	38,825	106,546	14,092	120,638
1881	61,783	7,378	69,161	41,092	110,253	14,333	124,586
1882	81,434	9,854	91,288	41,502	132,790	14,400	147,190
1883	94,982	17,421	112,403	42,130	154,533	9,091	163,624
1884	127,318	13,846	141,164	48,226	189,390	6,049	195,439
1885	154,517	19,020	173,537	43,197	216,734	5,129	221,863
1886	199,407	20,543	219,950	45,103	265,053	4,649	269,702
1887	205,158	39,730	244,888	47,799	292,687	3,475	296,162
1888	234,071	52,697	286,768	49,789	336,557	2,250	338,807
1889	254,697	62,220	316,917	59,326	376,243	1,615	377,858
1890	325,060	37,722	362,782	67,201	429,983	13,942	443,925
1891	365,038	10,939	375,977	78,136	454,113	9,147	463,260
1892	385,771	21,445	407,216	69,547	476,763	7,850	484,613
1893	297,572	14,198	311,770	88,130	399,900	9,139	409,039
1894	338,703	10,743	349,446	105,863	455,309	10,388	465,697
1895	374,119	2,515	376,634	104,871	481,505	7,443	488,948
1896	471,023	2,467	473,490	99,877	573,367	6,274	579,641
1897	361,221	645	361,866	91,095	452,961	5,822	458,783
1898	437,645	475	438,120	108,691	546,811	7,100	543,911
1899	579,619	250	579,869	94,029	673,898	4,408	678,306
1900	253,331	100	253,431	87,998	341,429	5,480	346,909
1901	536,195	.....	536,195	99,599	635,794	6,670	642,464
1902	555,487	.....	555,487	111,259	666,746	7,427	674,173
1903	604,045	.....	604,045	113,256	717,301	8,348	725,648
1904	460,316	3	460,319	113,381	573,700	9,789	583,489
1905	651,870	.....	651,870	91,603	743,473	8,099	751,572
1906	596,926	500	597,426	99,628	697,054	15,417	712,471
1907	412,127	200	412,327	190,387	602,714	19,218	621,932
1908	441,899	.....	441,899	144,312	586,211	18,334	604,545
1909	510,746	.....	510,746	120,406	631,152	19,302	650,454
1910	424,893	.....	424,893	130,506	555,399	19,103	574,502
1911	275,087	.....	275,087	121,369	396,456	18,927	415,383
1912	433,989	.....	433,989	137,910	571,899	13,400	585,299
1913	405,359	.....	405,359	107,661	513,020	15,011	528,031
1914	324,586	.....	324,586	108,346	432,932	30,957	463,889
1915	358,777	.....	358,777	107,687	466,464	44,192	510,656
1916	303,692	.....	303,692	102,876	406,568	37,846	444,414

COTTON.

RECEIPTS at, and Exports from, Bombay Port, also Mill consumption in the Island of Bombay. In thousands of Bales (000's omitted).

Years ending 30th June.

Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.	Years ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill consumption.	Total.
		Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.					Europe.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1859	.....	490	152	642			1886	1,480	1,009	61	1,070	391	1,461
1860	.....	566	202	768			1887	1,703	1,147	40	1,187	454	1,641
1861	.....	835	61	896	American War.		1888	1,472	893	58	951	500	1,451
1862	.....	911	8	919	In 1863 and 1864		1889	1,851	1,286	46	1,332	565	1,897
1863	.....	867	3	870	Bombay Imported Cotton from China.		1890	2,235	1,488	71	1,559	636	2,195
1864	.....	1,065	1	1,066			1891	2,020	1,070	107	1,177	762	1,939
1865	.....	1,187	14	1,201	42	1,243	1892	1,770	905	202	1,107	728	1,835
1866	.....	1,277	5	1,282	46	1,328	1893	1,738	816	169	985	724	1,709
1867	.....	1,030	48	1,078	47	1,125	1894	1,769	908	159	1,067	731	1,798
1868	.....	1,225	56	1,281	48	1,329	1895	1,540	525	143	668	815	1,483
1869	.....	1,115	50	1,165	49	1,214	1896	2,151	800	346	1,146	849	1,995
1870	.....	967	39	1,006	50	1,056	1897	1,612	603	405	1,008	703	1,711
1871	1,085	1,002	48	1,050	52	1,102	1898	1,730	424	409	833	817	1,650
1872	1,151	1,079	34	1,113	53	1,166	1899	2,033	578	520	1,098	951	2,049
1873	978	917	34	951	67	1,018	1900	988	117	444	561	745	1,306
1874	1,311	1,192	25	1,217	83	1,300	1901	1,896	620	340	960	696	1,656
1875	1,345	1,285	20	1,305	135	1,440	1902	2,142	525	732	1,257	987	2,244
1876	1,073	980	35	1,015	147	1,162	1903	2,454	921	349	1,270	986	2,256
1877	1,141	920	38	958	161	1,119	1904	2,151	1,036	423	1,459	973	2,432
1878	961	800	46	846	204	1,050	1905	2,609	384	664	1,048	1,072	2,120
1879	832	652	64	716	181	897	1906	2,663	1,017	477	1,494	1,141	2,635
1880	1,171	874	34	908	220	1,128	1907	2,949	1,169	747	1,916	1,115	3,031
1881	2,244	874	60	934	273	1,207	1908	2,123	731	454	1,185	1,079	2,264
1882	1,832	1,521	87	1,608	277	1,885	1909	2,166	643	723	1,366	1,099	2,465
1883	1,770	1,335	95	1,430	313	1,743	1910	3,152	1,054	968	2,022	984	3,006
1884	1,759	1,295	100	1,395	348	1,743	1911	2,467	1,014	668	1,682	953	2,635
1885	1,139	791	70	861	392	1,253	1912	2,540	383	923	1,306	1,078	2,384

Year ending 31st August.	Receipts.		Total Receipts.	Exports.			Total Exports.	Mill consumption.	Total.
	India.	Foreign countries.		Europe.	China and Japan.	Elsewhere.			
1913	*2,733	46	2,779	534	1,023	30	1,587	1,047	2,634
1914	3,733	6	3,739	1,301	1,245	24	2,570	1,078	3,648
1915	2,683	5	2,688	405	1,441	15	1,861	1,026	2,887
1916	3,133	6	3,139	294	1,691	8	1,993	1,096	3,089

* Corrected.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH INDIAN YARNS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1910-1911.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of lbs. (000's omitted).					
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
United Kingdom	6·47	8·69	6·68	3·01	4·55	22·78
Malta and Gozo	1·29	1·98	1·72	1·46	1·30	·32
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	·02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	·02	·02	.....	·08	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	·04	.....	.....	.....	·02	1·32
Austria Hungary	1·43	·77	·84	·46	.....	.....
Bulgaria	1·46	1·08	·20	·26	·25	.....
Roumania	.....	·34	·20	.....	·28	.....
Greece	·06	·02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden and Dependencies	19·10	22·53	20·85	15.07	14·50	24·16
Ceylon	·61	·82	·82	·65	·78	1·80
Straits Settlements	29·62	40·83	42·04	44·91	45·77	44·29
China { Hongkong	778·18	537·69	900·63	900·74	621·23	682·31
China { Shanghai, &c.	727·78	672·62	818·85	765·32	492·04	635·47
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zanzibar and Pemba	·42	3·22	·52	·30	·42	·38
East Africa Protectorate	·15	·18	·18	·36	·19	·30
Turkey in Europe	1·06	2·85	5·18	2·34	1·95	.....
Turkey in Asia	95·02	75·46	64·09	72·60	44·95	·77
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, &c.	7·46	9·41	8·28	4·94	4·92	4·56
Persia	25·41	15·87	18·74	18·04	17·67	25·83
Java	12·18	9·14	2·37	2·47	·90	7·07
Celebes and other Islands	...	...	...	·03	2·23	·42
Siam	1·86	1·68	2·72	3·24	5·14	8·28
Phillipines	·31	·22	·21	·45	·29	·14
Egypt	28·82	17·65	21·08	16·10	15·24	56·04
Portuguese, German and Italian East Africa	2·06	·70	·75	1·10	·67	·81
Tripoli	·06	·26	1·51	4·57	2·17	.....
Other Countries	·08	·46	·13	·71	·87	·27
Total Yarns	1,741·01	1,424·49	1,918·59	1,859·21	1,278·33	1,517·32
Value in Lakhs of Rupees	818·49	709·89	927·07	921·00	603·74	656·68

FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO WHICH GREY COTTON PIECE-GOODS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE HAVE BEEN EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY SINCE 1910-1911.

(From Government Returns.) *Years ending 31st March.*

TO	In Lakhs of Yards (000's omitted.)					
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Aden and Dependencies	80·83	76·50	90·48	51·63	86·20	168·99
Ceylon	·18	·14	·46	·22	·40	1·02
Straits Settlements	1·03	·64	1·66	·81	2·46	1·08
China { Hongkong	1·43	·40	·79	·61	·92	·40
China { Shanghai, &c.	15·67	1·27	8·55	5·99	·36	2·66
Mauritius and Dependencies	14·34	14·17	17·12	11·11	17·49	25·47
Zanzibar and Pemba	12·23	11·25	6·00	4·38	3·36	8·75
East Africa Protectorate	35·86	30·55	37·08	29·77	26·11	36·24
Seychelles	·20	·67	·44	·04	·18	·69
Turkey—Asiatic	181·16	57·11	57·14	102·29	36·72	62·49
Arabia—Bahrein, Muscat, etc.	25·51	21·08	17·66	11·57	13·61	22·23
Persia	26·41	40·46	36·31	36·69	27·76	51·62
Egypt	19·39	19·51	10·42	19·75	8·66	38·22
Madagascar	·04	·22	·04	·16	.....	·76
Siam	16·38	13·11	21·32	21·27	15·62	21·87
Portuguese East Africa	53·50	36·58	46·36	45·01	42·67	56·07
German „	53·61	55·40	69·41	55·89	24·58	.....
Italian „	13·05	5·83	3·87	4·88	2·92	22·40
French Somali Land	.....	.....	·87	18·36	7·43	3·43
Other Countries	1·37	1·99	·04	·06	·07	·33
Total Grey Piece-goods	552·19	386·88	426·02	420·49	317·52	524·72
Value in Lakhs of Rupees.	82·27	60·62	69·92	67·33	49·14	72·91

STATISTICS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN THE INDIAN MILLS in the twelve months, April 1916 to March 1917, compared with the corresponding periods of 1914-1915 and 1915-1916.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
British India.			
Bombay	448,556,493	509,770,810	482,147,956
Madras	43,031,691	44,303,310	44,187,107
Bengal	31,708,798	32,096,459	28,568,029
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	(a) 50,281,135	48,444,669	46,177,251
Ajmer-Merwara	(b)	3,554,452	2,576,103
Punjab	(c) 6,813,549	4,739,520	3,749,852
Delhi	(d)	2,802,305	2,702,886
Central Provinces and Berar	34,565,150	37,443,174	34,337,717
TOTAL ...	614,956,816	683,154,699	644,446,901
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh, (e), Gwalior (Ujjain), Kolhapur (f), and Pondicherry(g).	37,027,841	39,269,880	36,123,442
GRAND TOTAL ...	651,984,657	722,424,579	680,570,343

(a) Includes figures for Ajmer-Merwara. (b) Included under United Provinces.
(c) Includes figures for Delhi. (d) Included under Punjab.
(e) The mill in Kishengarh was burnt down in December 1914. (f) The Kolhapur mill stopped worked from July 1914.
(g) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 2.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS produced.

[NOTE.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards relates only to grey and coloured piece-goods and is estimated from the poundage on a conventional basis, the figures in dozens relate to grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods, and to hosiery, the weight of these being estimated mainly on a conventional basis and included in the poundage.]

		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
British India.				
Bombay	pounds.	222,159,912	287,487,309	305,178,667
	yards.	926,589,396	1,201,489,745	1,318,810,176
	dozens.	500,180	675,188	731,539
Madras	pounds.	8,992,268	11,959,896	13,927,181
	yards.	30,113,721	36,685,284	38,220,675
	dozens.	73,975	93,974	56,980
Bengal	pounds.	2,707,983	2,680,044	4,176,614
	yards.	15,002,257	14,587,277	21,413,663
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	pounds.	11,754,287	11,975,206	12,977,536
	(a) yards.	41,912,475	39,348,428	40,560,382
	dozens.	65,647	52,639	45,057
Ajmer-Merwara	pounds.		1,225,441	1,695,798
	yards.	(b)	5,888,194	6,839,651
	dozens.		199	212
Punjab	pounds.	578,697	1,218,853	1,188,603
	(c) yards.	1,913,393	4,432,316	4,160,152
	dozens.	6,196	1,623	631
Delhi	pounds.		78,476	91,037
	yards.	(d)	173,177	171,403
	dozens.		1,244	1,941
Central Provinces and Berar	pounds.	11,987,237	14,227,749	15,572,464
	yards.	46,362,534	53,212,815	60,331,449
	dozens.	10,092	11,604	15,499
TOTAL ...	pounds.	258,180,384	330,852,974	354,907,900
	yards.	1,061,893,776	1,355,817,236	1,490,507,551
	dozens.	656,090	836,471	851,859
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kishengarh (e), Gwalior (Ujjain) (f), and Pondicherry (g) ...	pounds.	18,825,516	21,401,581	22,542,182
	yards.	73,814,176	85,697,314	85,964,138
	dozens.	35,768	37,626	65,101
GRAND TOTAL ...	pounds.	277,005,900	352,254,555	377,350,082
	yards.	1,135,707,952	1,441,514,550	1,576,471,689
	dozens.	691,858	874,097	916,960

(a) Includes figures for Ajmer-Merwara. (b) Included under United Provinces.
(c) Includes figures for Delhi. (d) Included under Punjab.
(e) The mill in Kishengarh was burnt down in December 1914. (f) From April 1915.
(g) Including the production of one mill only.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				**BOMBAY ISLAND.**			
1	....	11,953	85,385	1	....	9,332	78,758
2	17,393	216,747	1,976,986	2	17,393	186,542	1,949,940
3	1,191,619	1,859,681	1,955,896	3	1,191,317	1,796,482	1,911,312
4	2,207,164	4,058,427	2,185,861	4	1,807,918	3,847,296	2,041,334
5	698,549	36,007	176,897	5	683,472	36,007	172,039
6	8,535,164	10,596,052	7,986,194	6	7,837,038	9,703,895	7,534,724
7	15,094,834	16,209,004	7,383,081	7	14,203,002	14,884,882	6,725,890
8	3,118,539	3,148,060	3,292,031	8	2,826,353	2,898,683	3,017,365
9	4,265,585	5,295,572	4,096,400	9	2,755,245	3,272,209	2,866,723
10	59,605,589	64,735,892	49,788,256	10	56,897,931	61,289,920	47,202,161
Total Nos. 1 to 10	94,734,436	106,161,895	78,926,487	Total Nos. 1 to 10	88,219,669	97,875,248	73,500,246
11	31,508,726	37,005,299	35,311,471	11	30,629,136	26,170,635	34,461,587
12	31,906,072	47,420,816	47,065,440	12	30,203,852	45,031,595	44,722,187
13	6,230,184	7,486,146	8,818,395	13	5,197,089	6,362,919	7,535,467
14	11,403,835	12,209,667	13,642,202	14	9,668,698	10,526,495	11,914,685
15	1,999,414	2,185,867	4,149,605	15	1,643,933	1,798,847	3,627,519
16	17,401,136	21,961,449	21,139,323	16	12,681,690	17,508,796	17,129,299
17	2,704,124	4,249,781	5,663,543	17	1,681,121	3,278,415	4,556,539
18	12,493,093	12,271,194	13,185,198	18	8,139,686	9,739,102	11,442,198
19	961,448	1,226,946	1,993,016	19	613,339	990,981	813,560
20	97,351,237	103,401,821	95,313,002	20	62,198,948	65,913,636	62,496,568
Total Nos. 11 to 20	213,960,169	249,868,686	245,781,195	Total Nos. 11 to 20	162,657,972	197,320,321	198,699,909
21	20,898,714	31,194,366	32,833,141	21	11,463,706	19,482,803	21,139,390
22	38,101,698	38,105,321	38,442,876	22	19,371,021	20,054,604	19,644,220
23	4,003,364	2,208,914	2,998,115	23	1,201,016	591,909	1,437,464
24	28,913,300	38,372,503	30,390,714	24	20,477,478	22,004,700	19,998,741
25	535,896	1,000,801	1,576,938	25	98,979	200,399	527,929
26	7,678,970	6,982,741	5,982,295	26	4,807,671	4,636,497	3,696,748
27	1,245,131	2,130,407	2,796,158	27	729,305	1,840,088	2,037,197
28	5,090,384	5,477,118	5,092,259	28	3,389,281	3,020,750	3,001,403
29	451,137	838,261	520,434	29	28,202	....	51,005
30	16,715,457	16,834,936	19,013,620	30	4,986,313	5,274,249	6,057,181
Total Nos. 21 to 30	123,134,051	137,645,368	134,644,050	Total Nos. 21 to 30	66,552,972	77,107,994	77,591,278
31	871,361	1,157,447	2,072,790	31	60,169	2,198	79,289
32	6,221,923	5,934,359	7,615,974	32	2,028,777	1,790,066	1,879,884
33	1,305,664	1,119,219	2,245,054	33	....	....	....
34	3,212,179	3,545,814	3,832,246	34	841,879	538,309	812,641
35	571,280	471,479	206,044	35	....	82,077	407
36	1,993,412	1,538,401	820,367	36	775,737	675,912	428,989
37	32,198	3,323	56,621	37	22,437	....	....
38	90,778	65,580	158,748	38	14,022	4,383	2,732
39	22,462	418	2,260	39	....	....	....
40	1,175,707	1,739,428	3,367,803	40	273,784	738,746	1,620,417
Total Nos. 31 to 40	15,496,964	15,575,468	20,377,907	Total Nos. 31 to 40	4,016,805	3,831,691	4,824,359
Above 40	1,095,692	933,105	2,315,248	Above 40	599,962	557,233	1,225,775
Wastes, etc.	135,181	86,393	103,069	Wastes, etc.	105,902	50,314	57,928
Grand Total ..	448,556,493	509,770,810	482,147,956	Grand Total ..	322,153,282	376,742,801	355,899,495

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 3.—*DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun*—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
AHMEDABAD.				**MADRAS.**			
1	....	....	....	1	49,899	31,994	....
2	....	....	....	2	57,279	111,481	149,752
3	302	61,300	....	3	....	1,780	....
4	....	....	76,055	4	423,501	482,829	322,139
5	....	....	4,809	5	1,028	8,093	1,344
6	22,876	108,018	1,915	6	407,219	543,584	399,396
7	616,156	906,274	598,029	7	42,075	102,565	35,520
8	75,834	46,193	80,064	8	1,094,941	1,913,110	3,819,040
9	1,033,403	1,343,106	817,543	9	9,920	48,303	92,296
10	490,724	681,937	70,262	10	650,700	689,456	638,158
Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,239,295	3,146,878	1,648,677	Total Nos. 1 to 10	2,736,562	3,933,145	5,457,647
11	603,905	572,436	368,555	11	52,092	57,250	214,342
12	105,008	315,149	217,088	12	1,945,016	3,305,284	4,468,294
13	742,804	973,199	559,938	13	176,484	250,796	433,098
14	1,161,510	892,833	588,939	14	2,660,160	2,420,668	1,772,806
15	143,029	90,357	96,219	15	1,496,492	1,565,575	892,148
16	1,465,150	1,790,113	1,351,456	16	1,294,259	1,252,885	721,456
17	573,295	617,216	645,985	17	1,296,247	1,266,243	545,821
18	3,045,723	1,577,548	306,586	18	1,978,998	3,328,496	1,943,760
19	233,062	157,537	972,869	19	3,508,924	4,170,891	3,461,780
20	12,936,534	17,452,141	12,890,095	20	12,619,390	10,337,010	7,928,277
Total Nos. 11 to 20	21,010,020	24,438,529	17,997,730	Total Nos. 11 to 20	27,028,062	27,965,098	22,381,782
21	6,229,780	9,743,225	10,608,007	21	4,403,480	2,158,335	3,205,688
22	13,611,378	12,698,650	11,188,629	22	1,573,720	1,506,401	1,236,318
23	2,395,310	1,540,842	1,490,479	23	114,634	379,903	621,068
24	5,963,321	8,233,392	7,871,860	24	1,441,409	1,542,210	2,375,490
25	377,678	628,313	607,079	25	....	1,597	6,957
26	2,137,550	1,777,714	1,628,773	26	1,327,331	1,891,634	2,414,002
27	259,833	239,710	726,773	27	4,252	....	23,355
28	1,145,365	1,640,558	1,911,586	28	773,061	730,815	768,242
29	199,391	284,668	287,741	29	....	....	....
30	6,691,765	7,914,431	9,443,710	30	1,835,518	2,097,447	2,607,084
Total Nos. 21 to 30	39,011,371	44,701,403	45,764,637	Total Nos. 21 to 30	11,473,405	10,308,642	13,258,204
31	801,697	1,140,350	1,819,628	31	1,696	....	....
32	3,506,173	3,833,614	5,677,816	32	18,593	395,602	191,604
33	1,292,908	1,116,736	2,241,258	33	....	....	....
34	2,198,368	2,606,349	2,586,099	34	1,194	....	....
35	571,280	367,298	199,458	35	....	....	....
36	1,066,604	801,273	357,725	36	1,331	24,781	102
37	3,359	....	50,385	37	....	....	....
38	12,625	7,995	104,948	38	....	....	....
39	....	....	2,260	39	....	....	....
40	517,034	672,352	1,137,941	40	895,503	768,735	884,276
Total Nos. 31 to 40	9,970,048	10,546 467	14,178,018	Total Nos. 31 to 40	918,317	1,189,668	1,075,982
Above 40	252,205	83,389	675,588	Above 40	875,345	907,357	2,013,492
Wastes, etc.	4,713	4,052	4,399				
Grand Total..	72,487,652	82,920,668	80,269,049	Grand Total ..	43,031,691	44,303,310	44,187,107

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.		1914-15.*	1915-16.	1916-17.
	BENGAL.				**UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH.**		
1	....	177	....	1	....	....	....
2	315,610	298,914	325,262	2	....	.....	....
3	295	377	34,597	3	....	....	22,956
4	60	7,033	45,649	4	1,032,605	956,765	982,118
5	....	2,648	....	5	1,374	89,219	22,681
6	264,601	379,663	438,056	6	788,968	846,571	1,076,917
7	790,450	350,308	268,688	7	830,813	788,112	733,750
8	239,328	163,580	243,709	8	871,007	130,542	79,947
9	539,285	586,027	232,072	9	325,786	99,154	54,956
10	2,885,365	3,104,095	1,056,267	10	11,230,813	9,741,511	8,654,708
Total Nos. 1 to 10	5,034,994	4,892,822	2,644,252	Total Nos. 1 to 10	15,081,366	12,651,874	11,628,033
11	3,200,297	3,157,165	1,645,371	11	2,812,177	4,817,915	2,111,623
12	2,194,821	2,343,815	1,861,860	12	3,834,627	3,334,550	4,394,679
13	1,260,984	1,552,910	909,071	13	2,490,573	2,566,231	1,844,270
14	4,707,375	3,567,670	3,130,119	14	5,044,668	4,945,420	4,943,428
15	861,831	1,024,949	1,519,848	15	3,545,890	3,526,710	3,331,649
16	2,649,767	3,281,608	3,686,282	16	7,926,295	7,154,199	7,838,027
17	1,867,487	2,165,168	1,773,784	17	3,472,507	3,691,243	4,585,731
18	1,311,598	923,760	1,065,151	18	2,883,869	3,439,891	3,233,103
19	1,093,736	1,032,802	1,105,125	19	739,506	76,879	142,172
20	1,527,574	799,656	658,609	20	1,113,506	1,157,812	1,518,250
Total Nos. 11 to 20	20,675,470	19,854,503	17,355,220	Total Nos. 11 to 20	33,913,418	34,710,350	33,889,933
21	1,373,977	1,882,507	1,821,449	21	112,969	....	....
22	1,670,388	2,561,597	2,095,830	22	526,796	246,227	317,954
23	596,482	406,515	977,446	23	17,511	....	....
24	778,065	1,084,325	1,244,393	24	129,482	205,666	69,064
25	230,208	34,751	....	25	50,085	1,915	....
26	249,097	322,894	424,765	26	2,004	....	....
27	639,197	403,768	941,553	27	....	....	....
28	....	11,541	100,954	28	59,354	5,319	1,071
29	....	....	....	29	....	....	....
30	197,368	158,089	234,982	30	12,126	23,176	....
Total Nos. 21 to 30	5,734,782	6,865,987	7,841,372	Total Nos. 21 to 30	910,327	482,303	388,089
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	21,556	22,204	99,010	32	....	....	....
33	....	45	5,453	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	1,963	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	6,233	....	13	36	30,107	35,477	28,323
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	2,198	....	38	4,754	1,422	....
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	235,763	457,774	622,709	40	....	....	....
Total Nos. 31 to 40	263,552	482,221	727,185	Total Nos. 31 to 40	36,824	36,899	28,323
Above 40	....	....	....	Above 40	....	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	926	....	Wastes, etc.	339,200	563,243	242,866
Grand Total ..	31,708,798	32,096,459	28,568,029	Grand Total ..	50,281,135	48,444,669	46,177,251

* Includes figures for Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15. *	1915-16.	1916-17.		1914-15. †	1915-16.	1916-17.
AJMER-MERWARA.				**PUNJAB.**			
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	2	2,395	....	....
3	....	....	....	3	756	....	....
4	....	....	....	4	....	1,480	....
5	....	....	....	5	....	11,103	....
6	....	104,462	43,656	6	48,892	48,235	2,687
7	....	....	....	7	22,634	62,800	....
8	....	396,950	267,664	8	27,256	49,568	80,104
9	....	196,718	53,812	9	172,121	42,485	40,950
10	....	1,180,875	433,149	10	97,953	328,040	423,137
Total, Nos 1 to 10	....	1,879,005	798,281	Total, Nos. 1 to 10	372,007	543,691	546,878
11	....	115,068	13,873	11	1,604,243	1,321,135	673,017
12	....	273,058	295,208	12	126,105	168,959	42,857
13	....	153,526	310,147	13	1,180,407	712,040	489,591
14	....	411,535	132,093	14	1,018,304	398,385	750,217
15	....	218,306	93,615	15	145,929	174,403	16,018
16	....	235,331	251,443	16	987,302	794,267	618,179
17	....	....	....	17	220,066	131,880	51,596
18	....	149,614	9,817	18	23,327	19,097	26,612
19	....	....	....	19	.....	....	....
20	....	71,793	451,252	20	246,432	151,460	145,569
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	....	1,623,731	1,557,248	Total, Nos. 11 to 20	5,502,115	3,871,626	2,813,656
21	....	....	....	21	....	11,652	....
22	....	6 325	1,249	22	27,701	147,890	224,914
23	....	....	3,936	23	....	.....	....
24	....	18,181	40,796	24	2,055	9,270	4,553
25	....	....	....	25	....	....	....
26	....	4,036	22,111	26	94,768	....	....
27	....	....	....	27	20,997	....	....
28	....	....	....	28	104,301	50,198	....
29	....	....	....	29	46,722	....	....
30	....	10,498	152,482	30	44,672	101,613	110,792
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	....	39,040	220,574	Total, Nos. 21 to 30	341,216	320,623	340,259
31	....	....	....	31	65,335	468	....
32	....	12,676	....	32	265,617	....	44,675
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	4,013	....	....
35	....	....	....	35	2,696	....	....
36	....	....	....	36	....	....	4,098
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	....	....	....
39	....	....	....	39	45,135	....	....
40	....	....	....	40	96,382	3,112	286
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	....	12,676	....	Total, Nos. 31 to 40	479,178	3,580	49,059
Above 40	....	.....	....	Above 40	119,033	....	....
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	....	....	....
Grand Total ..	....	3,554,452	2,576,103	Grand Total ..	6,813,549	4,739,520	3,749,852

* Figures included under United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—see page 152.

† Includes figures for Delhi.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—continued.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.			Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.*	1915-16.	1916-17.		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	DELHI.				**CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR.**		
1	....	....	....	1	62,439	62,974	34,037
2	....	....	....	2	102,905	56,591	12,709
3	....	....	....	3	34,439	15,788	2,344
4	....	....	....	4	250,985	167,111	193,978
5	....	....	....	5	64,798	13,295	2,889
6	....	....	....	6	927,055	990,756	486,615
7	....	....	....	7	1,766,018	2,239,629	925,333
8	....	....	....	8	221,389	191,200	101,937
9	....	365,661	12,957	9	1,022,149	1,357,911	639,279
10	....	....	....	10	3,091,658	4,203,055	4,729,842
TOTAL, Nos. 1 to 10	....	365,661	12,957	TOTAL, Nos. 1 to 10	7,543,835	9,297,710	7,128,962
11	....	809,190	1,727,648	11	2,778,909	3,905,777	2,938,714
12	....	23,177	78,527	12	4,690,622	4,615,193	4,161,432
13	....	824,928	93,885	13	1,295,556	1,603,009	930,485
14	....	853,960	816,747	14	2,821,094	2,634,079	2,858,330
15	....	208,578	110,773	15	665,707	750,987	1,191,298
16	....	190,332	272,228	16	3,561,479	3,301,106	3,098,658
17	....	31,459	88,140	17	393,271	543,293	992,392
18	....	....	....	18	782,963	835,847	765,728
19	....	....	1,866	19	249,063	32,943	132,099
20	....	....	3,924	20	3,797,689	4,319,308	4,229,958
TOTAL, Nos. 11 to 20	....	2,436,624	2,688,638	TOTAL, Nos. 11 to 20	21,033,353	22,541,542	21,299,094
21	....	....	....	21	878,580	644,345	1,049,097
22	....	....	1,246	22	660,721	688,534	558,712
23	....	....	....	23	6,845	8,332	70,625
24	....	....	....	24	2,925,415	2,946,637	2,644,911
25	....	....	....	25	2,869	1,271	22,986
26	....	....	....	26	69,923	1,27,900	102,781
27	....	....	....	27	42,308	7,955	122,936
28	....	....	....	28	68,809	34,842	13,550
29	....	....	....	29	3,774	14,867	....
30	....	....	....	30	200,704	288,678	189,687
TOTAL, Nos. 21 to 30	....	....	1,246	TOTAL, Nos. 21 to 30	4,859,898	4,762,761	4,775,234
31	....	....	....	31	....	....	....
32	....	....	....	32	479,937	319,268	483,735
33	....	....	....	33	....	....	....
34	....	....	....	34	309,117	294,020	406,832
35	....	....	....	35	....	....	....
36	....	....	....	36	110,786	5,303	3,299
37	....	....	....	37	....	....	....
38	....	....	....	38	8,739	7,325	6,813
39	....	....	....	39	....	....	....
40	....	....	....	40	101,443	95,467	96,069
TOTAL, Nos. 31 to 40	....	....	....	TOTAL, Nos. 31 to 40	1,904,022	721,383	1,001,752
Above 40	....	....	....	Above 40	123,207	119,778	132,675
Wastes, etc.	....	....	....	Wastes, etc.	335	....	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	....	2,802,305	2,702,886	GRAND TOTAL ..	34,565,150	37,443,174	34,337,717

* Figures included under Punjab—see page 153.

No. 3.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun—concluded.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1	112,388	107,098	119,422
2	495,582	683,683	2,464,708
3	1,227,109	1,877,626	2,015,293
4	3,914,315	5,668,655	3,729,745
5	765,749	160,355	203,811
6	10,971,899	13,509,323	10,433,525
7	18,546,824	19,751,818	9,846,322
8	5,572,460	5,993,010	7,884,432
9	6,334,846	7,991,831	5,222,722
10	77,562,078	83,982,424	65,723,517
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	125,503,200	139,725,823	107,143,497
11	41,956,444	51,188,799	44,635,859
12	44,697,263	61,484,352	62,363,297
13	12,584,188	14,649,586	13,328,892
14	27,655,436	27,451,384	27,545,942
15	8,715,263	9,596,375	11,304,954
16	33,820,238	38,171,677	37,625,591
17	9,950,702	12,079,067	13,651,007
18	19,474,548	20,972,899	20,229,375
19	6,602,677	6,539,061	6,836,058
20	116,655,828	120,238,860	110,245,841
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	322,112,587	362,372,060	347,766,816
21	27,167,670	35,891,705	38,909,375
22	42,561,024	43,262,295	37,878,599
23	4,738,836	3,003,664	4,671,190
24	34,189,726	39,178,792	36,769,921
25	819,058	1,040,135	1,606,881
26	9,422,093	9,329,105	8,945,904
27	1,951,885	2,542,130	3,884,001
28	6,095,909	6,309,333	5,976,076
29	501,633	353,128	520,434
30	19,005,845	19,514,437	22,306,647
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	146,453,679	160,424,724	161,469,028
31	938,392	1,157,915	2,072,790
32	7,007,626	6,684,109	8,439,998
33	1,305,664	1,119,264	2,250,507
34	3,522,466	3,839,834	4,289,078
35	573,976	471,479	206,044
36	2,141,869	1,603,912	856,201
37	32,198	3,323	56,621
38	104,271	76,525	165,566
39	67,597	413	2,260
40	2,504,798	3,064,516	4,971,143
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	18,198,857	18,021,290	23,260,208
Above 40	2,213,277	1,960,240	4,461,415
Wastes, etc.	475,216	650,562	345,937
Grand Total	614,956,816	683,154,699	644,446,901

No. 4.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

NATIVE STATES. (*a*)

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1	.....	.....	.....
2	20,860	25,780	.....
3	214,516	178,809	283,588
4	65,942	48,392	90,127
5	6,280	387	9,415
6	1,314,758	1,227,809	784,279
7	1,041,118	1,109,822	566,634
8	889,417	604,466	289,403
9	205,307	298,675	167,389
10	1,748,174	2,087,354	1,265,553
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	5,506,372	5,580,974	3,456,388
11	1,549,048	963,450	833,440
12	982,139	1,393,876	1,210,068
13	552,628	442,900	472,396
14	4,001,009	4,161,822	3,938,467
15	659,473	659,307	617,046
16	2,473,840	2,700,930	2,438,022
17	220,341	302,200	376,420
18	3,185,092	3,458,054	3,638,458
19	762,834	658,666	657,836
20	6,827,025	9,074,338	7,617,191
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	21,213,429	23,815,543	21,799,344
21	1,741,506	1,421,393	1,521,947
22	3,163,199	3,462,468	3,641,132
23	525,935	467,832	509,646
24	1,552,722	1,358,587	1,332,185
25	233,875	106,765	122,080
26	994,869	851,697	1,056,119
27	331,885	299,227	228,271
28	801,117	342,690	553,449
29	1,008	146,422	110,864
30	640,239	861,831	856,222
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	9,786,405	9,318,912	9,931,909
31	2,593	15,385	97,956
32	215,648	371,988	237,739
33	18,038	36,415	2,870
34	186,182	18,830	244,096
35	49,422	42,539	21,237
36	3,496	208	16,677
37	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	2,215
39	.....	.....	.....
40	26,865	66,339	197,092
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	502,244	551,704	819,882
Above 40	19,391	2,747	115,919
Grand Total	37,027,841	39,269,880	36,123,442

(*a*) See notes at foot of Table No. 1.

No. 5.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) and the COUNTS (or numbers) of YARN Spun.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (British India and Native States).

Count or Number.	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
1	112,338	107,098	119,422
2	516,442	709,463	2,464,708
3	1,441,625	2,056,435	2,298,881
4	3,980,257	5,717,047	3,819,872
5	772,029	160,742	213,226
6	12,286,657	14,736,632	11,317,804
7	19,587,942	20,861,640	9,912,956
8	6,461,877	6,597,476	8,173,835
9	6,540,153	8,290,506	5,390,111
10	79,310,252	86,069,758	66,989,070
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	131,009,572	145,306,797	110,599,885
11	45,505,492	52,152,249	45,469,299
12	45,679,402	62,878,228	63,575,365
13	13,136,816	15,092,486	13,801,288
14	31,656,445	31,613,206	31,484,409
15	9,374,736	10,255,682	11,922,000
16	36,294,078	40,872,607	40,063,613
17	10,171,043	12,381,267	14,027,427
18	22,659,640	24,430,953	23,867,833
19	7,365,511	7,197,727	7,493,894
20	123,482,853	129,313,198	117,863,032
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	343,326,016	386,187,603	369,566,160
21	28,909,176	37,313,098	40,431,322
22	45,724,223	46,724,763	41,519,731
23	5,064,771	3,471,496	5,180,830
24	35,742,448	40,537,379	38,102,106
25	1,052,938	1,146,900	1,728,961
26	10,416,962	10,180,802	10,002,023
27	2,283,770	2,841,357	4,112,272
28	6,897,026	6,652,023	6,529,525
29	502,641	499,550	631,298
30	19,346,134	20,376,268	23,162,869
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	156,240,084	169,743,636	171,400,937
31	940,985	1,173,300	2,170,746
32	7,223,374	7,056,097	8,677,737
33	1,323,702	1,155,679	2,253,377
34	3,708,648	3,858,664	4,483,174
35	623,398	514,018	227,281
36	2,145,365	1,604,120	872,878
37	32,198	2,323	56,621
38	104,271	76,525	167,781
39	67,597	413	2,260
40	2,531,663	3,131,855	5,168,235
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	18,701,101	18,572,994	24,080,090
Above 40	2,232,668	1,962,987	4,577,334
Wastes, etc.	475,216	650,562	345,937
Grand Total	651,984,657	722,424,579	680,570,343

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	19,737,641	22,866,337	19,072,411
	yards	57,085,674	66,140,141	59,323,077
Dhutis	pounds	47,542,456	57,910,314	54,287,427
	yards	213,696,430	270,297,752	247,334,765
Drills and jeans	pounds	4,834,873	7,961,640	10,305,887
	yards	18,184,476	30,803,903	39,629,124
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	496,905	841,749	1,058,660
	yards	3,469,965	5,068,265	6,124,593
Printers	pounds	5,269,102	5,260,860	5,851,153
	yards	23,211,601	23,187,499	25,432,262
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	67,585,240	88,309,233	85,213,355
	yards	285,526,761	367,443,519	374,813,414
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	20,706,944	27,253,731	36,568,116
	yards	96,093,885	121,169,740	156,903,685
Tent cloth	pounds	1,775,942	2,987,698	4,383,728
	yards	3,625,695	6,112,514	8,314,885
Other sorts	pounds	4,271,329	5,579,501	4,620,405
	yards	17,777,063	19,756,317	18,209,106
Total	pounds	172,220,432	218,971,063	221,361,142
	yards	718,669,550	909,974,650	936,084,911
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	48,362,950	66,051,508	80,436,088
	yards	207,919,846	291,515,095	382,725,265
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	1,170,865	1,858,496	2,521,436
	dozens	352,926	486,605	541,946
Hosiery	pounds	203,884	254,015	250,457
	dozens	147,254	188,583	189,593
Miscellaneous	pounds	201,781	352,227	594,458
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	.....	.....	15,086
Grand Total	„	222,159,912	287,487,309	305,178,667
	yards	926,589,396	1,201,489,745	1,318,810,176
	dozens	500,180	675,188	731,539

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	10,147,706	11,860,620	11,103,055
	yards	28,819,378	33,335,953	31,655,137
Dhutis	pounds	10,353,617	13,874,024	10,847,449
	yards	46,725,856	61,727,444	48,340,607
Drills and jeans	pounds	4,670,659	7,622,866	9,502,223
	yards	17,567,141	29,659,885	36,451,905
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	393,964	487,881	585,110
	yards	2,830,947	3,476,395	4,074,800
Printers	pounds	14,311	17,316	24,191
	yards	78,828	115,668	122,285
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	46,219,796	62,769,719	52,333,946
	yards	201,048,445	269,383,148	236,282,786
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	17,669,711	24,153,978	32,898,391
	yards	84,275,266	108,767,810	144,513,963
Tent cloth	pounds	1,533,723	2,781,719	3,904,526
	yards	3,103,090	5,641,840	7,189,193
Other sorts	pounds	1,577,124	1,721,049	1,646,647
	yards	7,417,566	7,772,891	6,661,753
Total	pounds	92,580,611	125,289,172	122,845,538
	yards	391,866,517	519,881,034	515,292,429
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	39,311,202	56,837,511	66,672,229
	yards	170,456,350	251,385,465	314,892,728
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.	pounds	1,145,970	1,834,485	2,483,314
	dozens	348,126	477,525	532,107
Hosiery	pounds	123,250	176,607	160,407
	dozens	103,954	142,124	143,019
Miscellaneous	pounds	201,784	352,226	594,435
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	.....	.....	15,074
Grand Total	„	133,362,817	184,490,001	192,770,997
	yards	562,322,867	771,266,499	830,185,157
	dozens	452,080	619,649	675,126

Note.—The suburb of Coorla, in the Thana district, is treated for statistical purposes as part of the Island of Bombay.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AHMEDABAD.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	8,635,693	9,916,071	7,314,048
	yards	25,628,262	29,486,075	25,500,168
Dhutis	pounds	30,775,257	36,251,488	37,136,416
	yards	140,117,125	171,620,346	171,655,113
Drills and jeans	pounds	88,272	151,649	507,043
	yards	398,921	522,390	2,048,364
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	28,186	160,391	292,284
	yards	162,055	732,442	1,301,668
Printers	pounds	3,390,585	3,763,371	4,143,882
	yards	14,925,366	16,999,183	17,995,299
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	15,431,280	19,190,038	26,037,545
	yards	65,838,066	77,664,453	115,166,587
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	2,774,872	2,823,201	2,971,490
	yards	10,683,934	11,355,749	9,546,326
Tent cloth	pounds	139,123	97,195	382,442
	yards	282,165	218,745	886,294
Other sorts	pounds	2,024,763	2,937,776	1,918,663
	yards	8,409,329	9,307,707	7,634,103
TOTAL	pounds	63,288,031	75,291,180	80,703,813
	yards	266,445,223	317,907,090	351,733,922
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	2,208,092	2,741,300	6,755,830
	yards	10,568,117	14,120,022	40,290,898
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds	4,227	4,282	27,256
	dozens	2,184	4,377	7,436
Hosiery	pounds	80,632	77,407	90,048
	dozens	43,295	46,460	46,577
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	24
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	65,580,982	78,114,169	87,576,971
	yards	277,013,340	332,027,112	392,024,820
	dozens	45,479	50,837	54,013

MADRAS.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	211,631	170,729	127,438
	yards	428,750	330,372	298,561
Dhutis	pounds	623,055	833,528	855,762
	yards	2,521,659	3,435,148	3,446,743
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,356,184	1,876,561	1,449,637
	yards	4,944,178	6,038,697	4,866,933
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	15,837	123,347	264,756
	yards	56,012	415,635	879,022
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	236,128	295,132	186,584
	yards	779,693	957,681	609,180
Tent cloth	pounds	39,127	51,051	188,927
	yards	69,318	87,562	302,900
Other sorts	pounds	341,680	544,706	763,177
	yards	1,319,258	2,024,946	2,511,396
TOTAL	pounds	2,823,642	3,895,054	3,836,271
	yards	10,118,868	13,289,941	12,913,735
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	5,950,522	7,683,742	9,781,505
	yards	19,994,853	23,395,343	25,306,940
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	pounds	216,368	377,058	297,508
	dozens	73,975	93,974	56,980
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	1,936	4,042	11,897
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	8,992,268	11,959,896	13,927,181
	yards	30,113,721	36,685,284	38,220,675
	dozens	73,975	93,974	56,980

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

BENGAL.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	108,824	26,259	31,818
	yards	442,226	144,818	101,750
Dhutis	pounds	775,333	1,159,511	1,798,892
	yards	5,234,570	7,484,536	9,791,939
Drills and jeans	pounds	6,756	29,709	73,545
	yards	22,527	102,102	188,947
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	177	.....	.....
	yards	879	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	572,601	653,230	522,722
	yards	2,749,036	2,759,936	2,351,460
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	1,066,924	480,342	1,388,415
	yards	5,546,149	2,665,197	6,917,878
Tent cloth	pounds	2,776	19,548	13,854
	yards	2,962	21,076	15,091
Other sorts	pounds	69,509	48,703	83,186
	yards	771,274	658,577	1,113,310
Total	pounds	2,602,900	2,417,302	3,912,432
	yards	14,769,623	13,786,242	20,480,375
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	49,519	173,532	166,372
	yards	252,634	801,035	933,288
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	"	55,564	89,210	97,810
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	"	2,707,983	2,680,044	4,176,614
	yards	15,002,257	14,587,277	21,413,663

UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.*	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	449,342	728,114	946,054
	yards	1,503,511	2,654,571	3,295,425
Dhutis	pounds	2,038,615	1,986,941	2,633,725
	yards	10,087,845	8,009,280	10,537,536
Drills and jeans	pounds	479,671	580,197	585,264
	yards	1,303,830	1,743,950	1,425,132
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	2,920	.....	90,317
	yards	13,309	.....	442,111
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	2,145,330	2,196,733	1,923,223
	yards	10,289,072	9,827,583	8,447,721
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	3,743,616	3,304,265	2,375,394
	yards	11,661,425	10,206,342	7,121,927
Tent cloth	pounds	1,863,740	2,032,085	3,068,343
	yards	4,707,234	4,618,279	6,184,889
Other sorts	pounds	639,489	846,188	952,364
	yards	2,098,833	2,162,682	2,900,487
Total	pounds	11,362,128	11,674,523	12,574,584
	yards	41,665,059	39,222,687	40,355,226
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	87,164	40,259	71,668
	yards	247,416	125,741	205,154
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	262,952	219,959	205,156
	dozens	65,647	52,639	39,609
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	24,900
	dozens	.....	.....	5,448
Miscellaneous	pounds	42,048	40,465	73,719
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	27,509
Grand Total	"	11,754,287	11,975,206	12,977,536
	yards	41,912,475	39,348,428	40,560,382
	dozens	65,647	52,639	45,057

* Includes figures for Ajmer Merwara.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15*	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	.....	50,825	75,639
	yards	.....	132,005	183,072
Dhutis	pounds	.....	672,595	757,888
	yards	.....	3,995,224	3,701,691
Drills and jeans	pounds	.....	11	322
	yards	.....	73	3,706
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	4,702	31,787
	yards	.....	23,337	77,451
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	.....	436	134,108
	yards	.....	4,104	468,156
T. cloth, domestics, and sheetings	pounds	.....	259,317	394,866
	yards	.....	774,990	1,268,120
Tent cloth	pounds	.....	3,898	4,005
	yards	.....	8,105	8,463
Other sorts	pounds	.....	224,039	292,902
	yards	.....	899,909	1,109,067
TOTAL	pounds	.....	1,215,763	1,691,517
	yards	.....	5,837,747	6,819,726
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	.....	9,161	4,158
	yards	.....	50,447	19,925
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	517	123
	dozens	.....	199	212
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	.....	1,225,441	1,695,798
	yards	.....	5,888,194	6,839,651
	dozens	.....	199	212

* Figures included under United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—see page 160.

PUNJAB.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.*	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	29,435	105,452	64,905
	yards	65,227	267,691	164,019
Dhutis	pounds	55,727	138,705	74,173
	yards	197,950	465,924	247,134
Drills and jeans	pounds	19,110	28,626	15,327
	yards	67,918	114,031	44,406
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	101,593	337,168	241,137
	yards	504,286	1,730,396	1,233,302
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	93,497	95,262	43,830
	yards	417,615	347,623	150,077
Tent cloth	pounds	2,802	23,009	226,158
	yards	5,803	44,709	444,976
Other sorts	pounds	153,019	377,335	311,538
	yards	306,018	1,036,753	899,088
TOTAL	pounds	455,183	1,105,557	977,068
	yards	1,564,817	4,007,127	3,182,992
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	79,880	108,212	209,537
	yards	348,576	425,189	977,160
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	21,383	5,084	1,998
	dozens	6,196	1,623	631
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	dozens	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	pounds	22,251	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	"	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	"	578,697	1,218,853	1,188,603
	yards	1,913,393	4,432,316	4,160,152
	dozens	6,196	1,623	631

* Includes figures for Delhi.

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—continued.

DELHI.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.*	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	.....	.....	1,267
	yards	.....	.....	2,461
Dhutis	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Drills and jeans	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Printers	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	.....	.....	.....
	yards	.....	.....	.....
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	.....	23	2,781
	yards	.....	66	7,674
Tent cloth	pounds	.....	.....	29,232
	yards	.....	.....	53,230
Other sorts	pounds	.....	63,744	46,074
	yards	.....	133,944	85,646
TOTAL	pounds	.....	63,767	79,354
	yards	.....	134,010	149,011
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	.....	11,816	5,798
	yards	.....	39,167	22,392
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	.....	2,893	5,106
	dozens	.....	1,244	1,694
Hosiery	pounds	.....	.....	779
	dozens	.....	.....	247
Miscellaneous	pounds	.....	.....	.....
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	„	.....	78,476	91,037
	yards	.....	173,177	171,403
	dozens	.....	1,244	1,941

* Figures included under Punjab—see page 161.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds	985,147	1,056,016	861,796
	yards	2,733,675	2,879,473	2,307,215
Dhutis	pounds	2,940,326	3,923,555	2,867,419
	yards	12,230,610	15,278,888	11,373,905
Drills and jeans	pounds	1,476,858	1,764,155	2,262,518
	yards	5,178,736	6,165,547	7,729,288
Cambrics and lawns	pounds	19,854	182,948	53,903
	yards	74,658	637,904	224,216
Printers	pounds	391,003	347,546	564,827
	yards	1,799,592	1,587,517	2,665,296
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds	1,638,779	1,580,062	2,297,688
	yards	6,932,687	6,032,700	9,167,911
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	pounds	534,968	657,487	983,488
	yards	2,233,864	3,034,567	4,292,003
Tent cloth	pounds	138,469	246,239	425,925
	yards	296,591	629,031	1,142,754
Other sorts	pounds	673,915	527,893	1,100,448
	yards	2,429,489	1,845,240	5,092,521
TOTAL	pounds	8,789,319	10,285,901	11,418,012
	yards	33,909,902	38,090,867	43,995,109
Coloured piece-goods	pounds	3,146,705	3,785,522	3,989,676
	yards	12,452,632	15,121,948	16,536,340
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods	pounds	38,552	41,509	54,305
	dozens	10,092	11,604	15,499
Hosiery	pounds	.....	12,950	.....
Miscellaneous	„	12,661	101,867	110,471
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	„	11,987,237	14,227,749	15,572,464
	yards	46,362,534	53,212,815	60,331,449
	dozens	10,092	11,604	15,499

No. 6.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced—concld.

TOTAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	21,522,020	25,003,732	21,181,318
	yards ...	62,257,063	72,549,071	65,675,580
Dhutis	pounds ...	53,975,512	66,625,089	63,275,286
	yards ...	243,969,064	308,916,752	286,432,703
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	8,172,852	12,240,899	14,692,500
	yards ...	29,701,665	44,968,303	53,887,536
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	516,759	1,024,697	1,112,563
	yards ...	3,544,623	5,701,169	6,348,809
Printers	pounds ...	5,663,202	5,613,108	6,538,084
	yards ...	25,025,381	24,798,353	28,617,120
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	72,059,380	93,200,209	90,597,089
	yards ...	306,057,854	388,213,773	397,360,986
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings.	pounds ...	26,382,077	32,345,559	41,943,474
	yards ...	116,732,631	139,156,206	177,270,544
Tent cloth	pounds ...	3,812,856	5,363,528	8,340,072
	yards ...	8,707,603	11,521,276	16,467,188
Other sorts	pounds ...	6,148,941	8,212,109	8,170,094
	yards ...	24,701,935	28,518,368	31,920,621
Total	pounds ...	198,253,599	249,628,930	255,850,480
	yards ...	820,697,819	1,024,343,271	1,063,981,087
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	57,676,540	77,863,752	94,664,702
	yards ...	241,195,957	331,473,965	426,526,464
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods.	pounds ...	1,710,120	2,505,516	3,085,632
	dozens ...	508,836	647,887	656,571
Hosiery	pounds ...	203,884	266,965	276,136
	dozens ...	147,254	188,584	195,288
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	336,241	587,811	888,355
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„ ...	.....	.....	42,595
Grand Total ...	„ ...	258,180,384	330,852,974	354,807,900
	yards ...	1,061,893,776	1,355,817,236	1,490,507,551
	dozens ...	656,090	836,471	851,859

No. 7.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

NATIVE STATES. (a)

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	1,274,540	1,050,835	827,317
	yards ...	3,346,229	2,614,387	2,085,245
Dhutis	pounds ...	3,424,497	3,412,180	3,365,662
	yards ...	15,005,419	14,723,092	14,516,230
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	347,788	417,582	710,425
	yards ...	1,087,818	1,360,541	2,615,626
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	.....	50	11,092
	yards ...	.....	216	30,308
Printers	pounds ...	784,671	496,057	750,064
	yards ...	2,981,557	2,101,357	2,981,977
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	3,460,875	6,805,627	7,165,661
	yards ...	14,647,496	31,411,184	29,135,852
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings ...	pounds ...	4,432,597	3,475,407	4,459,493
	yards ...	17,555,757	12,244,937	14,861,895
Tent cloth	pounds ...	93,358	115,567	212,528
	yards ...	254,844	323,006	713,948
Other sorts	pounds ...	1,504,516	1,763,053	1,211,973
	yards ...	4,924,679	5,745,140	3,950,993
Total ...	pounds ...	15,322,842	17,536,358	18,714,216
	yards ...	59,803,799	70,523,860	70,892,074
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	3,390,647	3,740,003	3,595,276
	yards ...	14,010,377	15,173,454	15,072,064
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods ...	pounds ...	24,967	35,036	27,654
	dozens ...	3,649	5,456	3,813
Hosiery	pounds ...	82,034	89,112	133,654
	dozens ...	32,119	32,170	61,288
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	5,026	1,072	71,324
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	„ ...	.....	.....	58
Grand Total ...	„ ...	18,825,516	21,401,581	22,542,182
	yards ...	73,814,176	85,697,314	85,964,138
	dozens ...	35,768	37,626	65,101

(a) See note at foot of Table No. 2.

No. 8.—DETAILED STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and DESCRIPTION of WOVEN GOODS produced.

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (British India and Native States).

Description.		Twelve Months, April to March.		
		1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Chadars	pounds ...	22,796,560	26,054,567	22,008,635
	yards ...	65,608,292	75,163,458	67,760,825
Dhutis	pounds ...	57,400,009	70,037,269	66,640,948
	yards ...	258,974,483	323,639,844	300,948,933
Drills and jeans	pounds ...	8,520,640	12,658,481	15,402,926
	yards ...	30,789,483	46,328,844	56,503,162
Cambrics and lawns	pounds ...	516,759	1,024,747	1,123,655
	yards ...	3,544,623	5,701,385	6,379,117
Printers	pounds ...	6,447,873	6,109,165	7,288,148
	yards ...	28,006,938	26,899,710	31,599,097
Shirtings and longcloth	pounds ...	75,520,255	100,005,836	97,762,750
	yards ...	320,705,350	419,624,957	426,496,838
T-cloths, domestics and sheetings... ...	pounds ...	30,814,674	35,820,966	46,402,967
	yards ...	134,288,388	151,401,143	192,132,439
Tent cloth...	pounds ...	3,906,214	5,479,095	8,552,600
	yards ...	8,962,447	11,844,282	17,181,136
Other sorts	pounds ...	7,653,457	9,975,162	9,882,067
	yards ...	29,626,614	34,263,508	35,871,614
Total ...	pounds ...	213,576,441	267,165,288	274,564,696
	yards ...	880,501,618	1,094,867,131	1,134,873,161
Coloured piece-goods	pounds ...	61,067,187	81,603,755	98,259,978
	yards ...	255,206,334	346,647,419	441,598,528
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods...	pounds ...	1,735,087	2,540,552	3,113,286
	dozens ...	512,485	653,343	660,384
Hosiery...	pounds ...	285,918	356,077	409,790
	dozens ...	179,373	220,754	256,576
Miscellaneous	pounds ...	341,267	588,883	959,679
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool... ...	„ ...	.....	.....	42,653
Grand Total ...	pounds ...	277,005,900	352,254,555	377,350,082
	yards ...	1,135,707,952	1,441,514,550	1,576,471,689
	dozens ...	691,858	874,097	916,960

No. 9.—STATEMENT of the AMOUNT (in rupees) of EXCISE DUTY realised from goods woven in the Cotton Mills in India, under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896.

	Twelve Months, April to March.		
	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India.			
Bombay	42,31,546	42,25,608	35,38,341
Madras	1,83,880	2,11,456	2,87,031
Bengal	53,046	41,767	70,529
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,91,014	1,82,296	2,22,093
Ajmer-Merwara	16,440	18,716	25,898
Punjab	5,990	8,363	22,895
Delhi	4,078	928	1,288
Central Provinces and Berar	2,54,937	2,36,497	2,93,466
Total, Gross Duty	49,40,931	49,25,571	44,61,541
Total, Net Duty	49,32,185	48,40,107	44,12,756
Foreign Territory.			
(Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar and Wadhwan)			
Gross Duty	2,33,160	1,90,275	2,47,301
Net Duty	2,33,160	1,90,275	2,47,301
Grand Total, Gross Duty	51,74,091	51,15,846	47,08,842
Grand Total, Net Duty...	51,65,345	50,30,382	46,60,057

Note.—The figures for 1916-17 for Bombay and Madras are as reported by local authorities each month, and are not finally adjusted by the Accounts Department.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 10th April 1917.

1. The Association shall be called the Bombay Millowners' Association. Name of Association.

2. The objects of the Association are— Objects of Association.

(*a*) The protection of the interests of Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power in India.

(*b*) The promotion of good relations between the persons and bodies using such power.

(*c*) The doing of all those acts and things by which these objects may be furthered.

3. Any individual, partnership or company owning one or more mill or mills or one or more press or presses or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power shall be eligible for membership of the Association. Eligibility for membership.

4. The expression Member in these Rules means the person, firm or Company as the case may be by whom or by which any such mill or mills, press or presses, or factory or factories as last aforesaid is or are actually owned. Definition of term "member."

5. Every member shall be entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rs. 50 paid by him as annual subscription under Rule 34 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Rules and Regulations of the Association. Voting power of members.

6. Each individual, who, as an individual, shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled either to act and vote on his own behalf or to empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign his name per procuration, to act and vote on his behalf.

7. Every partner in any firm, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of his said firm, and the said firm may also empower, subject as hereinafter mentioned, any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized to sign the name of the firm per procuration, to act and vote on behalf of the said firm. Persons who may act and vote on behalf of members.

8. Every Director of a Joint Stock Company, which shall be a member of the Association, shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company, and the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, and every partner in any firm, which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, and likewise any one or more persons, who shall have been duly authorized by the Agent, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of such Company, or by the firm,

which shall be Agents, Secretaries or Managers, as the case may be, of such Company, to sign either the name of such Agent, Secretary or Manager or the name of such firm, per procuration, shall also, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such Company.

Register of persons eligible to act and vote.

9. The name of every person entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member of the Association, whether such person be the member himself or any other person, shall be notified in writing by such member to the Secretary of the Association to be entered by the Secretary of the Association as hereinafter provided in the register hereinafter mentioned, and if more than one person shall be entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of any member, such member shall notify in writing to the Secretary of the Association the order of the precedence in which such person shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of such member.

10. When any member shall notify to the Secretary of the Association that any one or more persons, other than the member himself, is entitled or empowered to act and vote on behalf of such member, such member shall, in such notification, state the capacity in which such person or each of such persons is so entitled or empowered to vote, that is to say, either as a member of a firm or as a Director or Agent or Secretary or Manager of a Company or as the holder of a power to sign per procuration or otherwise as the case may be.

11. If the name of any person shall be notified as a person empowered to act and vote on behalf of a member by virtue of being the holder of a power to sign per procuration, the notification shall be accompanied by the document authorizing such person to sign per procuration, in order that the same may be registered by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall, after registering the same, return the same to the person who sent it.

12. If the name of more than one person shall be notified by any member as persons entitled or empowered to act and vote for such member, the notification shall state the order of precedence in which such persons shall be entitled to act and vote for such member.

13. The Association shall provide a Register, to be called "Register of members and of persons entitled to act and vote for members," and in such register the names of all members of the Association shall be entered and opposite to the name of each member the name of each person entitled or empowered in accordance with these rules, to act and vote for such member, shall, so soon as may be after the name of such persons and all particulars regarding him and all formalities shall have been duly notified and observed in accordance with these rules, also be entered; and when the name of more than one person shall have been notified as entitled to act and vote for any one member of the Association, the names of such persons shall be numbered in the order of precedence in which such persons are entitled to act and vote for such member.

14. No person shall be entitled to act or vote on behalf of any member of the Association, unless and until his name shall have been entered in the "Register of members or persons entitled to act and vote for members" as a person entitled to act and vote for such members.

15. If two or more persons, who shall be entitled to act and vote on behalf of one and the same member of the Association, shall be present at any meeting of the Association, that one, who takes priority in the order of the precedence in the said "Register of members and persons entitled to act and vote for members," shall alone be entitled to vote at such meeting.

16. If any one person shall, according to these rules, be entitled to act and vote for more than one member of the Association, such person shall be entitled to act and to exercise the right of voting, according to these rules, for each member, on whose behalf he is so entitled to act and vote.

17. The foregoing rules as to voting shall apply to voting at all meetings and also to voting for all purposes other than meetings of the spinning section and weaving section hereinafter mentioned or voting by members of those sections or either of them alone.

18. Members of the Association shall be elected by ballot in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Mode of electing members.

19. Every candidate for election as a member of the Association must be proposed by one member of the Association and seconded by another, and a letter of proposal signed by the proposer or seconder must be sent to the Managing Committee of the Association (hereinafter called "The Committee").

20. After the receipt by them of a proposal duly made and seconded according to these rules of a candidate for election as a member of the Association, the Committee shall fix a day for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

21. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate, notice in writing shall be given by the Committee to all members of the Association of the name of the candidate and of his proposer and seconder and of the date so fixed as aforesaid for the commencement of the ballot for the election of such candidate.

22. The Committee shall, before the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot for the election of a candidate for membership of the Association, appoint a scrutineer for such election.

23. The Association shall, for the purposes of all elections by ballot, provide a ballot-box with a lock and key and with an aperture sufficiently large to admit of the deposit therein of voting papers.

24. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same, and the same shall not be opened until after the expiration of the full time appointed for such election.

25. The Committee shall provide voting papers for the election of a member of the Association in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send one of such voting papers to each member of the Association, not less than seven days before the day fixed according to these rules for the commencement of the ballot for the election of any candidate for membership of the Association.

26. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of a candidate for membership of the Association shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall fill up a voting paper in accordance with the directions contained therein, stating whether he votes for or against the election of such candidate and shall sign the paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

27. Voting papers may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these rules at any time between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 4. P.M. on the day appointed for the commencement of the ballot or on any one of the six succeeding days, exclusive of Sundays.

28. The ballot-box shall, at 4 P.M. on the seventh of the days appointed for the election of any candidate for membership, be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the scrutineer, and the votes shall be counted and scrutinized by the scrutineer, and the scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

29. No candidate for election as a member shall be deemed to have been elected unless at least one-fourth of the members of the Association shall have voted and whatever the number of votes recorded may be, one adverse vote in every six votes recorded shall exclude. The result of every election shall be recorded in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee.

30. If any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall not be elected, his proposer shall be informed of his non-election by the Secretary.

31. Particulars of the voting for the election of any candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

32. A candidate, who shall have been put up for election as a member of the Association and shall not have been elected, shall not be again eligible for election as a member of the Association until after the expiration of six months from the date of the election at which he shall not have been elected.

Membership Subscription.

33. If a candidate for election as a member of the Association shall be elected, his election shall be notified in writing by the Secretary to his proposer and likewise to the candidate himself, and a copy of the last annual report of the Association and also a copy of the Rules of the Association, with a bill for his subscription shall be sent to him by the Secretary.

34. Each member of the Association shall pay the following annual subscription to the Association:—

(*a*) Rupees 4 per annum for every 1,000 or part of 1,000 mule spindles, Rs. 4 for every 666 or part of 666 ring spindles and Rs. 3 for every 50 or part of 50 looms set up in the mill or mills, factory or factories, which, for the time being, shall belong to such member.

(*b*) Rupees 5 per annum for every Rs. 50,000 of the estimated value of the machinery, buildings and land shown on the audited balance sheet for the year previous to that in respect of which the subscription is payable of the factory or factories not being Spinning and Weaving Mills which, for the time being, shall belong to such member:

Provided that the minimum subscription payable by any one member shall be Rs. 50 per annum.

(*c*) In addition to the above subscription, each Spinning and Weaving Mill, that is a member, shall pay annually to the Association 1 anna for every 100 spindles, and 3 pies for every loom set up in the mill, plus 20 per cent. of the total amount thus levied, as their share of the subscription payable by this Association to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, so long as this Association may be affiliated to the Federation.

35. All subscriptions shall be payable in advance, and if any member shall be a member for a part only of any year he shall pay the full subscription for such year.

Form of adherence to be signed by members.

36. Each member shall, on election to the Association, sign a form of adherence to the Rules of the Association in the form set out below:—

In consideration of the protection afforded by members of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Trade Marks and Tickets used by $\frac{me}{us}$ and in consideration of the general maintenance by the Association of the interest of the industry in which $\frac{I\ am}{we\ are}$ engaged $\frac{I}{we}$ .....engaged in.....in the town of..... having carefully read and fully understood all the rules of the said Association and the rules relating to Registration of Trade Marks do hereby declare and agree that $\frac{I}{we}$ will during $\frac{my}{our}$ membership of the said Association in all things conform faithfully and absolutely to all the said rules and to such other rules as the Association shall institute by resolution duly passed in accordance with the relevant provisions herein and $\frac{I}{we}$ will register with the Association all the Trade Marks applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ to any of the produce of the Mill or Mills, Factory or Factories owned by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ declare that all Trade Marks so applied by $\frac{me}{us}$ whether they be registered with the Association or not, shall be subject to the rules of the Association and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will submit to arbitration any dispute in which $\frac{I}{we}$ may be concerned with another member or members of the Association in respect of a Trade Mark or Trade Marks and that $\frac{I}{we}$ will in all things endeavour to further the objects of the Association.

37. Every member of the Association shall have power to terminate his membership thereof by giving three months' notice in writing to the Secretary of the Association of his desire to terminate such membership. Resignation of membership.

38. The Association shall have power, by passing a resolution in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, to expel any member from the Association in respect of the following things, that is to say— Expulsion of members.

(a) for any act done or conduct pursued by such member which, in the opinion of the Association, shall be in contravention of the Rules of the Association or to the detriment or discredit of the Association or shall be injurious to the welfare and interests of the Association :

provided that a member shall not be expelled from the Association, unless—

(1) an opportunity shall have been given to such member by the Committee of the Association to defend or explain his acts and conduct ;

(2) a Special General Meeting of the Association shall have been duly called to consider the acts and conduct of such member ;

(3) a resolution shall have been passed at such General Meeting at which a quorum shall be present by a majority of three-fourths of the members present at such Meeting declaring that such member is expelled.

39. Whenever a resolution shall have been passed as in the last preceding rule mentioned, such resolution shall be final and conclusive and the member thereby declared to be expelled shall thenceforth cease to be a member of the Association.

40. The affairs and funds of the Association shall be managed by a Managing Committee hereinbefore and hereinafter called "The Committee" to be constituted as hereinafter mentioned. Election of Committee.

41. The members of the Association shall, in each year between the 1st and the 31st day of January in such year, elect the Committee from amongst the members of the Association and the Committee so elected shall hold office for one year.

42. The Committee shall consist of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and not more than eighteen other members, making a maximum of twenty members in all.

43. The Committee, holding office for the time being, shall appoint a day between the 1st and the 31st day of January in each year for the election of a Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day between the dates aforesaid for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee and a subsequent day also between the dates aforesaid for the election of the remaining eighteen members of the Committee for the ensuing year, and shall cause notice of the several days so appointed for such election as aforesaid to be advertised in one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

44. The Secretary of the Association shall also give to each member of the Association notice in writing of the several dates appointed for the said several elections seven days before the date appointed for the first of the said elections.

45. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Committee and the other members of the Committee shall be elected by ballot.

46. The Committee shall, before the respective days appointed for the elections of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee, respectively, appoint a scrutineer for each of the said elections.

47. Before the time appointed under these rules for the commencement of the ballot upon any day appointed for the election of a Chairman or a Deputy Chairman or of the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the Secretary of the Association shall satisfy himself that the ballot-box is empty and shall lock the same and the same shall not be opened until 4 p. m. upon that day.

48. The Committee shall provide separate voting papers for—

(*a*) the election of a Chairman of the Committee,

(*b*) the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Committee,

(*c*) the election of eighteen members of the Committee,

in such form as they shall, from time to time, think fit and shall send to each member of the Association not less than seven days before the day fixed for the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee one voting paper in respect of the election of the Chairman, one voting paper in respect of the election of the Deputy Chairman and one voting paper in respect of the election of the other members of the Committee.

49. On each of the respective days appointed for the election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the remaining eighteen members of the Committee, respectively, voting shall commence at 10-30 a.m. and terminate at 4 p.m.

50. If any person entitled or empowered to vote concerning the election of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee shall desire to exercise his right of voting, he shall, in the case of the election of a Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of a Deputy Chairman, write on a voting paper relative to the election of a Deputy Chairman the name of the person representing a member of the Association whom he desires should be appointed such Deputy Chairman and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover and he shall, in the case of the election of the other members of the Committee, write on a voting paper relative to the election of the said other members of the Committee, the names of the eighteen persons representing members of the Association whom he desires should be appointed as such other members of the Committee as aforesaid and shall sign the said voting paper and shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the ballot-box in a sealed cover.

51. Voting papers regarding the elections of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee may be deposited in the ballot-box in accordance with these Rules between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the respective days which shall have been appointed under these Rules for such elections respectively.

52. At 4 p.m. on the day appointed for an election of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or the other members of the Committee as the case may be, the ballot-box shall be opened by the Secretary of the Association in the presence of the scrutineer who shall have been appointed as scrutineer of the election appointed for that day and the votes shall be counted and scrutinised by such scrutineer and the said scrutineer shall report to the Committee in writing under his hand the result of the election according to his counting and scrutiny.

Particulars of voting not to be disclosed.

53. Particulars of the voting for the election of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman and the other members of the Committee respectively shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by the scrutineer or by the Secretary to any one whomsoever.

54. The names of all members of the Association, who are eligible for election a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee in any year, shall be circulated by the Secretary amongst the members of the Association at least seven days before the day appointed under these Rules for the election of a Chairman of the Committee.

55. Two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall not be on the Committee at the same time. Ineligibility of two members of one firm entitled to ten votes or less to serve on Committee.

56. If two representatives of any one member entitled under Rule 5 to ten votes or less shall be elected to serve on the Committee at the same time, the election of that representative who obtains the lesser number of votes shall be void. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the retiring Committee shall have a casting vote.

57. No member of the Association shall vote for more than one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and eighteen other members of the Committee.

58. Those persons representing members of the Association, in whose favour the largest number of votes shall have been cast for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be, shall be deemed to have been appointed Chairman or Deputy Chairman or members of the Committee as the case may be.

59. In the event of any member of the Association who shall have been elected according to these Rules either as the Chairman of the Committee or as the Deputy Chairman of the Committee or as a member of the Committee refusing to act as such Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be. Refusal to act as Chairman, etc.

60. If the number of votes cast in favour of any two members of the Association for appointment as Chairman or Deputy Chairman or as a member of the Committee shall be equal, there shall be a fresh election by the members of the Association for such Chairman or Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee as the case may be.

61. The new Committee shall take office on the first day succeeding the holding of the first Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association after their election, and shall continue to act until the first day succeeding the next Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association. Date of assuming office by new Committee.

62. All the members of the Committee shall retire each year immediately after the Annual General Meeting but shall be eligible for re-election. Retirement of Committee.

63. If any member of the Committee shall be absent from the regular meetings of the Committee for more than three consecutive months he shall, unless he shall have previously obtained leave of absence from the Committee, be deemed to have vacated his office. Absence without leave from Committee meetings.

64. When any vacancy shall occur in the Committee, such vacancy not being caused by a vacancy in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall have power to fill such vacancy by the appointment of any member of the Association to fill the same. Vacancy on Committee.

65. When any vacancy shall occur in the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the election according to these Rules by the members of the Association of a member of the Association to fill such vacancy. Vacancy in office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

66. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Committee held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee present at such meeting. Chairman of Committee meetings.

67. In case of a tie in voting in Committee the Chairman for the time being shall have a casting vote. Chairman entitled to casting vote.

Quorum of Committee.

68. Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Committee Meetings.

69. The Committee shall meet at least once in every month, and may meet oftener if need be.

Appointment of Secretary.

70. A Secretary of the Association shall be appointed, and his remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee. His duties shall be to keep the records and accounts of the Association, to collect subscriptions and all other monies due or payable to the Association and to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay, or into such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf, to the credit of the account of the Association in such Bank, to study and consider all proposed legislative measures or any other matter that may affect the interests of the Association and to report to the Committee thereon and generally to act in the Association's interests under the orders of the Committee.

Record of Minutes of proceedings of Committee.

71. Minutes of all proceedings of the Committee shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in a minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Control of funds of the Association.

72. The Committee for the time being shall have the control of the funds of the Association, and shall have authority to provide suitable accommodation for the meetings of the Association and to pay all expenses of the establishment of the Association and also to pay all legal expenses which they may deem it necessary to incur. The Committee shall have authority to expend, pay or disburse in each year any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of Rs. 5,000 out of the funds of the Association for any purpose or purposes whatsoever which they in their absolute discretion may deem to be fit and proper in the interests of the Association.

73. If at any time during any year the disbursements of the Committee shall amount to seven-eighths of so much of the funds belonging to the Association as shall remain in the hands of the Committee after providing for ordinary expenditure, such as the salary of the Secretary, printing, stationery, etc., then the Committee shall, in such case, call a general meeting of the members of the Association and lay the accounts of the Association before such meeting.

Statement of Accounts of the Association to be prepared and circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

74. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a statement of the accounts of the Association and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association.

Report of proceedings of the Association to be circulated to members prior to Annual General Meeting.

75. Previous to each Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association during the year prior to such General Meeting and shall cause the same to be printed and shall send at least one printed copy thereof to each member of the Association not less than seven days prior to the date fixed for the said Annual General Meeting. The Committee may also, if they see fit to do so, send any one or more copies of the said report to any individual or Corporation or Association to whom or to which they may think it desirable in the interests of the Association to send the same.

Solicitors to the Association to be appointed.

76. The Committee shall have authority to appoint Solicitors to the Association and the Committee may consult them whenever they deem it expedient to do so.

Trade Marks Sub-Committee.

77. At the first meeting in each year after the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association shall have been held, the Committee shall appoint three of their own number to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of deciding questions, other than arbitrations, arising under the Rules of the Association relating to the registration of trade-marks, and the decision of such Sub-Committee on such questions shall have the same effect as if given by the entire Committee. Any vacancy which may from time to time occur in any such Sub-Committee as in this Rule mentioned shall be filled by the appointment by the Committee of a member of the Committee to fill such vacancy.

78. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint a Sub-Committee or Sub-Committees to investigate and to report upon any matter whatsoever and may invite any member of the Association not being a member of the Committee to serve on any such Sub-Committee, if for any special reason such a course may seem to them advisable. Sub-Committees.

79. Sub-Committees other than a Sub-Committee appointed under Rule 77 shall have no executive or substantive power or authority, and the duty of every Sub-Committee shall be to report to the Committee the result of its investigations, deliberations or other proceedings.

80. A general meeting of the members of the Association to be called the Annual General Meeting shall be held in each year at such time as the Committee may appoint. Annual General Meeting.

81. The Committee may also at any time call a General Meeting should it seem to them expedient to do so. Other General Meetings.

82. If any four members of the Association shall, by a requisition in writing signed by the said four members respectively, addressed to the Committee and containing a statement of their reasons for the requisition, request the Committee to call a General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Committee shall call such General Meeting to be held within fourteen days after the receipt by the Committee of the said requisition, and if the Committee shall refuse or neglect to call such General Meeting to be held within the time aforesaid, the said four members, who shall have signed the said requisition, shall have power themselves to call such General Meeting to be held on such day as they themselves shall appoint.

83. Seven clear days' notice of every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be given by advertisement in at least one English and one Vernacular newspaper published in Bombay.

84. All the moneys and funds of the Association shall be paid into an account to be opened in the name of the Association either with the Bank of Bombay or with such other Bank as may from time to time be approved by the Committee in this behalf. Investment of Funds of the Association.

85. All cheques on any banking account of the Association shall be signed by the Chairman and one member of the Committee or in the absence of the Chairman by the Deputy Chairman and one member of the Committee; or in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman by two members of the Committee. Signing of cheques

86. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting, unless a quorum according to these Rules shall be present at such meeting. Quorum at General Meetings and adjournments thereof.

87. On the day originally appointed for holding any Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, ten representatives of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum; and on the day originally appointed for the holding of any General Meeting of the members of the Association other than an Annual General Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, which shall not have been necessitated by the want of a quorum, one-fourth of the members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

88. If on the day originally appointed for holding a General Meeting, a quorum, according to these rules, shall not, within 30 minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the Meeting, be present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such time on such other day as the members present may determine, and if a quorum shall not, within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of such adjourned meeting, be present, the members then present shall constitute a quorum, and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

89. Whenever any meeting shall be adjourned under Rule 88 on the ground that a quorum was not present within the prescribed time, seven days' notice shall be given by the Committee by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay of the day and time to which such meeting shall have been adjourned. Date of adjourned General Meetings to be advertised.

Chairman of General Meetings.

90. The Chairman of the Committee shall, if present, preside at all General Meetings of the members of the Association held during his term of office. In the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman shall preside, and, failing both of these, the chair shall be taken by one of the members of the Committee, who shall be appointed by the other members of the Committee, present at such meeting.

Chairman to have casting vote.

91. In case of a tie in voting at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the Chairman for the time being of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Record of minutes of proceedings of General Meetings.

92. Minutes of all proceedings at every General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be made and shall be entered or caused to be entered regularly by the Secretary in minute book to be kept by him. This book shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Association at any reasonable time.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to strikes, lockouts, etc.

93. All proceedings of the Association, in connection with any proposal for concerted general action on the part of the members of the Association with respect to a strike or a lock-out or in connection with any proposal for concerted general action in relation to any other matter whatsoever, not being a short-time movement or the organized lessening of production and involving the payment of money shall be subject to the following rules (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), that is to say—

(*a*) No such proposal shall be considered at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, except at a Special General Meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(*b*) In order to pass any Resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any General Meeting of the members of the Association, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Association present at such General Meeting, and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner, next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles owned by all the members of the Association.

(*c*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles owned by the members of the Association who shall have constituted the majority of the members of the Association, who shall have voted in favour of any such resolution as aforesaid for the approval and adoption of any such concerted general action as aforesaid, the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

Proposals for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements.

94. All proceedings of the Association in connection with any proposal for concerted general action with respect to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production shall be subject to the following rules :—

(*a*) The members of the Association shall be divided into two sections—one whereof shall consist of all the members of the Association who are engaged in spinning only and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Spinning Section," and the other whereof shall consist of all the members who are engaged in weaving as well as spinning and who are hereinafter referred to as the "Weaving Section."

(*b*) The Spinning Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in spinning only.

(c) The Weaving Section shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine all questions relating to short-time movements or the organized lessening of production in connection with Mills engaged in weaving as well as spinning.

(d) The Committee of the Association may at any time call a meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, and if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Spinning Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Spinning Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof, and in like manner if any four members of the Association, who shall be interested in the Weaving Section, shall request the said Committee to call a meeting of the Weaving Section, the said Committee shall within fourteen days call a meeting thereof.

(e) Seven days' notice of any meeting of the Spinning Section or of any meeting of the Weaving Section, as the case may be, shall be given by advertisement in one English and one Vernacular newspaper, published in Bombay, and such notice shall specify the business to be transacted at such meeting.

(f) Any proposal for any short-time movement or for any organized lessening of production must, before it can be brought before any meeting either of the Spinning Section or of the Weaving Section, be sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the Committee of the Association.

(g) No such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Spinning Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same; and in like manner no such proposal shall be considered at any meeting of the Weaving Section except a meeting which shall have been duly called for the purpose of considering the same.

(h) In order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Spinning Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Spinning Section present at such meeting and owning at least 75 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles calculated as next hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the Spinning Section; and in like manner, in order to pass any resolution approving and adopting any such proposal at any meeting of the Weaving Section, the same must be passed by a majority of the members of the Weaving Section present at such meeting and owning at least 80 per cent., to be ascertained in the manner next hereinafter set forth, of the total number of spindles, calculated as next hereinafter mentioned belonging to the Weaving Section.

Calculation of spindle power of Weaving Mills.

(i) For the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the Weaving Section, all looms in any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning shall be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and 20 ring spindles or at the option of the owner 30 mule spindles out of the total number of spindles in such Mill, for every loom in such Mill shall also be deemed to belong to the Weaving Section, and all other spindles in such Mill shall be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section and for the purpose of ascertaining the number of spindles belonging to the spinning section not only shall all such other spindles as last aforesaid in Mills which carry on weaving as well as spinning be deemed to belong to the Spinning Section, but also all spindles whatsoever in any Mill carrying on spinning alone.

(*j*) For the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of spindles referred to in sub-clause (*h*) of this rule the calculation of such percentage shall be made on the following basis :—

(1) One mule spindle shall be taken as the basis of the calculation.

(2) One ring spindle shall be deemed to be equal to one-and-a-half mule spindle.

(3) One loom shall be deemed to be equal to 30 mule spindles.

95. Every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Spinning Section shall be binding upon the Spinning Section but shall not bind the Weaving Section; and in like manner every resolution duly passed in accordance with Rule 94 hereof hereinbefore contained by the Weaving Section shall be binding upon the Weaving Section but shall not bind the Spinning Section.

Penalty for contravention of resolutions.

96. If any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on spinning only in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Spinning Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Spinning Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Spinning Section; and if any member of the Association shall work any Mill which carries on weaving as well as spinning in contravention of any resolution which shall have been duly passed by the Weaving Section, such member shall pay to the Association the sum of three pies per week of 72 hours in respect of every Mule spindle in such Mill belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of four pies and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every Ring spindle therein belonging to the Weaving Section and the sum of seven annas and a half per week of 72 hours in respect of every loom therein, provided always that, if any such member as aforesaid shall carry on any such Mill as aforesaid in contravention of any such Rule as aforesaid for any period less than a week of 72 hours, such member shall not be liable to pay to the Association the full amount of the sums aforesaid, but only such proportionate part thereof as shall bear the same proportion to the full amount thereof which the period of time for which such Mill shall be worked shall bear to a full week of 72 hours.

Resolutions passed at General Meetings binding upon all members.

97. Every resolution which shall have been duly passed according to these Rules at any General Meeting of the members of the Association shall be binding upon all the members of the Association.

Responsibility of Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Committee and Secretary.

98. Neither the Chairman, Deputy Chairman nor any member of the Committee nor the Secretary shall be answerable for anything other than his own acts or defaults, nor shall he be answerable for any act done by him for the sake of conformity only, nor for any moneys of the Association other than such as shall come into his own hands, nor for any Collector or receiver of moneys appointed by the Committee, nor for any misfortune, loss or damage happening to the Association by reason of any deed done or executed by him as a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of the Committee or as Secretary, nor by reason of any error in judgment or mere indiscretion on his part in the performance of his duties, nor otherwise on any account, except for wilful negligence or fraud. Every person being Chairman, Deputy Chairman or a member of the Committee or Secretary, his heirs, executors or administrators shall at all times be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the Association from and against all costs, losses, damages and expenses whatsoever incurred or sustained by him in the execution of his power or duties, and every person having been or being a Chairman, Deputy Chairman or member of Committee or Secretary of the Association, his heirs, executors and administrators shall be indemnified and saved harmless, out of the funds of the Association against all actions, suits, claims and demands whatsoever brought or made against him or them in respect of any engagement of the Association save such as may be incurred by his own personal wilful neglect or default.

Amendment of Rules.

99. These Rules shall come into force on the 29th April 1910, and down to that date the present rules shall be in force. The foregoing Rules and copies of the form of undertaking prescribed under Rule 36 shall forthwith be printed and distributed to all members, and on and after 31st July 1910, no member who has not duly signed and deposited with the Secretary the said form of undertaking shall be entitled to the privileges of membership. No alteration in these Rules shall be made save and except by a majority of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at a general meeting duly convened for the purpose of considering such alteration, the terms of which shall be fully set forth in the notice convening the said general meeting.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Revised and adopted down to the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on the 10th April 1917.

Interpretation.

1. Throughout all these rules the following words shall bear and include the following meanings:—

(*a*) 'The Association' means the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*b*) 'Member' means a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*c*) 'The Secretary' means the Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*d*) 'The Managing Committee' means the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

(*e*) 'Trade mark' includes 'ticket' and 'stamp.'

(*f*) 'Colourable imitation' includes a trade mark, which is likely to become known by or to acquire the same name as that by which another trade mark is already known or which such other trade mark has already acquired.

Classification of goods.

2. All goods to which these rules apply shall be divided into the following classes :—

Class 1.—Cotton yarns and threads being either grey or bleached.

Class 2.—Cotton yarns and threads being coloured either in whole or in part.

Class 3.—Cotton piece-goods of all kinds.

Registers.

3. The Association shall keep two Registers, one of which shall be called 'The Permanent Register' and the other 'The Suspense Register.'

Duty of members to register trade marks and mode of applying to register same.

4. Every member shall send to the Secretary an application in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member or by some person duly authorized to sign the same on behalf of the member, to register with the Association every trade mark, not already registered by such member with the Association, which is or is to be the property of such member and which such member desires to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories owned by such member.

5. Every such application shall be accompanied by one copy of the trade mark to which the application relates for the use of the Association and also by such further number of spare copies thereof as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, and such application shall contain a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member desires to apply the trade mark in question.

6. Every member shall send to the Secretary such number of copies of every trade mark which is the property of a dealer dealing with such member, and which such member intends to apply to any produce of the mill or mills, factory or factories, owned by such member, as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe in that behalf, regard being had to the total number of the members, accompanied by a statement in writing specifying the class or classes of goods to which such member intends to apply the trade mark in question. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after the receipt thereof send to every member a copy of such trade mark together with a copy of such statement.

Secretary to enter every trade mark which a member shall apply to register in the Suspense Register.

7. The Secretary shall forthwith on receipt of an application for registration of a trade mark with the Association made in conformity with these rules enter the said trade mark in 'the Suspense Register' for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the application.

Notice of every application to register a trade mark to be sent to every member.

8. The Secretary shall so soon as may be after any application shall have been made for the registration of any trade mark with the Association send to every member a copy of such application with an intimation of the date when it was made and that such trade mark has been entered in the Suspense Register and shall also send with such intimation one copy of such trade mark, and also if the application shall have been accompanied by a notification in conformity with Rule 19 that the member, who shall have made the application, is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application, one copy of such notification and shall after the expiration of three weeks from the date of the despatch of such intimation send a reminder to each member who shall not in the interval have acknowledged the receipt of such intimation or otherwise intimated that such intimation has been received by such member.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Suspense Register.

9. The entry of a trade mark in the Suspense Register shall not confer upon the member upon whose application the same shall have been so entered any right against any other member in respect of the trade mark so entered save and except a right to apply for the removal of any other trade mark from the Suspense Register as in Rule 10 hereinafter set forth.

Applications for removal of trade mark from the Suspense Register.

10. Any member may apply that any trade mark which has been entered in the Suspense Register may be removed therefrom on the ground that it is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark which at the time of the entry of the trade mark objected to was then already in the Suspense Register and had been entered therein on application of the member applying for such removal and was intended to be applied to the same class or classes of goods as the class or classes to which the trade mark objected to is intended to be applied.

11. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the ground on which the same is made.

12. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Suspense Register shall be determined, in the manner hereinafter prescribed ; and if, when the same shall have been so determined, the application shall be upheld, the trade mark for the removal of which the application shall have been made, shall forthwith be removed from the Suspense Register.

Objections to entry of a trade mark in the Permanent Register.

13. Any member may object to any trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground that such trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark which has already, on the application of such objecting member, been entered in the Permanent Register for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark, in respect of which an application has been made, is intended to be applied, and that such trade mark, so already entered, is habitually applied by such objecting member to such class or classes of goods.

14. Every such objection shall be made within one month after the application to register the trade mark objected to shall have been made and shall be in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the objecting member or by some person duly authorized to sign on behalf of the objecting member and shall set forth the grounds of objection.

15. Any member may within three calendar months from the date of his becoming a member for the first time apply that any trade mark which shall have been registered in the Permanent Register, at any time before the expiration of the said period of three months, shall be removed therefrom on the ground—

That the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark for the registration of which such member has applied for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which the trade mark so already registered in the Permanent Register is applied, and that such trade mark for the registration of which such newly joined member has so applied as aforesaid has been habitually applied by such newly joined member to the said class or classes of goods.

16. When any member being the owner of a mill shall have ceased to be a member for any reason, other than expulsion, and shall subsequently again become a member by virtue of the ownership of the same mill, or, when any mill, being the property of a member, shall have passed to a new owner and such new owner shall become a member by virtue of the ownership of the said mill, such member, who shall have again become a member, may at any time, within one month from the date of his having so again become a member or such new owner, who shall have become a member, may at any time within one month from the date of his becoming a member apply—

(*a*) That a trade mark which shall have been entered in the Permanent Register subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, shall be removed from the Permanent Register;

or

(*b*) That if any trade mark shall have been or shall be entered in the Permanent Register in compliance with an application for the registration of the same which has been made subsequent to the date on which such member shall have ceased as aforesaid to be a member but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, or subsequent to the date when such mill as aforesaid passed to such new owner as aforesaid but prior to the date of the application under this Rule, as the case may be, the said trade mark shall be removed from the Permanent Register,

on the ground either in the case (*a*) or in the case (*b*)—

That the said trade mark is an imitation colourable or otherwise of a trade mark previously registered with the Association by the member who shall have so ceased to be a member as aforesaid or by the member who was for the time being the owner of the mill which has so passed to a new owner as aforesaid for use on goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods for use on which the trade mark so objected to shall have been registered and that a fresh application for the registration of the mark so previously registered as aforesaid has been made by the applicant.

17. Every application for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the applicant or by some person duly authorised to sign on behalf of the applicant and shall set forth the grounds on which the same is made.

18. Every application under Rules 15 and 16 for removal of a trade mark from the Permanent Register shall be accompanied by twelve or such other number of copies as the Managing Committee may from time to time prescribe of the trade mark said by the applicant to have been previously registered with the Association.

Liberty to refuse to refer to arbitration in certain cases.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules or in the form of adherence prescribed under Rule 36 of the Rules and Regulations of the Association any member who shall have become a member for the first time may send a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary with any application, made by such member, to register a trade mark, which shall be sent to the Secretary within one month from the date when such member shall become a member notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application with which the notification is sent; and whenever any such notification is sent as aforesaid no member shall in the matter to which the notification relates be bound by the rules relating to arbitration.

20. In like manner, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in the Form of Adherence in Rule 36 mentioned, if any member who shall have received notice of any application to register a trade mark, which shall have been sent to the Secretary, by a member who shall have become a member for the first time, within one month from the date when such member shall have become a member shall object, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, to the said trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register on the ground specified in Rule 13 such objecting member may send with such objection, a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary notifying that he is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to such objection to the application of which he shall have so received notice as aforesaid and specifying such application and objection; and whenever any such notification is sent no member shall in the matter to which such notification relates be bound by the Rules relating to Arbitration.

Provided always that if a member who shall have become a member for the first time shall prove to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee that for a period of not less than five consecutive years immediately preceding the date when such member shall have become a member he has habitually applied the said trade mark to goods of a class or classes similar to the class or classes of goods to which such objecting member shall have habitually applied the trade mark of which the said trade mark is alleged by such objecting member to be an imitation colourable or otherwise, then such objecting member shall be deemed to have sent to the Secretary such a notification in writing as above mentioned, and the provisions of Rules 35 to 41 (inclusive) so far as the same are applicable shall forthwith operate and have effect.

Determination of questions relating to any application to register a trade mark or to any application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register or from the Permanent Register, as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has not been given.

21. All questions in dispute between two members arising out of or incidental to any

(*a*) application to register a trade mark,

(*b*) application to remove a trade mark from the Suspense Register,

(*c*) application to remove a trade mark from the Permanent Register,

shall, if no such notice as is permitted by these Rules, of unwillingness to refer to arbitration shall have been given in connection with the same, be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by the following Rules.

22. Either member may give the other member notice of the appointment of an arbitrator on behalf of the member giving such notice and may call upon such other member to appoint and to notify to the member who shall give the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the date of the giving of the notice; and on receipt of such notice such other member must, if he should desire to appoint an arbitrator, appoint him within seven days from the receipt of such notice and notify such appointment within the same time to the member from whom he shall have received the notice to appoint an arbitrator.

23. If the member to whom such notice as in Rule 22 mentioned shall have been given fail to appoint and to notify to the member who shall have given the notice of the appointment of an arbitrator within seven days from the service of the notice upon him the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the arbitrator already appointed as sole arbitrator.

24. If a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an arbitrator as sole arbitrator he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him.

25. If two arbitrators shall be duly appointed in accordance with these Rules, they shall within 3 days from the date when such one of them as was last appointed shall have been appointed and before proceeding with the reference appoint an umpire.

26. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed the two arbitrators shall, if they can agree upon their award, make their award within fourteen days after the appointment of the umpire.

27. If two arbitrators and an umpire shall have been duly appointed but the two arbitrators shall either fail to agree upon their award or fail to make it within fourteen days from the appointment of the umpire, the matter in dispute shall stand referred to the umpire.

28. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall stand referred to him.

29. If

(*a*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a sole arbitrator but such arbitrator shall fail from any cause whatever to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him ;

or

(*b*) two arbitrators shall have been duly appointed but shall fail from any cause whatever to appoint an umpire within three days from the date of the appointment of such one of the arbitrators as shall have been last appointed ;

or

(*c*) a matter in dispute shall stand referred to an umpire but such umpire shall fail, from any cause whatever, to make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him,

the matter in dispute shall in any of such cases stand referred to a referee who shall be appointed by the Managing Committee.

30. When a matter in dispute shall stand referred to a referee he shall make his award within fourteen days from the date when the matter in dispute shall first stand referred to him and it shall be deemed to stand referred to him so soon as he shall have been informed of his appointment by the Managing Committee.

31. The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall, when he or they make an award, reduce it into writing, sign it and forward it to the Managing Committee who shall file it in a separate file, in which such awards shall alone be filed.

32. Every award, whether made by a sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, an umpire or a referee, which shall be duly made under the authority of and in conformity with these Rules shall be conclusive and binding upon the parties to the arbitration in which the award was made and the Association shall give effect to it.

(*a*) No person shall be appointed an arbitrator, umpire or referee, under the foregoing rules, who shall not be either a member of the Association or a person entitled to act and vote on behalf of a member of the Association, and any appointment made in contravention of this rule shall be null and void.

Fees on Arbitrations.

33. The following fees on arbitrations shall be chargeable by the Association to members :—

(*a*) In cases where there is a sole arbitrator, Rs. 15, which shall be paid by the member who has failed to appoint an arbitrator within the time prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) In cases where each party has appointed one arbitrator, the sum of Rs. 30, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 15.

(*c*) In cases where an umpire is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

(*d*) In cases where a referee is appointed, Rs. 15, whereof each member, a party to the arbitration, shall pay Rs. 7-8-0.

The sole arbitrator, two arbitrators, umpire or referee, as the case may be, shall have power to direct by any award made by him or them under these Rules that any fee paid by any member, a party to the arbitration in which such award shall have been made, shall be refunded to him by the other member, a party to the said arbitration.

34. The Association shall, whether the fees payable under these Rules in connection with any arbitration shall have been duly paid to it or not, pay to each arbitrator, umpire and referee who shall have acted in such arbitration a fee of Rs. 15.

Procedure when any application made to register a trade mark, or any objection made to register a trade mark as to which notice of refusal to refer to arbitration has been given.

35. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, make

(*a*) any application to register a trade mark,

or

(*b*) any objection to a trade mark being entered in the Permanent Register,

accompanied by a notification that the member is not willing to refer to arbitration any matter relating to the application or objection, as the case may be, with which the notification is sent, no steps shall be taken by the Association in the matter of the application or objection specified in such notification for a period of two months from the receipt by the Secretary of such notification.

36. Any member, who shall have made any such application or objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, may, at any time during the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, institute legal proceedings either to establish the right of such member to the trade mark to which such application or objection relates or to restrain any other member from using such trade mark or to procure the punishment of such member for using the same and such proceedings may be taken either in a Civil or a Criminal Court.

37. If, in any case permitted by these Rules, any member shall in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such application as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned, no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the application relates the said application shall be rejected and the said trade mark be removed from the Suspense Register and shall not be entered in the Permanent Register.

38. If, in any case permitted by these rules, any member shall, in the manner prescribed by these Rules, have made any such objection as in Rule 35 mentioned, accompanied by such a notification as in the said Rule 35 mentioned, and at the expiration of the said period of two months in the said Rule 35 mentioned no such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted in connection with the trade mark to which the objection relates, the said objection shall be rejected, and the application to register the trade mark, to which such objection relates, shall be dealt with under these Rules, as if no such notification had been given.

39. If, within the said period of two months in Rule 35 mentioned, such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been instituted, no steps shall be taken in the matter of the application or objection concerning the trade mark to which such legal proceedings relate until such legal proceedings shall have been finally determined.

40. When such legal proceedings as in Rule 36 mentioned shall have been finally determined, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*a*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is an imitation colourable or otherwise of another trade mark, the trade mark so held to be an imitation colourable or otherwise shall not be registered ;

or, if it shall have been held by the Court—

(*b*) That a trade mark, to register which an application shall have been made, or in respect of which an objection to the same being entered in the Permanent Register shall have been made, is not an imitation colourable or

otherwise of another trade mark, the same shall, if it be in the opinion of the Managing Committee a proper mark to be registered as a trade mark be entered therein.

41. The production to the Managing Committee of a certified copy of a decree passed by a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in British India from which no appeal lies or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired or the production of a certified copy of a judgment of a Criminal Court from which no appeal lies, or in respect of which the time for appealing has expired, shall be conclusive evidence of everything therein appearing to have been held, decided or found, and the Managing Committee shall act in accordance therewith.

All trade marks registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 to be entered in the Permanent Register.

42. All trade marks which shall have been registered with the Association on or before the First day of April 1912 either under the Rules for Primary Registration or under the Rules for Secondary Registration, which were in force prior and down to the said First day of April 1912, shall be entered in the Permanent Register and shall be deemed respectively to have been entered therein as of the respective dates on which the same were originally registered with the Association.

Effect of entry of trade mark in Permanent Register.

43. Registration of a trade mark in the Permanent Register under these Rules for use on goods of the class or classes specified in the entry in such register shall, *prima facie*, be held to secure to the said member an exclusive right as against all other members to the use of the said trade mark on goods of the class or classes so specified.

44. These Rules shall come into force on the First day of April 1912 on which date they shall supersede all other Rules relating to the Registration of Trade Marks.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants three clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorized by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE BOARD OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as Representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected Representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected.

3. The appointment of the Association's Representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association and such Representative shall *ex-officio* be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's Representative under Section 9 or 10 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such Representative, or in the event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the Representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's Representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's Representative applying for leave of absence, the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute who shall hold office until the Representative whom he replaces resumes attendance or up to that date at which the Representative whom he replaces would under Rule 2, have retired.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary ten clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants four clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint two days, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers who, at 6 P.M. on the second day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute under Section 13 (2), such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

[redacted]ULES FOR THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

1. Candidates shall be nominated in writing signed by one proposer and one seconder, who must be both members of the Association, and the nomination papers must be sent in to the Secretary fifteen clear days before the day fixed for the election.

2. The Secretary of the Association shall circulate the names of the applicants ten clear days before the election.

3. The Committee shall appoint a day, which shall be duly advertised, upon which the balloting shall take place. The ballot-box shall be open from 10-30 A.M. till 5 P.M. on that day.

4. Votes may be given either in person or through any one duly authorised by a member of the Association, each subscribing member being entitled to one vote for every complete sum of Rupees fifty paid by him as annual subscription to the Association.

5. The Committee shall appoint two scrutineers, who, at 5 P.M. on the day of the ballot, shall open the box and declare the result.

6. The candidate, who has the largest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

7. In the event of an equality of votes preventing the due election of any of the candidates, the members of the Association shall vote afresh in the manner above laid down, the voting in such case to be confined to the candidates who have secured an equal number of votes.

8. In the event of only one candidate being duly nominated, the circulation of the name of such candidate and the ballot may be dispensed with, and the Committee may declare such candidate duly elected.

9. In the event of a casual vacancy the above course shall be followed in the appointment of a substitute.

10. In the event of the temporary absence of a Representative of the Association on the Board of Trustees, necessitating the appointment of a substitute, such appointment shall be made by a majority of the votes of the Committee of the Association at a meeting called for the purpose.

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

31st AUGUST 1916.

BOMBAY

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS WORKING

AND

IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN INDIA

ON

31st AUGUST 1916.

Progress of Bombay Mills On the Island and the Suburbs During the last 64 years.

Years ending 31st Dec.	Number of Mills.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Looms per No. of Spindles.	Approximate number of Hands employed.	Rate of Increase per cent.
1852	1	100	2,000	1:20	Not recorded.	
1853	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1854	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1855	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1856	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1857	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1858	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1859	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1860	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1861	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1862	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1863	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1864	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1865	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1866	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1867	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1868	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1869	1	100	2,000	1:20		
1870	2	1,200	30,000	1:25	1,000	1,100
1871	2	1,200	30,000	1:25		
1872	2	1,200	30,000	1:25		
1873	2	1,200	30,000	1:25		
1874	2	1,200	30,000	1:25		
1875	2	1,200	30,000	1:25		
1876	3	1,500	37,500	1:25	1,500	500
1877	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1878	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1879	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1880	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1881	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1882	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1883	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1884	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1885	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1886	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1887	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1888	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1889	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1890	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1891	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1892	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1893	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1894	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1895	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1896	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1897	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1898	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1899	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1900	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1901	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1902	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1903	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1904	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1905	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1906	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1907	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1908	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1909	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1910	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1911	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1912	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1913	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1914	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1915	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		
1916	3	1,500	37,500	1:25		

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working and in course of erection in India on the 31st August 1916.

Where situated.	Number of Mills.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed per annum. Bales of 392 lbs.
Bombay Island (including suburbs)	85	39,04,771	18,76,1,16,340	16,26,206
Bombay Island (in course of erection)	1	1,500	37,500	1,875
Bombay Presidency (working)	91	47,25,805	20,54,1,16,340	4,47,225
Bombay Presidency (in course of erection)	—	—	—	—
Total	177	47,25,805	20,54,1,16,340	21,74,306
Bengal	9	28,000	7,00,000	10,000
Madras	3	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central Provinces	3	2,03,0	6,77,0	1,25,000
United Provinces	3	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central India	3	1,75,0	5,00,0	1,00,000
Rajputana	3	2,71,0	8,00,0	1,50,000
Punjab (a)	3	1,04,0	3,00	10,000
Punjab (b) (c) 4,000 & 12,000	3	1,04,0	3,00	10,000
Native Territory	11	4,81,0	15,0	1,40,000
Madras	1	1,0	1,0	1,000
Hyderabad	1	1,0	1,0	1,000
Kathiawar	1	1,0	1,0	1,000
Total	246	84,30,577	29,69,1,32,340	32,55,531

Progress of Native Mills during the past 25 years.

Year ending 31st Dec.	Number of Mills.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Looms per No. of Spindles.	Approximate number of Hands employed.	Rate of Increase per cent.
1892	17	17,00,0	6,0	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	
1893	17	18,00,0	6,0	Do.	Do.	
1894	17	18,00,0	6,0	Do.	Do.	
1895	18	14,00,0	6,0	Do.	Do.	
1896	18	14,00,0	6,0	Do.	Do.	
1897	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1898	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1899	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1900	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1901	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1902	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1903	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1904	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1905	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1906	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1907	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1908	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1909	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1910	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1911	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1912	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1913	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1914	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1915	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1
1916	19	14,00,0	6,0	43,0	8,00,0	2,07,1

	CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in standard bales of 392 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
NAMES OF MILLS.	Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Main.	Ring.	Total.						
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
BOMBAY ISLAND—contd.													
18. Lord Reay Mills, No. 1	—	—	—	—	—	32,256	32,256	4,598	552	501	1,750	775	
19. Lord Reay Mills, No. 2	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
20. Madhowjee Dhurmsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
21. Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
22. Mazagon Park Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
23. Meherjee Petit Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
24. Mofussil Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
25. Muir Mills, Limited	5,000	100	100	5,00,000	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
26. Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Petit Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
27. Nagpur Cotton Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
28. Naoroji Wadia Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
29. Narain Dhuramsi Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
30. Nasik Industrial Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
31. Ness Wadia Mills (formerly Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
32. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
33. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
34. New Islam Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
35. New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
36. Pearl Mills, Limited	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
37. Phœnix Mills, Ltd.	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
38. Premier Mill Company, Limited	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
39. Prospect Mills, Ltd. (formerly Hope Mills, Limited)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
40. Rahimtoola Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
41. Rajkumar Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
42. Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Company, Limited	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
43. Simplex Mills Company, Limited	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
44. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
45. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
46. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
47. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
48. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
49. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
50. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
51. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
52. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
53. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
54. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
55. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
56. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
57. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
58. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
59. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
60. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
61. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
62. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
63. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
64. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
65. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
66. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
67. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
68. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
69. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
70. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
71. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
72. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
73. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
74. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
75. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
76. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
77. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
78. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
79. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
80. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
81. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
82. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
83. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
84. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
85. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
86. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
87. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
88. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
89. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
90. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
91. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
92. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
93. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
94. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
95. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
96. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
97. Sir Shapoorji Broacha Mills Ltd. (Commonly Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
98. Do. (Empress Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
99. Do. (Imperial Mill)	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	
100. Standard Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000	32,512	33,512	32,256	552	501	1,750	775	

NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL.				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work daily.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work daily.	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in standard bales of 392 lbs.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.	REMARKS.
		Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Main.	Ring.	Total.						
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
		Total		Rs. forward	Rs. 4,50,00,000	4,08,256	15,456	23,93,256	23,93,256	39,048	39,048	9,39,714	79,464	
Mr. Ramanbhai Dhanjibhai, Private Owner, Office on 3rd Pendulum, Pangram Road, Lower Parel.	Off Pangram Road, Lower Parel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Senapati Bapat Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Messrs. Gordhan Nathubhai, Sons & Co., Agents, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay.	No. 1, Parsi Road	2,700	100	100	1,80,000	1,016	16,256	17,272	17,272	440	440	7,178	2,530	
	Tardeo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Messrs. A. H. Wadia Sons & Co., Agents, 4, Bank Road, Fort, Bombay.	Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	42,832	42,832	42,832	1,224	1,224	7,272	2,500	
	Matunga	—	—	—	—	—	16,256	16,256	16,256	1,224	1,224	8,032	2,500	
Messrs. Nathubhai Ajoni & Co., Agents, Canada Buildings, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dadar Road	1,200	100	100	1,20,000	1,344	5,000	6,344	6,344	168	168	1,012	374	
Messrs. N. N. Sonawala & Co., Agents, Sonawala Building, Bank Road, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Lower Parel	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	19,800	10,192	29,992	29,992	—	—	—	1,000	
Messrs. Manmohandas & Co., Solicitors, Treasurers and Agents, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.	Sayanbaug Road, Parel	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	1,000	24,000	25,000	25,000	960	960	5,477	2,000	
Messrs. Dudhoy & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 43-45, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Albert Road, Chinchpugly.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	21,120	21,120	21,120	—	—	7,000	700	
Messrs. Dudhoy & Co., Solicitors and Agents, Royal Insurance Buildings, 43-45, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.	Chinchpugly, Parel Road	1,000 Old. 1,000 New.	100	100	2,00,000	14,000	42,240	56,240	56,240	1,200	1,200	8,000	1,000	
Messrs. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Hoji Cursetji Dadabhoy, Solicitors, Treasurers and Agents, Dadabhoy Building, Bank Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sandhurst Road, Parel	—	—	—	—	2,744	17,408	20,152	20,152	448	—	—	—	Will not working since March 1915.
Messrs. Cursetjee Manjee & Co., Agents, 23, Mahomed Ali Road, Fort, Bombay.	Curreem Road, Chinchpugly.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	1,272	21,000	22,272	22,272	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	
Messrs. Cursetjee Hirjibhai & Co., Agents, 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dalhousie Road Parel	1,000	100	100	20,00,000	17,000	23,000	40,000	40,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	
Messrs. Tulloch and Co., Secretaries, Solicitors, Treasurers and Agents, 15, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	1,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	300	300	1,000	1,000	
Messrs. Rustomjee Nanabhoy & Co., Solicitors, Treasurers and Agents, 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ferguson Road, Parel	2,000 Issued 800	1,000	1,000	8,00,000	—	32,000	32,000	32,000	800	800	4,000	1,000	
Messrs. Cursetji Jehangirji & Co., Agents, Canada Building, Bank Road, Fort, Bombay.	Dalhousie Road, Chinchpugly.	1,500	100	100	3,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	1,000	
Messrs. D. D. Sassoon & Co., Proprietors, 3, Sassoon Dock, Fort, Colaba, Bombay.	Chinchpugly Road	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Messrs. Ardeshir Dadabhoy Hoji Cursetji Dadabhoy, Solicitors, Treasurers and Agents, Dadabhoy Building, Bank Road, Fort, Bombay.	Elphinstone Road, Sewri	—	—	—	—	24,567	—	24,567	24,567	—	—	—	1,000	
Messrs. Cursetjee Manjee & Co., Agents, 23, Mahomed Ali Road, Fort, Bombay.	Sewri	—	—	—	—	—	24,256	24,256	24,256	—	—	—	1,000	
Messrs. Cursetji Jehangirji & Co., Agents, 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.	Simla Estate, Mazagon.	2,000	1,000	1,000	20,00,000	25,048	20,000	45,048	45,048	1,200	1,200	8,000	1,000	
Messrs. D. M. Sassoon & Co., Agents, Sassoon Building, Bombay Road, Fort, Bombay.	Curzon Road, Jacob Circle.	2,000	1,000	1,000	20,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	1,000	
	Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim.	2,000	1,000	1,000	20,00,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	1,000	
	Dadabhoy Road, Sion (Sup.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sassoon Road, Sion (Sup.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Do.

Line Reference Target LRT-024-V2

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IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1916.

SECOND PART.

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL				NUMBER OF SPINDLES.			Average Number of Spindles at work during the month.	No. of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work during the month.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the past 12 months or 365 Days.	Average Number of Hands Employed during the month.	REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	Weav.	Ring.	Total.						
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (Other than those in the Island of Bombay)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
1. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.	Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., Agents, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Bombay.	Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.	8,000	500	500	40,00,000	—	97,024	97,024	92,069	600	592	4,500	1,500	
2. Ahmedabad Athwa Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Secretary, New Athwa and Gamdi Mills Co., Ltd., Athwa Gate, Ahmedabad.	Athwa Gate, Ahmedabad.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	19,500	19,500	—	—	—	1,000	300	
3. Ahmedabad Calico & Woollen Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Narottam Morarjee & Co., Ltd., Agents, Dandekar Street, Ahmedabad.	Dandekar Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	375	250	3,75,000	1,000	9,000	10,000	8,500	—	—	1,000	370	
4. Ahmedabad Cotton Manfg. Company, Limited.	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur, Ahmedabad.	600	1,000	1,000	6,00,000	—	20,544	20,544	19,000	540	500	3,000	1,000	
5. Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Secretaries, Commission & Agency Merchants, Ahmedabad.	Dr. Gunnipur Road, Ahmedabad.	750	1,000	750	7,50,000	—	—	—	375	150	—	750	250	
6. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Shah Mulchand Bhagubhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises, Railway Station, Sarangpur.	Railway Station, Sarangpur.	1,500	1,000	1,000	15,00,000	—	40,000	40,000	34,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	1,500	
7. Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.	Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
8. Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chinubhai Baptista & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.	Sarangpur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	20,000	20,000	16,000	600	600	3,000	900	
9. The Ahmedabad Jupiter Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	—	—	—	1,000	300	
10. Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Sarangpur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	4,000	125	125	5,00,000	1,216	37,856	39,072	37,328	1,125	1,104	5,400	1,240	
11. Ahmedabad Navinath Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Shahibaug Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	27,000	27,000	—	800	—	—	—	Mill started working on 1st October, 1916.
12. Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Company, Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	750	1,000	1,000	7,50,000	—	19,752	19,752	18,000	600	600	3,000	1,000	
13. Ahmedabad New Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	12,000	400	400	2,000	600	
14. Ahmedabad New Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	12,000	400	400	2,000	600	
15. Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
16. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ranchhodlal & Premchand & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Outside Sarangpur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	—	—	—	1,000	300	
17. Ahmedabad Silk & Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
18. Ahmedabad Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	12,000	400	400	2,000	600	
19. Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
20. Arvindra Weaving & Manfg. Co., Ltd. (formerly Ahmedabad United Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited).	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	12,000	400	400	2,000	600	
21. Arvindra Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Narottam & Ambalal & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	12,000	400	400	2,000	600	
22. Asarwa Mills Company, Ltd. (formerly Sir Gordhan Das Mills Co., Ltd.).	Messrs. Ambalal Doosabhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Asarwa, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	13,000	13,000	11,000	400	400	2,000	600	
23. Chamla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Amratlal Hathibhai & Co., Secretaries, Commission & Agency Merchants, Office on Mill premises.	Near Dariapur, near Kalupur Railway Station, Ahmedabad.	4,000 / 1,000	1,000	1,000	40,00,000 / 10,00,000	—	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,00,000	2,500	2,500	20,000	5,000	
24. Sarsi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. T. N. Desai & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Home Building, Fort, Bombay.	Sarsi Farm, Ahmedabad.	1,000	500	500	5,00,000	—	9,000	9,000	8,000	300	300	1,000	400	
25. Surastra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	500	1,000	1,000	5,00,000	—	14,000	14,000	12,000	400	400	2,000	600	
26. Shorabhai Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
27. Shorabhai Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
28. Swadeshi Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000 / 1,000	100 / 100	100 / 100	1,00,000 / 1,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
29. Unjha Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Chandulal Kasturbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Unjha, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
30. Vijay Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
31. Vikram Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
32. Vishnu Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
33. Ahmedabad Weaving Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
34. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
35. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
36. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
37. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
38. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
39. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
40. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
41. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
42. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
43. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
44. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
45. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
46. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
47. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
48. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
49. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
50. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
51. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
52. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
53. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
54. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
55. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
56. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
57. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
58. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
59. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
60. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
61. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
62. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
63. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
64. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
65. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
66. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
67. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
68. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
69. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
70. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
71. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
72. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
73. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
74. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
75. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
76. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
77. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
78. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
79. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
80. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
81. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
82. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
83. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
84. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
85. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
86. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
87. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
88. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
89. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
90. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
91. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
92. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
93. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
94. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
95. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
96. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
97. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
98. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
99. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	
100. Ahmedabad Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Himabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Agents, Office on Mill premises.	Kalupur Road, Ahmedabad.	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,00,000	—	28,000	28,000	25,000	800	800	5,000	1,200	

NAMES OF MILLS.	NAMES OF AGENTS OR OWNERS AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL				REMARKS.
			Number of Shares.	Nominal Value of each Share.	Amount paid on each Share.	Total amount of Capital paid up.	
RAJPUTANA.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Kasamji Mulchand and Sons, Managing Agents and Bankers, Agents, Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay.	Station Ajmere, Rajputana.	1,200	100	100	1,20,000	
2. Kesoram Mills, Limited.	Messrs. Thackersey Khetsey & Co., Agents, Sassoon Godjewalla.	Kesoram, Rajputana.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	
3. Mahomjhi Kakubhoyji Jeejeebhoy Mills Co., Ltd.	201, Princess Street, Agent & Managing Director, Kalimpong.	Kalimpong, Rajputana.	1,500	100	100	1,50,000	
					Total ...	17,50,000	
BERAR.							
1. Akola and Wan Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Nathubhai Walla & Co., Secretaries,

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILL STATEMENT FOR 31st AUGUST 1916.

SECOND PART.

WHERE MILL SITUATED.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	CAPITAL. Nominal Value of each Share.	CAPITAL. Amount paid on each Share.	CAPITAL. Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Main.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total.	Average number of Spindles at work during 1915.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work during 1915.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in use Jan. to Dec. 1915.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
RAJPUTANA.													
1. Edward Mills Co., Ltd.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	4,320	9,504	13,824	13,824	356	356	8,570	672	
2. Krishna Mills, Limited.	1,400	250	250	3,50,000	13,212	960	14,172	14,067	400	391	9,972	724	
3. Maharajah Kishengarh Spinning Mills Co., Ltd.	400	500	250	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Will start work on 23rd December 1916 and close then for working.
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BERAR.													
1. Shahkarol Mill (with Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	21,504	21,504	21,504	545	545	4,212	1,198	
2. Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited	2,500	100	100	2,50,000	—	17,664	17,664	16,896	500	500	3,997	910	
3. Berariam Industrial Mills Company, Limited	1,500	100	100	1,50,000	—	7,680	7,680	7,680	192	192	1,500	547	
Total	—	—	—	10,00,000	—	46,848	46,848	46,080	1,237	1,228	9,709	2,655	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.													
1. Empress Mills, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	600	28,224	28,824	28,824	670	640	7,961	1,800	
2. Narsingpur Tapti Mills, Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	15,120	864	432	4,841	1,170	Will shortly commence working on 1st March 1917.
3. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Anjenvel Mills)	2,000	100	100	2,00,000	—	57,024	57,024	57,024	1,584	1,584	15,000	3,000	
4. Nakshtan Buldeokhan Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mill to be liquidated.
5. Pulgaon Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
6. Gas Emulsion Gandhi Adventure Spinning and Weaving Mills.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
7. Hoti Mills Limited (Hoti Spinning & Weaving Mills.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	Will be liquidated.
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HYDERABAD (NIZAM'S TERRITORY).													
1. Aurangabad Mills, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
2. Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	Will be shortly working on 1st March 1917.
3. Hyderabad Mills, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	Will be liquidated.
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CENTRAL INDIA.													
1. Central India Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
2. Central India Spinning, Weaving & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
3. Indore Malwa United Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
4. C. I. M. The Maharaja Holkar Spinning and Weaving Mills.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
5. Shivnarayan Mills, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.													
1. Bengal Mills Company, Limited (of London)	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	4,320	4,320	8,640	8,640	244	244	2,500	1,500	
2. Bengal Lamat Cotton Mills, Limited	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	17,280	17,280	34,560	34,560	976	976	10,000	3,000	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Howrah Spinning Cotton Mills	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
4. Howrah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
5. Calliaw Cotton Mills, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
6. Hooghly Mills, Limited, No. 1	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
7. Do. do. No. 2	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
8. Ganges Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
9. Hooghly Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
10. Hooghly Cotton Mills Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
11. Bally Mills, Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
12. New Sing Mill Company, Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
13. Victoria Cotton Mills	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
PUNJAB.													
1. Amritsar Cotton Mills Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
2. Rohtak Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
3. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
4. Montgomery Ralwalpa S. & W. Mills	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	Will stopped work.
5. (Ochna Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
6. Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
7. Khalsa Spinning and Weaving Mills (formerly Feroze Mills).	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	

WHERE MILL SITUATED.	NAMES OF AGENCY HOUSES AND THEIR OFFICE ADDRESS.	CAPITAL. Number of Shares.	CAPITAL. Nominal Value of each Share.	CAPITAL. Amount paid on each Share.	CAPITAL. Total amount of Capital paid up.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Main.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Ring.	NUMBER OF SPINDLES. Total.	Average number of Spindles at work during 1915.	Number of Looms.	Average Number of Looms at work during 1915.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed during the year in use Jan. to Dec. 1915.	Average number of Hands employed daily.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Sewri, Dist. Kaira Municipality, Sabarmati	Messrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and Sons, Sarabhai Buildings, Ahmedabad.	1,200	500	500	6,00,000	4,320	9,504	13,824	13,824	356	356	8,570	672	
Kalupur, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Chamanlal Shivlal & Co., Agents, Station, Jalgaon.	1,400	250	250	3,50,000	13,212	960	14,172	14,067	400	391	9,972	724	
Kalupur, Ahmedabad	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari, Agents & Managing Directors, Kolhapur.	800	500	250	4,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				Total —	17,50,000	18,252	4,800	27,996	27,891	756	747	18,542	1,396	Will start work on 23rd December 1916 and close then for working.
Shahkarol, Buldana	Messrs. Shivnarayan Walla & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay Head Office, Fort, Bombay.	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	21,504	21,504	21,504	545	545	4,212	1,198	
Malkapur	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	2,500	100	100	2,50,000	—	17,664	17,664	16,896	500	500	3,997	910	
Anjangaon Surji, Amrati, Berar	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,500	100	100	1,50,000	—	7,680	7,680	7,680	192	192	1,500	547	
				Total —	10,00,000	—	46,848	46,848	46,080	1,237	1,228	9,709	2,655	
Ordinary Mills, Pachmarhi, Hoshangabad, C.P.	Messrs. Khan Walliam & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Parkstreet, Dhond, Calcutta.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	600	28,224	28,824	28,824	670	640	7,961	1,800	
Lalbag, Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, C.P.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	15,120	864	432	4,841	1,170	
Kamptee, C. P.	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	Ordinary 2,000 / Preferential 2,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	57,024	57,024	57,024	1,584	1,584	15,000	3,000	
Ordinary 2,000 / Preferential 2,000	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	4,000	100	100	4,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mill to be liquidated.
Gaurela, Pendraroad, C. P.	Messrs. Khan Walliam & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Parkstreet, Dhond, Calcutta.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Gaurela, Pendraroad, C. P.	Messrs. Khan Walliam & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Parkstreet, Dhond, Calcutta.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Gaurela, Pendraroad, C. P.	Messrs. Khan Walliam & Co., Managing Agents and Secretaries, 4, Parkstreet, Dhond, Calcutta.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	Mill to be liquidated.
				Total —	9,00,000	—	2,57,088	2,57,088	2,31,360	7,174	6,932	72,801	16,020	
Aurangabad, Deccan	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Co., Secretaries & Agents, 24, Forbes Buildings, Bombay.	1,200	1,000	1,000	12,00,000	13,500	6,000	19,500	19,500	550	550	5,000	1,500	
Nizam's State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan	Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasji and Sons, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, 24, Forbes Buildings, Bombay. / Messrs. Bowen Smart, Latham & Co., Authorised Agents, 15, Clive Buildings, Hyderabad.	700	1,000	1,000	7,00,000	—	15,456	15,456	15,456	384	384	3,784	952	
Lallaguda, Deccan	Messrs. G. S. Chitale & Sons, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Nizamia Buildings, Hyderabad.	1,200	100	100	1,20,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
				Total —	19,20,000	13,500	51,696	65,196	65,196	1,774	1,774	16,784	4,252	
Tripura, Gwalior State	Messrs. Shivnarayan Walla & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay Head Office, Fort, Bombay.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Gwalior, Gwalior State	Messrs. Ellerton & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Ellerton Buildings, Fort, Bombay.	—	—	—	—	4,224	25,632	29,856	28,800	784	784	7,700	750	
Dhulia, Khandesh	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	12,000	100	100	12,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	This includes Extensions.
Indore City	—	—	—	—	—	9,261	22,941	32,202	31,851	812	807	7,948	1,922	
Indore City	—	17,000	100	100	17,00,000	—	60,480	60,480	60,480	1,680	1,680	16,000	3,600	
				Total —	39,00,000	4,224	1,79,833	2,04,057	2,01,861	5,756	5,735	55,648	9,822	
12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	20,000	100	100	20,00,000	21,600	34,560	56,160	54,864	1,566	1,566	16,000	4,500	
Bengal Lamat, P.O. Kankinara, Dist. 24-Parganas	Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co., Managing Agents, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta.	10,000	100	100	10,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Howrah, Bengal, P. O. Salkia, Howrah, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	Ordinary 2,000 / Preferential 1,000	100	100	3,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Howrah, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Calliaw, Howrah	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Hooghly, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Hooghly, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Ganges, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Hooghly, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Bally, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Howrah, Bengal	Messrs. Kilachand, Kothari & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Howrah Mills Co., Ltd., Howrah.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Victoria, Bengal	Messrs. T. T. Sandar & Co. (Private Owners), 44, Esta Street, Calcutta.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	—	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
				Total —	1,30,00,000	—	3,93,120	3,93,120	3,93,120	10,920	10,920	1,04,000	23,400	
Mr. Lala Devidhan Mall, Secretary, Kapi Sandy, Amritsar	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Messrs. Rohtak & Hissar Districts Co-operative Banking Union, Limited, Rohtak	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Bankers, Delhi	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Messrs. Kothari & Sons, Bankers, Delhi	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Montgomery	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Lahore	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	
Lahore	Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Sons, Agents, 3, Graham Frazer Street, Fort, Bombay.	1,000	100	100	1,00,000	30,240	30,240	30,240	30,240	840	840	8,000	1,800	

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